LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59/11
(563-3444)
(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
Box 4696
Glasgow, MT 59231
(524-7371)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

GREAT FALLS PROGRAM OFFICE
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)
(363-1824)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-4366)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5071)

KALISPELL PROGRAM OFFICE
37 1st Street W.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5020)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Calfiornia
Libby, MT 59923
(293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

MISSOULA PROGRAM OFFICE
600 Kensington
P.O. Box 4986
Missoula, MT 59801
(721-5680)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)
(883-5262)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

October, 1980

STATE OF MONTANA
THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 10

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Administration

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Helena, MT 59601
Phone: (406) 449-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all. were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

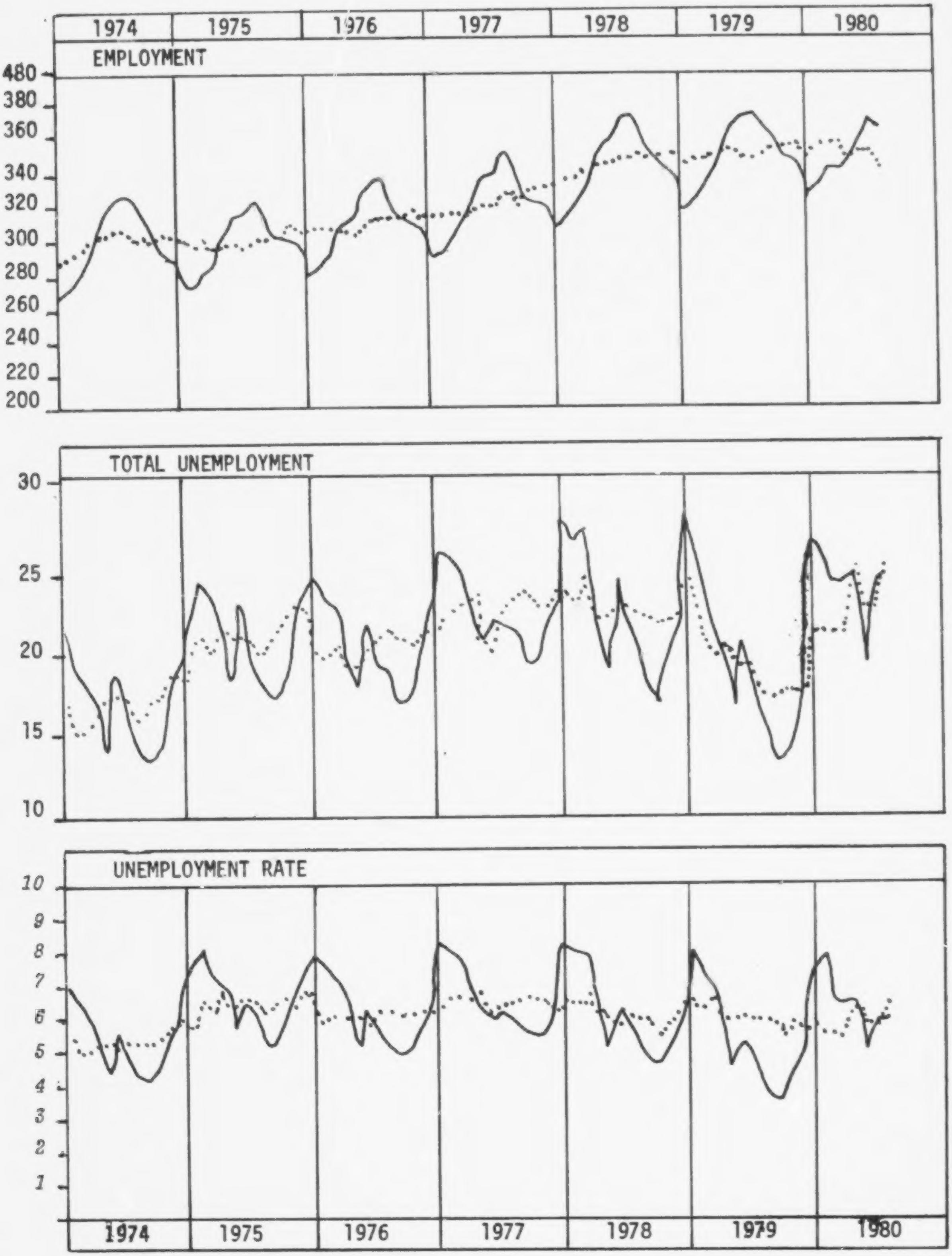
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	378.5	392.8	380.8	-14.3	-2.3
Employment	359.2	372.1	367.5	-12.9	-8.3
Unemployment	19.3	20.7	13.3	-1.4	6.0
Unemployment Rate	*5.1*	*5.3*	*3.5*	*-.2*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The sugarbeet and potato harvest was delayed by the warm weather early in the month. As of October 19th only 65% of the beets and potatoes had been harvested. This compares with 90% and 85% normally. The winter storms that covered most of the state the last two weeks of the month helped topsoil moisture considerably and it appears the winter wheat will get a good start. The subsoil moisture is still short in the eastern part of the state, while the rest of the state has mostly adequate supplies. Farmers and ranchers in the eastern counties, where the summer's drought was severe, are beginning to get some relief--not only from the weather, but also monetary. Officials estimate that the farmers' losses are nearly $200 million. Disaster aid from the federal government is expected to reach $50 million. The Federal Crop Insurance program will distribute another $14.5 million to those grain farmers who bought the insurance.

There was more than twice as many mining companies started in the state in September 1980 as there was in September 1979. Most of these are exploring for oil and gas. Wilderness studies in the Overthrust Belt seem to be delaying mineral exploration. Recent court action will require the Interior Secretary to report to Congress on why he has withdrawn this land from oil and gas leasing, or to cease withholding non--wilderness land from exploration. Coal companies and utilities have filed a formal notice of appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court asking for a review on Montana's coal severance tax. A decreasing demand for western coal has caused some miners to be laid off. A labor dispute still is stopping activity at the state's major copper mine.

Highway construction in the state will have $80 million available this fiscal year. Montana's Department of Highways has received authority to spend about $64 million in F.H.A. funds. State money will make up the difference.

Several avenues of assistance are being investigated by state task forces to provide relief to workers who were laid off, due to the closure of the Anaconda smelter and Great Falls refinery. The shutdown of the two large operations will mean the loss of about $40 million annually in wages and fringe benefits. Montana's water laws are being challenged in federal courts by a major energy company that wants to build a large coal gasification plant in one of the eastern counties.

A major power company has gone ahead with its request for a $5.7 million grant to design a hybrid MHD power plant. A communication company has submitted a five-year plan to the Public Service Commission for a $65 million program to improve rural telephone service.

The numbers in the table of employment and unemployment do not reflect the layoffs at the Anaconda smelter and Great Falls refinery, since those people were not unemployed until after the survey week. The large drop in employment shows the normal seasonal trend for agriculture workers. These workers don't normally qualify for unemployment insurance. Thus the drop in civilian labor force is also a seasonal decline.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	56.8	57.3	57.1	-0.5	-0.3
Employment	54.4	54.8	55.6	-0.4	-1.2
Unemployment	2.4	2.5	1.5	-0.1	-0.9
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.5	2.5	-0.2	-1.8

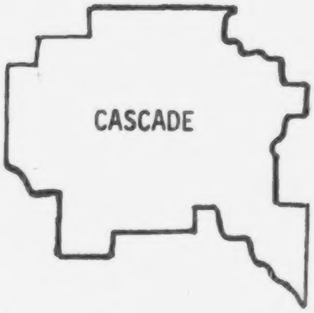
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Billings SMSA remained fairly stable during this reporting period. Most of the reported activity was in the construction industry. Possibly, there will be a $1.2 million grant to build a multi-purpose facility at the fairgrounds. The completion date would be June, 1982. There are plans for a shopping center expansion which would cost $2.25 million. City Council recently approved a $1.2 million industrial revenue bond to finance a retail center project.

Building permits issued in August increased $1,448,416 over August of 1979. This was due in part to the 112 unit multi-family apartment house in west Billings for $2,474,639. January through August, building permits dropped by 36% compared to the same period of 1979. Under construction at this time is a large chain food store on the west side of Billings.

Some businesses reported as closing include a womens clothing store and a shoe service. Some new businesses include a paint and wall paper store and a fast food restaurant.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.9	34.4	34.4	-.5	-.5
Employment	31.8	32.1	32.8	-.3	-1.0
Unemployment	2.1	2.3	1.6	-.2	.5
Unemployment Rate	*6.2*	*6.6*	*4.6*	*-.4*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

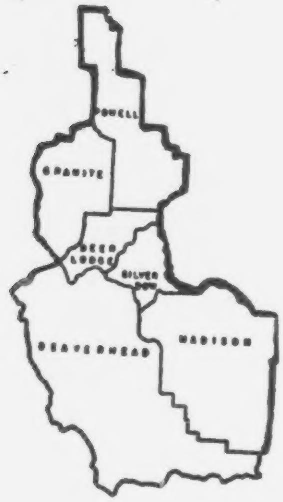
Winter wheat seeding is complete and germination has begun. The recent moisture was a relief to farmers since it has provided sufficient topsoil moisture to the wheat crop. The Great Falls Employment Service office reports that the demand for agriculture workers in the area has been steady throughout the month.

Construction is nearing completion on the expansion of the store at Malmstrom Air Force Base. The $2 million project was funded with national exchange money. Development activities that are underway at a shopping center include several new shops moving in, remodeling and relocating of many of the older shops.

The major economic news in this area is in the manufacturing industry. Impact caused by the closure of the refinery is still being measured. The immediate loss of 400 jobs is the major problem and solutions are being investigated by the Great Falls Economic Growth Council. The council feels that, with federal aid, six local industries could gear up rapidly to provide about 400 new jobs. The area is being considered as a possible site for an MHD facility. Two large electronic firms, one from California and another from Washington have been looking at Great Falls as a possible site to relocate their factories. If these two plants come to town they would create 800 to 1000 new jobs -- more than offsetting the loss of the refinery.

The Job Service office in the city reports that the demand for workers in the retail trade and service industries has been steady to slow during the previous month. The unemployment claim load picked up sharply the first week in October. This was due mainly to the closure of the refinery on September 29th.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.5	36.1	34.2	-2.6	-.7
Employment	31.7	33.9	32.7	-2.2	-1.0
Unemployment	1.8	2.2	1.5	-.4	.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.4*	*6.0*	*4.3*	*-.6*	*1.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

On the 100th anniversary of the Anaconda Copper Company's existence in Montana, the company announced the closure of the smelter in Anaconda and the refinery in Great Falls. This permanent layoff of 1500 workers is not as large as the 2,500 workers that were laid off during the mid-1970's in the Butte-Anaconda area. However, the latest closure will have a greater impact on the city of Anaconda. Seventy-eight percent of the workforce is directly or indirectly related to Anaconda's smelter and the sudden closure follows a four-month labor dispute.

The Anaconda Company has stated part of their release compensation plan. A $5 million "community adjustment" fund will be established, salaried employees will be given at least six month's severance pay, and union personnel have been offered $3,500 plus $100 a week for 26 weeks and $140 for the next 26 weeks.

State officials have met with the Anaconda Company's decision-makers to encourage reopening the plants. Anaconda Company maintained their position of the closure, but promised to give a "list of conditions" under which the Anaconda Copper Co. plants would stay open.

A task force has been established to deal with continuing economic development of the area. Some of the priorities include (working toward) reopening the smelter, attracting other industries, seeking economical aid from state and federal agencies, and developing long-range goals for the area.

The foundry and arbiter facilities in Anaconda are potential interests for utilization by other firms. A multi-million dollar project labeled magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) Engineering Test Facility (ETF) now has an improved chance of being located in the Butte area. It has been feared the building of another major plant in the Butte area might lead to unacceptably high levels of air pollution and the smelter will no longer be producing emissions.

ANACONDA-BUTTE (Cont.)

On the other hand, the Anaconda Co. has made plans to increase mining development. Six-to-eight million dollars will be spent to expand the concentrator to process molybdenum, a material used in hardening steel. Although the recovery facility wouldn't have a significant impact on employment, mining operations expansion is encouraging news. Also, the Anaconda Copper Company is recruiting workers from the smelter for a molybdenum mining operation near Tonapah, Nevada.

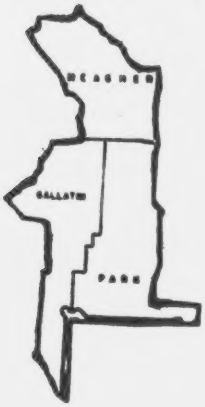
The copper industry labor dispute that started in July continues at the Butte mine. One of the main issues at the local level is productivity and the "big board" discussion is centered on wages. Sixty percent of the original 40,000 nationwide copper industry workers have ratified a three year contract.

College enrollment has increased by 24 percent to 1729 students at Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology and by 14 percent to 940 at Western Montana College in Dillon. The strong demand in the technical fields is causing the increase at Tech. Western Montana College attributes increased enrollment to their added curriculum in Natural Heritage and Management and future teacher demand.

Unstable conditions continue in the lumber industry's work force. One mill has started to alternate work weeks between the night and day shift workers. The mill manager blamed curtailments on increasing interest rates.

A Helena construction firm was awarded the contract to construct a 42-unit apartment complex in Dillon, In Butte, new home permits totaled 43 for the Jan.-Sep. period which compares to 47 for the first nine months of 1979. September's building permits were mostly remodeling requests. The largest request was for $104,000 to alter a Montana Tech. facility.

BOZEMAN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	26.7	27.3	27.0	-.6	-.3
Employment	25.5	26.1	26.3	-.6	-.8
Unemployment	1.2	1.2	.7	0	.5
Unemployment Rate	*4.3*	*4.5*	*2.5*	*-.2*	*1.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The harvest of grain and hay progressed well during the first two weeks of October and is now completed. Farmers in Gallatin County have obtained federal price support loans totaling $116,506 on 39,360 bushels of their 1980 wheat crop. Cattle and sheep were moved from their summer ranges a little slower than normal due to the warm dry weather that lasted until mid-October. A heavy snow, that covered the southern half of the state the third week of October, caused ranchers to bring their livestock down to winter pastures at an accelerated pace later in the month.

An open pit gold mine and accompanying mills may be established near Cooke City. Feasibility studies should be completed by spring of 1981 and production could begin in 1982. Environmental analysis for proposed seismic exploration of oil and gas in the North Crazy Mountains are being prepared.

Construction on a new 1575 square foot office building was begun in White Sulphur Springs. The City of Bozeman issued 35 building permits in September 1980 compared with 30 permits last year. The value of the 1980 permits was $3,256,990 compared with $654,950 in 1979. Part of the increased value was due to two projects, the enlargement of the athletic facility at the Health and P.E. Complex and a new 50 unit apartment complex, each valued at over $1 million.

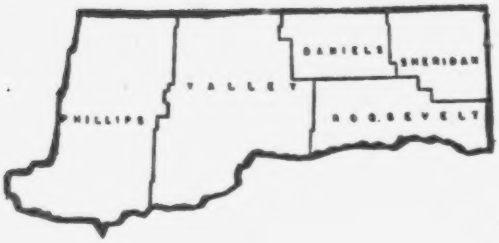
Sixteen employees are out of work due to a labor dispute at a sawmill near Bozeman. Livingston's new sewage treatment plant may be powered by the first operational wind farm. The proposal, awaiting only final approval, calls for the construction of up to eight, 25 kilowatt, wind turbines at the foot of Mount Baldy. A coal and garbage burning co-generation system is being considered by MSU. This system could provide heat and electricity for the University.

Most retail outlets are reporting a slight decrease in business in Bozeman. The local job service reports that their job orders reflect normal turnover except that the recently opened shopping center is continuing to hire new personnel.

The service industry experienced a turnover during the previous month. With the start of college near the end of September, M.S.U. called back their service personnel and needed some additional people to fill jobs due to expansion. Near mid-October the seasonal layoff at resort areas caused an increase in claims at the Job Service offices.

The number of visitors to Yellowstone Park as of the end of September was 5% greater than 1979. The 1.8 million visitors this year was still below the 2.5 million in 1978. The rise in tourism was experienced at the three entrances in this Labor Market Area. The largest increase was the North entrance at Gardiner which was up more than 18% over last year.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

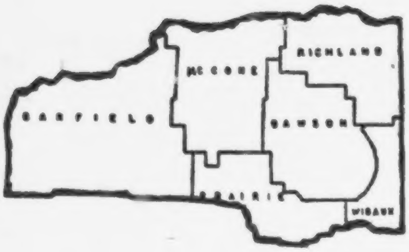
				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	18.3	19.7	18.1	-1.4	.2
Employment	17.6	19.0	17.6	-1.4	---
Unemployment	.7	.7	.5	---	.2
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.3	2.9	.3	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Housing construction and oilfield exploration highlight the area economy this period. Several building permits have been issued in Glasgow recently and this is the first activity in home construction all year. Work continued on highway projects in and around Glasgow, also. Oil drilling and exploration activity has been increasing and several seismograph crews moved into the area. However, there were few vacancies reported since most workers transferred with the crews. Layoffs were reported at a tribal housing project, but other construction workers will be needed for a temporary project at the Fort Peck Dam.

Retail and service activity has been mixed lately. Firms that depend on energy development have been having a good year, while those firms more dependent on the agriculture industry are not having a banner year. Activity at an area industrial park has been picking up--an airline manufacturer returned for three weeks with over 200 employees. Several firms are considering the park as a permanent site, but nothing is certain yet.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.0	16.4	15.5	-1.4	-.5
Employment	14.7	16.0	15.2	-1.3	-.5
Unemployment	.3	.4	.3	-.1	---
Unemployment Rate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*1.9*	---	*.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The site for a proposed coal gasification plant in Wibaux County still remains uncertain. Developers of the plant, which will produce 250 million cubic feet of gas per day and use 12-13 million tons of coal per year, must resolve some problems with water usage and financing before construction begins.

Seeding of winter wheat and sugar beet harvesting were the main activities in agriculture. The beet harvest, expected to be around 500,000 tons, began September 25. Preliminary analysis shows the quality of the beets could break a record. The weather has been a problem, though, and some fields are too wet to work. Area farmers seem to have enough workers at this time.

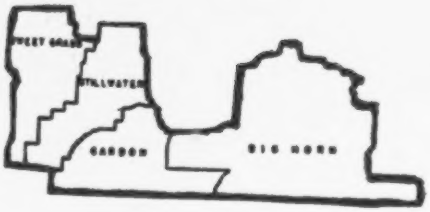
Oilfield activity has been increasing lately and there has been some demand for equipment operators, laborers, and mechanics. However, employers are requiring at least one year of experience. Experienced carpenters and laborers were sought by home contractors this period as construction activity increased. Projects include a school expansion project and a sewer project in Sidney and some four-plexes in Glendive. Also, near Sidney, work continued on three gas pipelines going under the Yellowstone River. Construction of a shopping center in Glendive has been postponed until next year.

Retail trade activity was stable through the period and an increase in real estate activity was noticed. Shortages of skilled and unskilled medical personnel, restaurant and tavern help, and electricians were reported. The number of people seeking employment in eastern Montana has been increasing through the year and area officials expect even more people since copper workers in the western half of the state lost their jobs. Those with the best chance of landing jobs in oil fields will be those workers with experience in some phase of oil-related work, such as mechanics and welders.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	13.6	14.2	13.6	-.6	0
Employment	13.0	13.6	13.2	-.6	-.2
Unemployment	.6	.6	.4	0	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.5*	*3.9*	*2.9*	*.6*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The harvest of sugar beets is nearing completion, somewhat behind normal due to the unseasonably warm weather in early October. Yield is about 20 tons to the acre and sugar content is 2% higher than average. Movement of cattle and sheep from the summer ranges to winter pastures proceeded a little slower than usual due to the nice weather until mid-October.

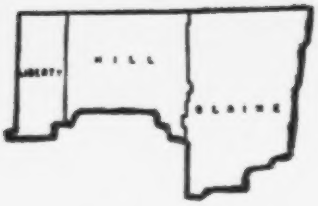
A major oil company suspended its application to develop a proposed 27 year mine that would have removed 46.5 million tons of coal from the Decker area of Big Horn County due to the present over-supply of western coal. A coal company is extending the closure of one of its mines because it is unable to find a buyer for the coal. This shutdown represents a lost payroll of around $500,000 in Carbon County. New depths for oil will be tested in the area as a wildcat rig begins drilling to 9,500 feet west of Red Lodge.

Nearly $2 million in loan money has been made available for rehabilitation work at Cooney Dam in Carbon County. The project includes construction of an emergency spillway, renewing the existing spillway, and increasing the height of the dam. The plan is scheduled for completion by 1982.

An ethanol plant is being proposed for Sweet Grass County. The enterprise is projected to produce 4 million gallons of ethanol per year using two million bushels of barley, and as a by-product, manufacture 20,000 to 30,000 tons of high protein feed stock. The raw material--barley and perhaps wheat, and the fuel--coal, is available within a 100 mile radius of the proposed plant. The factory would add about $900,000 in taxable valuation to the area.

A $10 million resort complex is being suggested for the Bridger area. Carbon County received $657,000 in Small Business Administration loans in the fiscal year ending September 30. Big Horn County will take in almost $25 thousand from the Bureau of Land Management as a payment in lieu of property taxes.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	13.8	14.3	13.4	-0.5	0.4
Employment	13.1	13.5	13.0	-0.4	0.1
Unemployment	0.7	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.3
Unemployment Rate	*4.9*	*5.3*	*3.3*	*-0.4*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Overall, the area remained relatively stable in all basic industries except services and sales. Havre business and community leaders have decided to promote the area and its assets to surrounding communities in the state and nearby Canada. Construction projects continue on schedule. The weather is the major factor in agriculture.

Service industry claims have been heavy. The uncertainty of federal funds has resulted in many layoffs in service programs. Some of this may be alleviated as budgets are established in the various federal agencies. Northern Montana College has announced its highest enrollment since 1971. The college has four new degree programs to offer students. It is also one of the assets the Havre community intends to promote. A nursing home in Chester is in need of 10-11 nurses aides. The demand for nurses aides has been a continual problem for the community.

Most of the hiring in the area was in sales. The volume of sales for an agricultural equipment manufacturing company in Liberty County was up. The firm, however, felt some adverse effects on its sales due to the drought. Consequently, it has decided to expand sales into Texas, Colorado, and Washington. It has also decided to expand the line of items being produced.

Employment in agriculture has been steady. The harvest has been completed. Winter wheat seeding is slow due to a lack of moisture. About 65% of the winter wheat planted has emerged despite the lack of topsoil moisture. Most farmers are apprehensive about getting sufficient moisture for winter wheat. Cattle and sheep are being moved to winter pasture.

HELENA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	28.4	28.9	28.5	-.5	-.1
Employment	27.0	27.5	27.5	-.5	-.5
Unemployment	1.4	1.4	1.0	0	.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.8*	*4.9*	*3.6*	*-.1*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The harvest of all crops in the area is nearing completion. The potato harvest was slowed by the warm weather until mid-October. It was about 65% completed compared with the average 85% at that time. The local Job Service reports that the demand for agriculture workers was very slow throughout the period.

Some construction starts were noted early in the month. The winter weather, as well as rising interest rates, slowed the work early in the month. Construction was begun on a $1.3 million, 36 unit, addition to an apartment complex in Helena. A coalition of low-income and minority agencies are planning to apply for a federal grant of $860,000. The grant would be used to remodel and install solar heating to two older buildings downtown, and provide money for rehabilitation loans for multi-family dwellings in low income areas.

Manufacturing workers who were laid off in Anaconda and Great Falls have been looking for work in Helena, but the factories in this area have fairly stable labor forces and probably will not be able to hire many of them. A three day labor dispute at a local manufacturing firm caused the 290 employees involved to lose about $52,000 in wages and cost the company about $300,000. A local smelter was granted a one-year extension on air polution variances. A spokesman for the company expressed the hope that improvement to the smelter and a proposed revision in emmission ruled should mean that this will be the last variance required by the plant.

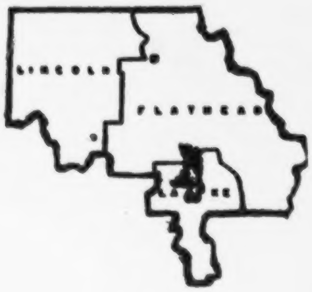
Helena businesses held what is expected to become the biggest yearly promotion, and most retailers enjoyed the boost given sales by the event. A proposed 10,000 acre Sleeping Giant recreation area located west of Holter Lake gained ground when BLM bought 1,024 acres. This brings the total land they own of the desired area to 5,200 acres.

The Helena Employment Service reports that the labor supply is meeting the demand except for the clerical and computer fields. Nearly all phases of the computer science area need qualified personnel due to the lack of trained people in Montana and the low pay offered does not attract experienced people from other states. The demand for good clerical help continues because this is Helena's biggest occupational group.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	41.4	42.9	40.7	1.5	0.7
Employment	38.4	39.7	38.8	1.3	0.4
Unemployment	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.2	1.1
Unemployment Rate	*7.3*	*7.4*	*4.7*	*0.1*	*2.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A fire destroyed the sawmill portion of a lumber mill in Columbia Falls, leaving approximately 40 persons without work. The mill was operating on a four-day work week at the time of the fire. Damage to the mill was estimated at between $2 and $3 million. Also, twelve loggers are out of work due to a labor dispute with another mill. A lumber mill in Libby reported it's work force at 65%, down considerably from last year.

Some new residential housing starts are underway while HUD funded homes continue to be built on the reservation. Progress continues on some projects, including a grocery store, the court house addition in Polson, and a lumber and building supply business which is under construction south of Polson.

Manufacturing remains fairly active. A wood stove manufacturer and its subsidiaries have been adding to their payrolls. A wood products shop is opening in Libby, while a wood products shop in Polson has laid off its crew due to shortage of lumber. A local beehive manufacturing plant in Polson is recalling some of its workers as orders begin to pickup.

The retail and service industries continue to be fairly active with the motel and restaurant business looking forward to the ski season. In the agriculture industry, the annual potato harvest has begun with some requests for workers.

LEWISTOWN LMA

FERGUS
PETROLEUM
JUDITH BASIN
MUSSELSHELL
GOLDEN VALLEY
WHEATLAND

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	11.6	12.7	11.9	-1.1	-0.3
Employment	11.2	12.3	11.6	-1.1	-0.4
Unemployment	0.4	0.4	0.3	0	0.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.3*	*3.2*	*2.3*	*0.1*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Overall, the industrial area remained rather stable with the exception of services and government. A construction contract was granted, and all other projects throughout the area continue on schedule. Some new businesses have opened. Efforts are being made to attract new industry to the area. Three new oil wells have been staked in Musselshell county. The weather continues to be the major factor in agriculture.

Services related to tourism have fallen off considerably, but there continues to be a small demand as conventions and workshops are scheduled in Lewistown. A federal agency has temporarily laid off some personnel, but workers expect to be recalled after federal budgets are established.

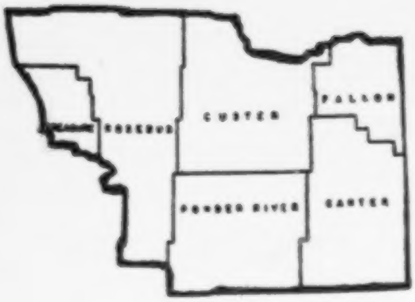
A Lewistown firm has been awarded a $373,000 contract on the local trade center. Work is expected to begin early in October with the completion date set for early spring.

Lewistown has a new racquetball and health club and a land title company. Stanford has a new realty firm.

A $35,300 federal grant has been awarded to the regional development council, which is headquartered in Roundup. The purpose of the grant is to provide funding for comprehensive human resources and economic development planning. In Lewistown, a local industrial development corporation has been working with an Illinois drapery manufacturer in hopes of getting the firm to open a production plant in the area. If successful, the plant would employ about 25 people.

Fall seeding is progressing well. The recent snowfall should alleviate some of the concern about moisture for the winter wheat. Unfortunately, the virus spreading throughout the Judith Basin area will add to the farmers' concerns. Cattle and sheep are being moved to winter pasture.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.7	16.6	15.9	-0.9	-0.2
Employment	15.1	16.0	15.5	-0.9	-0.4
Unemployment	0.6	0.6	0.4	0	0.2
Unemployment Rate	*3.6*	*3.5*	*2.6*	*0.1*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Over the last ten years, there has been a significant increase in the population of the area. Census figures indicate that Rosebud County has experienced the largest growth, 65.2 per cent. Much of the increase can be attributed to the energy exploration and development throughout the area. Likewise, much of the labor market activity is energy related. Projects continue at Colstrip. Although layoffs in construction are increasing due to the completion of projects and the onset of winter, there are new projects in the offing. Some new businesses have opened. The weather continues to be the major factor in agriculture. Supply of workers continues to meet the demand in all industries.

A court battle is being waged which will eventually determine if the coal to be used to power Colstrip Units 3 and 4 can be mined. At issue is the constitutionality of a Montana law requiring surface owner consent before strip mining operations can take place. The landowner is concerned about groundwater supply.

Some carpenters and laborers have been laid off at Colstrip. Temporary layoffs are expected for a while as the ironwork is falling behind schedule. Rosebud County Commissioners have proposed a plan to build a $30,000 commuter passenger terminal at the Forsyth airport. Demolition of a dormitory at a state institution in Miles City has begun; no date has been set for construction on the new facility. New cafes have opened in Forsyth and Ekalaka.

The sugar beet harvest began the first part of October, the harvest continues to lag behind schedule due to the hot weather. Most of the winter wheat has been planted. Some of the apprehension about lack of moisture for the winter crop has been alleviated with the area's first major snowfall. Most of the sheep and cattle have been moved to winter pasture.

Some landscaping work is being done in the residential areas of Colstrip. Three laborers have been hired by the firm doing the project.

MISSOULA LMA

SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	51.2	51.9	51.9	-0.7	-0.7
Employment	47.8	48.3	49.6	-0.5	-1.8
Unemployment	3.4	3.6	2.3	-0.2	1.1
Unemployment Rate	*6.6*	*7.0*	*4.4*	*-0.4*	*2.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Labor disputes, layoffs, and cutback in hours headline the activity in the area. The lumber and wood products industries are still somewhat subdued. Some activity continues in construction, but no major projects have been announced. Some seasonal placements occurred in agriculture. Thompson Falls reports employment levels in all basic industrial groups as steady and at the highest peak for the calendar year.

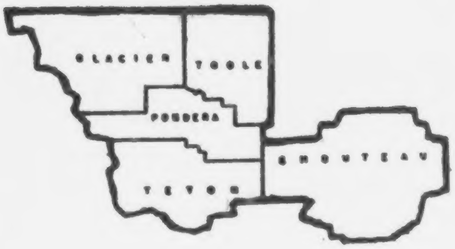
The majority of the workers laid off by the closure of a woods product plant are still unemployed. Seventeen additional sawmill workers in the Missoula area have been laid off due to slow market conditions. In the Thompson Falls area, workers are returning to jobs in the sawmills. A Stevensville woodworking firm has cut back to four days per week.

A 3-day wildcat strike at a pulp mill halted a $150 million construction project. Approximately 650 workers honored the picket lines. The action could have a negative impact on the scheduled completion date for the project. Part of the reason for firing the previous contractor had to do with meeting deadlines. None of the production workers at the mill were affected by the strike. Construction began on a five mile section of road south of Hamilton. No new housing starts were reported in the Hamilton area. Overall, the number of housing units in Ravalli County has not kept up with the rapid population growth experienced by the county in the past decade.

Fifty employees went on strike against a major utility. The main issue of the dispute appeared to be economics and finally was resolved after a two-week strike. Approximately 75 people honored the picket lines.

Damp weather has slowed down many of the agricultural activities.. The potato harvest is underway; the apple harvest has been completed. Sixty-five percent of the winter wheat has been planted. Ranchers are in the process of moving cattle and sheep to winter pasture. A government agency has hired some temporary workers for slash burning.

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	18.6	20.1	18.7	1.5	0.1
Employment	17.8	19.2	18.2	1.4	0.4
Unemployment	.8	.9	.5	0.1	0.3
Unemployment Rate	*4.1*	*4.7*	*2.9*	*0.6*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Harvest in the area is nearing completion and most farmers are reporting an above-average yield. One report said the protein content will average about 12 percent. It will not interest exporters if it drops below this percent.

Construction consists of some residential homes going up in Cut Bank and Browning. Also in Cut Bank, there is ongoing construction of a new bank building and office complex. Oilfield activity in the East Glacier area has rigs working around the clock.

The main hiring appears to be in the retail and restaurant business. There is a demand for qualified registered nurses and some calls for lincensed practical nurses and nurse aides.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

September 1980

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*
Non-White	*13.6%*
Female	*36.3%*
Youth	*9.2%*
Over 45	*18.0%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6		
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6		
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

[1/] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-W) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						Montana	U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	8.1	7.0	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	7.8	6.9	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	7.7	6.6	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	6.0	5.8	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	5.1	5.5	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	6.2	6.2	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	5.5	6.3	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	5.1	5.8	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	4.6	6.0	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	4.5	5.4	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	5.5	5.5	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	6.0	5.6	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	8.0	6.4	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	7.1	6.4	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	6.4	6.1	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	5.6	5.5	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	4.5	5.2	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	5.2	6.0	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	4.7	5.8	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	4.0	5.9	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	3.5	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	3.7	5.6	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	4.3	5.6	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	7.6	6.8	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	7.0	6.8	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	6.5	6.6	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	6.5	6.6	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	5.0	7.0	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	6.0	7.8	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	6.1	7.9	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	5.3	7.5	3.1
September	378.5	359.2	324.2	35.0	19.3	5.1	7.5	3.1
October	*366.8*	*347.3*	*317.5*	*29.8*	*19.5*	5.3		*1.3*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* County	*Percent 1/* State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	*8.7*	*8.1*	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	*8.4*	*7.8*	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	*7.8*	*7.7*	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	*5.9*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	*5.6*	*5.1*	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	*7.6*	*6.2*	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	*6.6*	*5.5*	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	*6.3*	*5.1*	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	*6.2*	*4.6*	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	*5.8*	*4.5*	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	*7.3*	*5.5*	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	*7.6*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	33.9	31.8	30.2	1.2	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	.4
October	*32.9*	*30.8*	*29.6*	*1.2*	*2.1*	*6.3*	*5.3*	
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*
** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	52.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.8	54.4	53.0	1.4	2.4	4.3	5.1	*
October	*56.0*	*53.7*	*52.3*	*1.4*	*2.3*	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	378.5	392.8	380.8	-14.3	-2.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.2	372.1	367.5	-12.9	-8.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	35.0	44.9	35.9	-9.9	-.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	19.3	20.7	13.3	-1.4	6.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*5.1*	*5.3*	*3.5*	*-.2*	*1.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.3*	*6.1*	*4.6*	*.2*	*1.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	287.6	286.3	296.6	1.3	-9.0
MANUFACTURING	24.7	24.4	27.5	.3	-2.8
Durable Goods	15.5	15.1	18.3	.4	-2.8
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.9	9.5	11.1	.4	-1.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.1	3.3	0	-1.2
Other Durable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.8	0	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.2	0	0
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
27 Printing and Publishing	2.6	2.7	2.3	-.1	.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.4	1.6	.1	-.1
MINING	6.2	6.1	7.9	.1	-1.7
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.0	0	-1.5
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.1	2.1	2.4	0	-.3
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.6	3.5	3.5	.1	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.7	17.7	17.9	0	-.2
15 General Building Contractors	5.8	5.8	6.2	0	-.4
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.9	4.9	4.7	0	.2
17 Special Trade Contractors	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.4	23.3	24.6	.1	-1.2
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	8.1	0	-1.3
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	7.0	6.9	7.1	.1	-.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.6	9.6	9.4	0	.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	75.3	75.6	78.0	-.3	-2.7
Wholesale Trade	17.4	17.6	17.8	-.2	-.4
Retail Trade	57.8	58.0	60.2	-.2	-2.4
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.4	8.4	9.0	0	-.6
54 Food Stores	7.8	7.9	7.9	-.1	-.1
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.8	8.8	9.1	0	-.3
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.7	21.8	22.8	-.1	-1.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.2	11.2	11.4	0	-.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	13.0	0	0
SERVICES	57.6	58.4	56.6	-.8	1.0
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.2	7.9	7.6	-.7	-.4
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	-.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.1	19.2	17.8	-.1	1.3
Other Services	28.8	28.8	28.5	0	.3
GOVERNMENT	69.7	67.8	71.1	1.9	-1.4
91 Federal Government	13.8	15.3	13.7	-1.5	.1
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.1	7.0	7.9	1.1	.2
92 Other State Government	11.1	11.4	11.3	-.3	-.2
93 Local Education	20.3	17.9	22.2	2.4	-1.9
93 Other Local Government	16.4	16.3	16.0	.1	.4

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	33.9	34.4	34.4	-.5	-.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	31.8	32.1	32.8	-.3	-1.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.4	1.8	1.4	-.4	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.1	2.3	1.6	-.2	.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/...........	*6.2*	*6.6*	*4.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/..	*7.1*	*7.2*	*5.5*	*.1*	*1.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	30.2	29.9	31.1	.3	-.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.8	0	-.5
Contract Construction	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	0
Transportation and Public Utilities ...	2.0	1.9	2.1	.1	-.1
Trade	9.9	9.9	10.1	0	-.2
Wholesale Trade	3.0	2.9	2.8	.1	.2
Retail Trade	6.9	7.0	7.3	-.1	-.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	7.0	.1	0
Government	5.7	5.4	5.9	.3	-.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.9	3.6	4.1	.3	-.2

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	56.8	57.3	57.1	-.5	-.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	54.4	54.8	55.6	-.4	-1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.6	2.1	1.6	-.5	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.5	1.5	-.1	.9
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*4.3*	*4.5*	*2.5*	*-.2*	*1.8*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*5.0*	*4.9*	*3.3*	*.1*	*1.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	49.9	49.4	50.2	.5	-.3
Manufacturing	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Contract Construction	2.8	2.8	3.2	0	-.4
Transportation and Public Utilties	5.2	5.1	5.1	.1	.1
Trade	15.9	16.1	16.5	-.2	-.6
Wholesale Trade	5.4	5.4	5.5	0	-.1
Retail Trade	10.5	10.7	11.0	-.2	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.4	2.3	-.1	0
Services and Mining	10.8	10.8	10.5	0	.3
Government	8.3	7.6	8.0	.7	.3
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	.1
State and Local Government	6.7	6.0	6.4	.7	.3

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1980
STATEWIDE	392.4	392.8	378.5	368.3	372.1	359.2	24.1	20.7	19.3	*6.1*	*5.3*	*5.1*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.9	34.4	33.9	32.2	32.1	31.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	*7.6*	*6.6*	*6.2*
BILLINGS SMSA	58.3	57.3	56.8	55.4	54.8	54.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	*5.0*	*4.5*	*4.3*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	299.2	301.1	287.8	280.6	285.2	273.1	18.6	15.9	14.7	*6.2*	*5.3*	*5.1*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.0	36.1	33.5	33.5	33.9	31.7	2.5	2.2	1.8	*7.1*	*6.0*	*5.4*
BOZEMAN	27.2	27.3	26.7	25.9	26.1	25.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	*4.9*	*4.5*	*4.3*
GLASGOW	19.4	19.7	18.3	18.5	19.0	17.6	.9	.7	.7	*4.4*	*3.3*	*3.6*
GLENDIVE	16.1	16.4	15.0	15.7	16.0	14.7	.4	.4	.3	*2.4*	*2.1*	*2.1*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	14.2	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.0	.6	.6	.6	*4.1*	*3.9*	*4.5*
HAVRE	14.3	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.5	13.1	.9	.8	.7	*6.6*	*5.3*	*4.9*
HELENA	27.7	28.9	28.4	26.1	27.5	27.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	*5.7*	*4.9*	*4.8*
KALISPELL	43.1	42.9	41.4	39.4	39.7	38.4	3.7	3.2	3.0	*8.7*	*7.4*	*7.3*
LEWISTOWN	12.4	12.7	11.6	11.9	12.3	11.2	.5	.4	.4	*3.7*	*3.2*	*3.3*
MILES CITY	16.4	16.6	15.7	16.7	16.0	15.1	.7	.6	.6	*4.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*
MISSOULA	52.7	51.9	51.2	48.4	48.3	47.8	4.3	3.6	3.4	*8.2*	*7.0*	*6.6*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.8	20.1	18.6	18.7	19.2	17.8	1.1	.9	.8	*5.4*	*4.7*	*4.1*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980
STATEWIDE	378.5	380.8	-.6	359.2	367.5	-2.3	19.3	13.3	6.0	5.1	3.5	1.6
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.9	34.4	-1.5	31.8	32.8	-3.0	2.1	1.6	.5	6.2	4.6	1.6
BILLINGS SMSA	56.8	57.1	-.6	54.4	55.6	-2.2	2.4	1.5	.9	4.3	2.5	1.8
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	287.8	289.4	-.6	273.1	279.1	-2.1	14.7	10.3	4.4	5.1	3.5	1.6
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.5	34.2	-2.0	31.7	32.7	-3.1	1.8	1.5	.3	5.4	4.3	1.1
BOZEMAN	26.7	27.0	-1.1	25.5	26.3	-3.0	1.2	.7	.5	4.3	2.5	1.8
GLASGOW	18.3	18.1	1.1	17.6	17.6	0	.7	.5	.2	3.6	2.9	.7
GLENDIVE	15.0	15.5	-3.2	14.7	15.2	-3.3	.3	.3	0	2.1	1.9	.2
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	13.6	0	13.0	13.2	-1.5	.6	.4	.2	4.5	2.9	1.6
HAVRE	13.8	13.4	3.0	13.1	13.0	.8	.7	.4	.3	4.9	3.3	1.6
HELENA	28.4	28.5	-.4	27.0	27.5	-1.8	1.4	1.0	.4	4.8	3.6	1.2
KALISPELL	41.4	40.7	1.7	38.4	38.8	-1.0	3.0	1.9	1.1	7.3	4.7	2.6
LEWISTOWN	11.6	11.9	-2.5	11.2	11.6	-3.4	.4	.3	.1	3.3	2.3	1.0
MILES CITY	15.7	15.9	-1.3	15.1	15.5	-2.6	.6	.4	.2	3.6	2.6	1.0
MISSOULA	51.2	51.9	-1.3	47.8	49.6	-3.6	3.4	2.3	1.1	6.6	4.4	2.2
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.6	18.7	-.5	17.8	18.2	-2.2	.8	.5	.3	4.1	2.9	1.2

1/ *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

2/ *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	378460	359215	19245	5.1
CASCADE	33856	31761	2095	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	56774	54348	2426	4.3
BEAVERHEAD	4041	3891	150	3.7
BIG HORN	6515	6100	415	6.4
BLAINE	3217	3047	170	5.3
BROADWATER	1765	1680	85	4.8
CARBON	3138	3023	115	3.7
CARTER	886	876	10	1.1
CHOUTEAU	3166	3089	77	2.4
CUSTER	6229	5997	232	3.7
DANIELS	1498	1470	28	1.9
DAWSON	5626	5466	160	2.8
DEER LODGE	5089	4813	276	5.4
FALLON	2393	2356	37	1.5
FERGUS	6474	6201	273	4.2
FLATHEAD	25468	23801	1667	6.5
GALLATIN	19623	18823	800	4.1
GARFIELD	800	793	7	.9
GLACIER	6065	5659	406	6.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	396	7	1.7
GRANITE	1070	990	80	7.5
HILL	9290	8811	479	5.2
JEFFERSON	2360	2227	133	5.6
JUDITH BASIN	1172	1149	23	2.0
LAKE	8454	7956	498	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	24239	23089	1150	4.7
LIBERTY	1248	1227	21	1.7
LINCOLN	7534	6662	872	11.6
MC CONE	1242	1223	19	1.5
MADISON	2482	2378	104	4.2
MEAGHER	1112	1072	40	3.6
MINERAL	1796	1672	124	6.9
MISSOULA	37265	34987	2278	6.1
MUSSELSHELL	2018	1977	41	2.0
PARK	5980	5658	322	5.4
PETROLEUM	339	327	12	3.5
PHILLIPS	3030	2896	134	4.4
PONDERA	3669	3566	103	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1233	1176	57	4.6
POWELL	3419	3276	143	4.2
PRAIRIE	813	802	11	1.4
RAVALLI	8388	7713	675	8.0
RICHLAND	5825	5712	113	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5904	5678	226	3.8
ROSEBUD	4481	4256	225	5.0
SANDERS	3757	3454	303	8.1
SHERIDAN	3147	3109	38	1.2
SILVER BOW	17421	16368	1053	6.0
STILLWATER	2111	2050	61	2.9
SWEET GRASS	1840	1822	18	1.0
TETON	2782	2699	83	3.0
TOOLE	2925	2840	85	2.9
TREASURE	444	436	8	1.8
VALLEY	4742	4505	237	5.0
WHEATLAND	1150	1122	28	2.4
WIBAUX	752	740	12	1.6

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

AUGUST 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392789	372057	20732	5.3
CASCADE	34399	32113	2286	6.6
YELLOWSTONE	57327	54772	2555	4.5
BEAVERHEAD	4435	4300	135	3.0
BIG HORN	6473	6138	335	5.2
BLAINE	3394	3160	234	6.9
BROADWATER	1819	1728	91	5.0
CARBON	3320	3200	120	3.6
CARTER	1048	1031	17	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3611	3527	84	2.3
CUSTER	6434	6231	203	3.2
DANIELS	1589	1561	28	1.8
DAWSON	5890	5738	152	2.6
DEER LODGE	5457	5110	347	6.4
FALLON	2449	2413	36	1.5
FERGUS	6907	6647	260	3.8
FLATHEAD	26032	24315	1717	6.6
GALLATIN	19988	19089	899	4.5
GARFIELD	1000	990	10	1.0
GLACIER	6361	5781	580	9.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	461	451	10	2.2
GRANITE	1156	1080	76	6.6
HILL	9532	9031	501	5.3
JEFFERSON	2412	2263	149	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1386	1329	57	4.1
LAKE	9346	8766	580	6.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	24684	23503	1181	4.8
LIBERTY	1402	1371	31	2.2
LINCOLN	7554	6659	895	11.8
MC CONE	1390	1374	16	1.2
MADISON	2853	2767	86	3.0
MEAGHER	1231	1187	44	3.6
MINERAL	1852	1728	124	6.7
MISSOULA	37199	34786	2413	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	2274	2236	38	1.7
PARK	6100	5824	276	4.5
PETROLEUM	375	363	12	3.2
PHILLIPS	3292	3201	91	2.8
PONDERA	3724	3626	98	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1384	1349	35	2.5
POWELL	3619	3431	188	5.2
PRAIRIE	921	906	15	1.6
RAVALLI	8922	8182	740	8.3
RICHLAND	6367	6228	139	2.2
ROOSEVELT	6225	5960	265	4.3
ROSEBUD	4761	4474	287	6.0
SANDERS	3931	3565	366	9.3
SHERIDAN	3305	3268	37	1.1
SILVER BOW	18579	17233	1346	7.2
STILLWATER	2327	2270	57	2.4
SWEET GRASS	2040	2005	35	1.7
TETON	3193	3100	93	2.9
TOOLE	3265	3177	88	2.7
TREASURE	488	478	10	2.0
VALLEY	5246	5017	229	4.4
WHEATLAND	1253	1229	24	1.9
WIBAUX	807	796	11	1.4

TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	Sept. 1980 1/	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Net Change to Current Month From: Aug. 1980	Net Change to Current Month From: Sept. 1979	Total Aug. 1980	Percent Women Aug. 1980	Total Sept. 1980	Percen Women Sept. 1980
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	129.8	129.8	130.4	0	-.6	282.2	45.7	285.9	45.1
Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.2	0	-.5	23.5	11.2	23.9	11.1
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	6.1	8.0	6.1	7.6
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	17.1	9.1	17.9	9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.6	0	-.2	23.6	19.0	23.6	18.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.1	36.1	37.0	0	-.9	74.7	47.8	75.4	47.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	0	13.0	64.4	13.0	65.3
Services	33.9	34.2	34.7	-.3	-.8	58.0	58.5	57.9	58.9
Government2/	42.1	41.7	40.3	.4	1.8	66.2	63.0	68.1	60.4

1/ *Current month preliminary.*

Revised to 1979 Benchmark.

Establishment Series began January 1974

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing..................	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.........................	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction..........	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....................	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

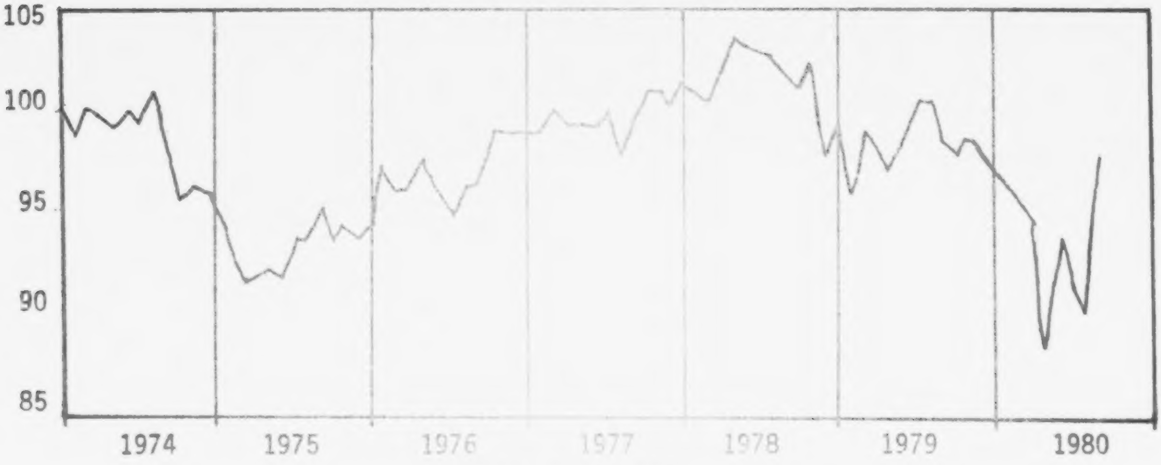
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	129.8
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	33.9
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.1

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



INDEX 1972 = 100

MONTHLY FIGURES of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979

January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980

January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	*94.6*
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

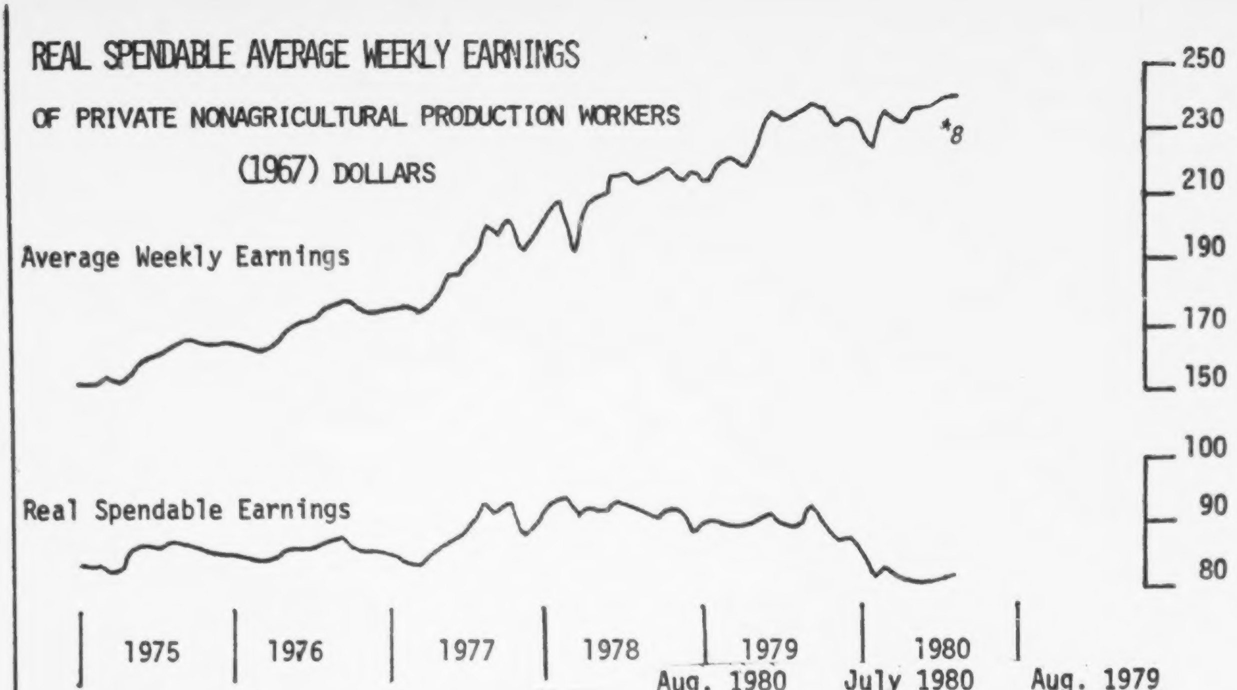
Montana's Composite Index showed favorable movement when it rose from 90.02 in July to 98.0 in August. One reason for the increase was in the lumber and woods industry. A number of layoffs were noted in July and most of these persons returned to work in August causing the accession rate to rise and the layoff rate to fall. If all these people remained at work in September, the Composite Index should drop somewhat in September. In August, Average Weekly Initial Claims dropped from 1749 in July to 1443 in August. Only two indicators reflected unfavorable movements; Building Permits and Average Weekly Hours. Both noted decreases from July to August. The Composite Index for August of 1979 was 98.9.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

** Indicates last month of plotted data.*

*** Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

(1967) DOLLARS

	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	239.47	238.82	234.99
3/ Taxes Withheld	37.91	37.72	37.56
Spendable Earnings	201.56	201.08	197.42
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	120.81	120.00	108.29
Real Spendable Earnings	80.75	81.08	88.73

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Gross Earnings rose from $238.82 in July to $239.47 in August, an increase of only $.65. This compares to gross average earnings of $234.99 in August of 1979. Although there was a slight increase in gross earnings, Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings fell slightly to $80.75 in August. In 1980, June to July, Real Spendable Earnings posted an increase of 1.3%, and a decrease of 9.9% is noted from August, 1979 to August, 1980. The biggest reason for the decline in Real Spendable Earnings was the increase in the Consumer Price Index which measures the rate on inflation.

** Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table XII

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] Montana	Percent[1] U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	6.4	6.3	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	6.3	6.1	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	6.6	6.2	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	6.0	6.1	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	5.9	6.1	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	6.0	5.8	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	6.0	6.1	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	5.9	5.9	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	5.8	5.9	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	5.4	5.8	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	5.8	5.8	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	5.7	5.9	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	6.4	5.8	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	5.7	5.7	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	5.3	5.7	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	5.5	5.8	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	5.2	5.8	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	5.0	5.7	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	5.1	5.7	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	4.9	5.9	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	5.9	6.2	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	5.6	6.0	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	5.5	6.2	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	6.5	7.0	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	5.8	7.8	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	5.9	7.7	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	6.6	7.8	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	6.1	7.6	3.1
September	*367.5*	*344.5*	*313.4*	*31.1*	*23.0*	*6.3*	*7.5*	*3.1*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1] County	*Percent*[1] State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	*7.2*	*6.4*	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*6.3*	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	*7.1*	*6.6*	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	*6.6*	*5.9*	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*6.0*	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*5.9*	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.1*	*5.8*	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.4*	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	*7.4*	*5.8*	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*5.7*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	*7.8*	*6.4*	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.2*	*5.7*	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.5*	*5.3*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.7*	*5.5*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.2*	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.0*	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*4.7*	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.3*	*4.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.4*	*4.6*	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	*5.5*	*4.9*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.9*	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.6*	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	*7.1*	*6.5*	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	*6.5*	*5.8*	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*5.9*	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.8	*6.6*	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.2	*6.1*	.4
September	*33.1*	*30.8*	*29.6*	*1.2*	2.3	7.1	*6.3*	.4
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	5.6	6.6	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.9	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	4.6	5.9	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.8	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	4.9	5.8	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	6.6	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	4.9	6.1	*
September	55.3	52.5	51.1	1.4	2.8	5.0	6.8	*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earning		
	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$239.94	$239.47	$238.74	37.2	37.3	36.9	6.45	6.42	6.47
MANUFACTURING	371.70	377.09	382.35	42.0	42.9	44.1	8.85	8.79	8.67
Durable Goods	386.38	396.88	387.07	42.6	44.0	44.8	9.07	9.02	8.64
Primary Metal Industries	444.78	465.26	396.15	42.0	43.0	41.7	10.59	10.82	9.50
Nondurable Goods	343.13	342.72	374.07	40.8	40.8	42.8	8.41	8.40	8.74
Food and Kindred Products	287.02	283.98	283.82	41.9	41.7	41.8	6.81	6.85	6.79
MINING	448.94	437.55	434.31	55.7	54.9	46.6	8.06	7.97	9.32
Metal Mining	529.34	529.34	401.90	40.5	40.5	35.1	13.07	13.07	11.45
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	402.98	405.11	364.64	39.2	39.6	36.5	10.28	10.23	9.99
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	336.04	335.62	340.85	41.9	42.7	43.2	8.02	7.86	7.89
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	366.54	363.80	362.60	49.6	49.7	47.9	7.39	7.32	7.57
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	196.87	193.57	192.55	34.6	34.2	33.9	5.69	5.66	5.68
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	162.86	161.98	158.98	34.0	34.1	33.4	4.79	4.75	4.76
SERVICES	158.65	158.20	144.67	35.1	35.0	34.2	4.52	4.52	4.23

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
MANUFACTURING	11.3	4.0	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.9	9.6	1.6	0.2	4.0	7.9	3.0	2.7	1.9	2.1	0.6	5.6	0.2
Durable Goods	16.4	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.3	2.2	15.3	2.5	0.2	3.9	10.2	2.7	2.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	9.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	3.0	4.3	4.6	2.7	3.7	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
MINING	11.4	3.4	4.5	9.9	2.7	4.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	6.4	3.9	2.8	5.4	1.6	2.5	0.0	1.4	0.1
Metal Mining	3.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	3.7	6.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0*	0.6	0.0	0.4

* *Less than .05.*

cut

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	22	16	255	295
MINING	67	25	346	220
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	72	47	425	638
MANUFACTURING	30	14	190	224
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	28	19	161	196
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	134	73	1001	959
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	50	19	362	363
SERVICES	150	101	1178	1207
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(44)	(23)	(336)	(207)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	13	5	121	129
STATE TOTAL	566	319	4039	4231

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	566	319	4039	4231
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33	17	258	287
BILLINGS SMSA	84	42	548	664
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	100	26	555	192 (May-Sep.)
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	28	17	263	260
Beaverhead	3	2	42	41
Deer Lodge	2	3	18	23
Granite	2	2	13	16
Madison	3	1	36	37
Powell	4	1	31	15
Silver Bow	14	8	123	128
BOZEMAN LMA	53	27	298	320
Gallatin	46	24	238	251
Meagher	3	0	13	7
Park	4	3	47	62
GLASGOW LMA	14	14	112	143
Daniels	1	1	6	9
Phillips	3	5	23	29
Roosevelt	6	5	34	36
Sheridan	2	1	24	29
Valley	2	2	25	40
GLENDIVE LMA	24	24	206	255
Dawson	5	7	51	67
Garfield	0	0	3	8
McCone	5	2	22	13
Prairie	1	1	9	6
Richland	12	14	115	154
Wibaux	1	0	6	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	11	11	97	126
Big Horn	4	4	26	42
Carbon	6	2	33	45
Stillwater	1	4	24	25
Sweet Grass	0	1	14	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Sept. 1980	Sept. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
HAVRE LMA	10	8	113	119
Blaine	3	0	38	17
Hill	7	8	65	89
Liberty	0	0	10	13
HELENA LMA	29	25	252	327
Broadwater	3	2	15	23
Jefferson	4	2	17	24
Lewis and Clark	22	21	220	280
KALISPELL LMA	60	41	442	531
Flathead	44	23	302	344
Lake	7	9	74	89
Lincoln	9	9	66	98
LEWISTOWN LMA	9	10	85	94
Fergus	5	7	45	57
Golden Valley	0	1	2	5
Judith Basin	1	1	12	11
Musselshell	2	1	20	12
Petroleum	0	0	1	2
Wheatland	1	0	5	7
MILES CITY LMA	10	6	131	113
Carter	0	0	22	5
Custer	4	2	36	46
Fallon	1	2	37	28
Powder River	1	1	9	12
Rosebud	4	0	26	18
Treasure	0	1	1	4
MISSOULA LMA	80	37	482	616
Mineral	2	0	17	14
Missoula	62	28	351	439
Ravalli	14	4	89	119
Sanders	2	5	25	44
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	21	14	197	184
Choteau	2	1	40	29
Glacier	6	9	51	52
Pondera	2	0	30	41
Teton	5	0	25	15
Toole	6	4	51	47

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETAS-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	74	6,095.00
BIGHORN	330	24,752.04
BLAINE	176	14,785.81
BROADWATER	80	7,322.64
CARBON	116	10,287.70
CARTER	7	336.00
CASCADE	2,592	215,509.24
CHOUTEAU	82	7,785.60
CUSTER	176	16,133.00
DANIELS	11	772.00
DAWSON	111	9,466.00
DEER LODGE	434	36,122.21
FALLON	8	751.00
FERGUS	233	17,546.21
FLATHEAD	1,677	140,341.84
GALLATIN	1,153	98,071.59
GARFIELD	4	186.00
GLACIER	488	38,724.50
GOLDEN VALLEY	10	832.00
GRANITE	91	8,348.80
HILL	491	37,025.10
JEFFERSON	140	11,965.88
JUDITH BASIN	22	1,947.00
LAKE	517	41,883.34
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,116	100,987.84
LIBERTY	2	39.00
LINCOLN	984	89,191.39
MCCONE	3	241.00
MADISON	102	9,472.67
MEAGHER	49	3,694.69
MINERAL	95	8,988.86
MISSOULA	3,592	328,578.95
MUSSELSHELL	41	4,375.00
PARK	267	22,296.00
PETROLEUM	5	580.00
PHILLIPS	77	6,153.68
PONDERA	91	5,991.45
POWDER RIVER	21	1,860.00
POWELL	136	11,550.15
PRAIRIE	12	1,143.00
RAVALLI	691	56,840.45
RICHLAND	47	4,396.84
ROOSEVELT	183	15,152.90
ROSEBUD	240	21,926.40
SANDERS	372	29,182.28
SHERIDAN	23	1,916.00
SILVER BOW	1,896	155,815.21
STILLWATER	58	5,656.00
SWEET GRASS	38	3,140.00
TETON	55	4,947.00
TOOLE	59	6,014.00
TREASURE	6	458.00
VALLEY	196	16,517.23
WHEATLAND	9	1,055.00
WIBAUX	6	437.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,205	289,453.45
INTRASTATE	22,700	1,955,878.94
INTERSTATE	1,302	159,817.87
TOTAL	24,002	2,115,696.81

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1980 THRU SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,090	191,231.83
BIGHORN	3,454	293,919.88
BLAINE	2,679	230,800.40
BROADWATER	1,799	179,254.89
CARBON	2,507	238,607.18
CARTER	167	14,440.52
CASCADE	37,530	3,398,101.32
CHOUTEAU	713	60,439.44
CUSTER	2,871	253,292.95
DANIELS	243	19,482.26
DAWSON	1,798	169,114.11
DEER LODGE	5,704	488,169.64
FALLON	353	32,090.60
FERGUS	3,793	321,562.90
FLATHEAD	35,480	3,191,580.78
GALLATIN	18,020	1,597,662.75
GARFIELD	45	4,175.00
GLACIER	6,678	540,687.14
GOLDEN VALLEY	135	12,776.00
GRANITE	1,175	97,423.06
HILL	7,020	590,112.13
JEFFERSON	2,064	203,442.56
JUDITH BASIN	330	28,786.74
LAKE	8,453	726,368.36
LEWIS AND CLARK	17,385	1,582,857.49
LIBERTY	317	30,022.80
LINCOLN	22,370	2,150,400.76
MCCONE	164	11,626.00
MADISON	1,157	101,793.40
MEAGHER	585	49,886.91
MINERAL	3,870	385,297.77
MISSOULA	47,966	4,422,218.66
MUSSELSHELL	596	61,304.00
PARK	5,863	507,400.91
PETROLEUM	63	5,314.50
PHILLIPS	1,219	106,172.48
PONDERA	1,920	177,385.49
POWDER RIVER	222	21,978.00
POWELL	3,199	286,756.98
PRAIRIE	358	33,264.92
RAVALLI	13,038	1,136,842.51
RICHLAND	1,250	111,858.15
ROOSEVELT	2,386	187,947.30
ROSEBUD	3,384	309,702.96
SANDERS	7,756	715,822.01
SHERIDAN	285	24,140.00
SILVER BOW	20,347	1,735,219.76
STILLWATER	1,538	144,111.00
SWEET GRASS	414	40,323.37
TETON	1,293	116,600.31
TOOLE	1,645	153,170.23
TREASURE	111	11,789.00
VALLEY	3,389	302,118.34
WHEATLAND	198	17,002.65
WIBAUX	162	12,511.80
YELLOWSTONE	45,264	4,314,119.09
INTRASTATE	354,815	32,207,050.41
INTERSTATE	13,275	1,838,812.31
TOTAL	368,090	34,045,862.72

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims 1/	42,928	33,308	9,620	*28.9*
Continued Claims 1/	441,718	364,749	76,969	*21.1*
Number of Benefit Payments 1/	368,090	307,625	60,465	*19.7*
Amount of Benefits Paid 1/	$34,045,861	$25,873,139	$8,172,722	*31.6*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount 1/ 2/	$97.06	$87.88	$9.18	*10.4*

MONTHLY

	Sept. 1980	August 1980	Sept. 1979	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims 1/	2,599	2,806	1,798	801	*44.5*
Continued Claims 1/	33,842	40,795	20,534	13,308	*64.8*
Number of Benefit Payments 1/	24,002	31,138	17,311	6,691	*38.7*
Amount of Benefits Paid 1/	$2,115,697	$2,760,529	$1,385,553	$730,144	*52.7*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt 1/ 2/	$93.63	$92.64	$83.98	$9.65	*11.5*
Trust Fund Balance	$18,765,702*	$20,611,132*	$11,290,023**	$7,475,679	*66.2*

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*

2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*

* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $ 7,084,089.*

** *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $10,484,089.*

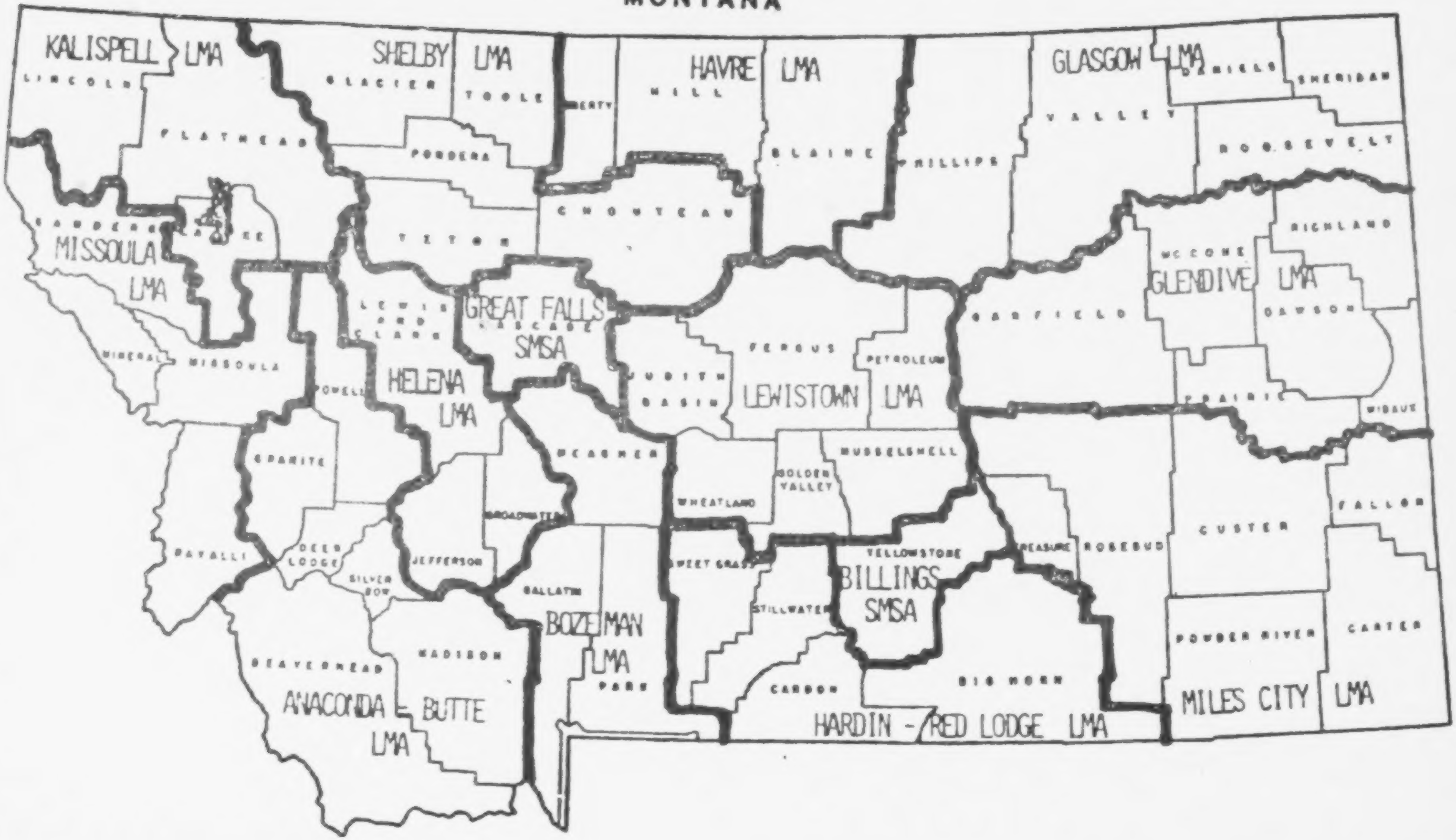
The number of initial claims was a little lower in September than August but higher as usual than a year ago. Continued claims count dropped also from August; however, there were over 13,000 more continued claims filed in September 1980 than September 1979. Year-to-date figures showed the rate of growth to be only slightly more than in the August report.

Claims and benefits in September were down from August, but in 1979 for the same two months the drop was much larger as more people found employment than this year. The number of benefit payments in September was 7,136 less than in August and 6,691 more than September last year. Dollar amount of benefits also decreased this month from last month and increased from a year ago.

In July, the Average Weekly Benefit Amount was $95.18, slipped to $92.64 in August, and gained slightly in September to $93.63. This was $9.65 over September 1979, however.

Trust Fund Balance was at the low point of the quarter in September, below August by over $1.8 million, but well above the almost $11.3 million last September. All of the cumulative items continue to run above the figures posted for the same nine months in 1979.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA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FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
ERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
ROOSEVELT
PHILLIPS
CHOUTEAU
TETON
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
LEWIS AND CLARK
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RAVALLI
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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

November, 1980

STATE OF MONTANA
THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 11

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Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

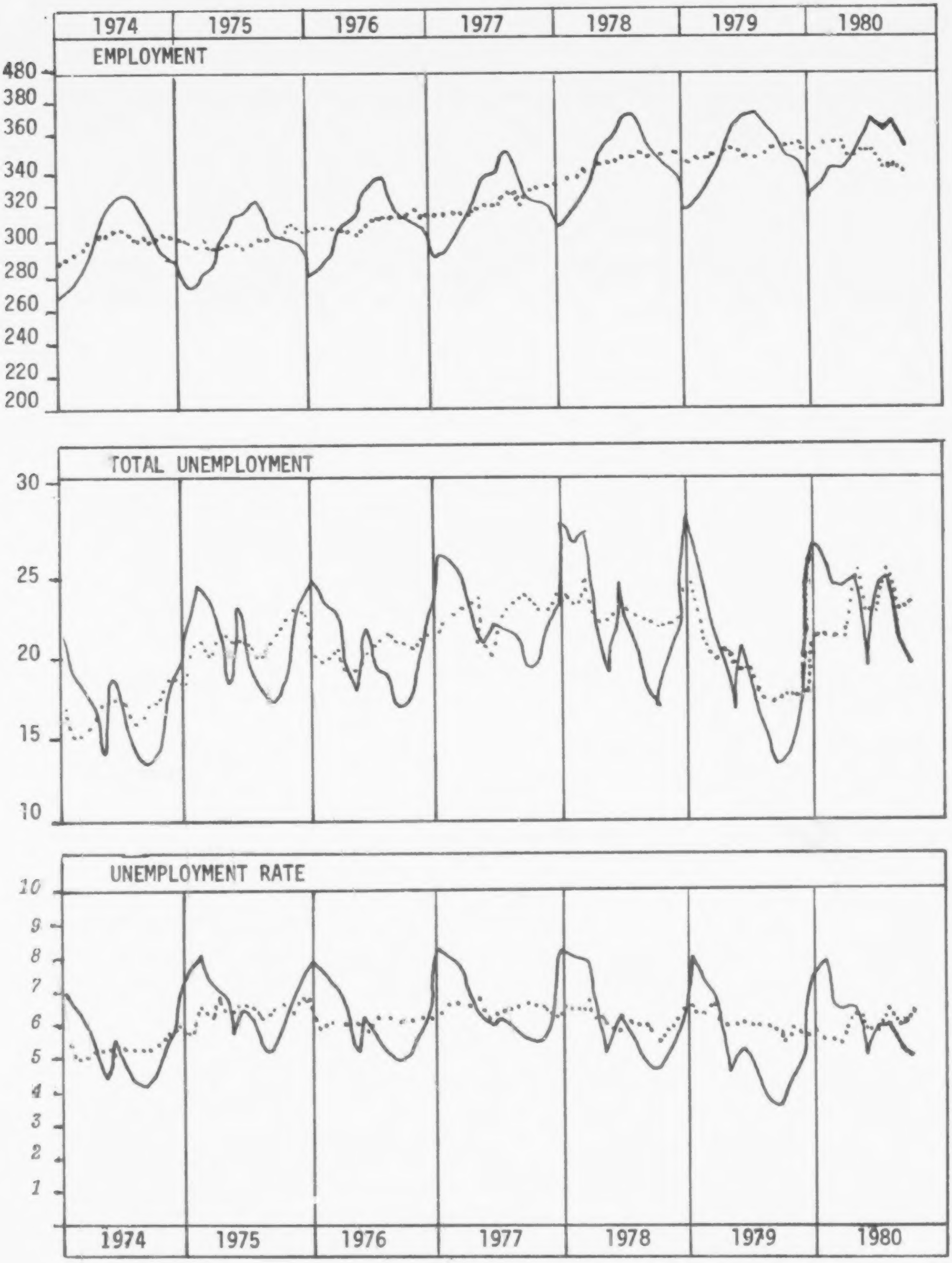
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

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STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	367.5	377.2	371.1	-9.7	-3.6
Employment	348.0	358.0	357.3	-10.0	-9.3
Unemployment	19.5	19.2	13.8	.3	5.7
Unemployment Rate	*5.3*	*5.1*	*3.7*	*.2*	*1.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture activities in the state have slowed with the crops harvested, the winter wheat seeding completed, and the cattle and sheep moved to winter pastures. The feed conditions on the range and pasture land improved only slightly with the moisture that was received in October. As of the first of November, the northeast still experienced severe-to-extreme drought, while the central area had poor-to-fair pastures, and the western third of the state had good-to-excellent conditions. The prices received by Montana farmers and ranchers for all farm products went up in October. The increase was helped mostly by a 6% rise in crop prices. Poultry and egg prices declined the most, down almost 8% from September.

The copper mining industry, which has been affected for nearly five months by a labor dispute in the industry, is getting back on its feet since the settlement was announced on November 24. Approximately 1300 people, off their jobs at the Butte mine from the first of July, are being called back to work. Oil and gas exploration is progressing at a good pace. Through October of this year, there were nearly twice as many companies registered to do mining in the state as last year. The largest portion of these are doing oil and gas exploration. Montana had 631 new wells drilled the first nine months of 1980. This places the state fourth in the Rocky Mountain region.

Planned construction of twin 500 K-volt powerlines from coal generating plants in southeast Montana to the Northwest is experiencing right-of-way controversies with farmers and ranchers. The Army Corps of Engineers has narrowed its list of possible hydroelectric dams in the western part of the state to 16 from the original 51. The potential dam sites are on the Clark Fork, Flathead and Kootenai Rivers.

The director of the Telecommunication Project said that it is impractical for the state to consider building and staffing its own public television broadcasting station at this time. Montana could use an out-of-state public television signal and replace some of the programs with programs produced in the state. An educational telecommunications system is being tried by people in some areas of the state to further their education. Plans are being formulated by the university system to bring college courses, workshops and seminars to towns around Montana.

The population of the state is 783,674 according to preliminary figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. This is a 12.8% increase from 1970. The most populated county in the state was Yellowstone, followed by Cascade and Missoula. Thirty-four counties gained population. The fastest growing county was Rosebud, with Ravalli second. Twenty-two counties lost population. The largest decline was Deer Lodge with a 20% drop in residents.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	55.1	56.1	55.9	-1.0	-0.8
Employment	52.8	53.7	54.5	-.9	-1.7
Unemployment	2.3	2.4	1.4	-.1	.9
Unemployment Rate	*4.1*	*4.3*	*2.6*	*-.2*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The main source of activity in the Billings SMSA continues to come from the construction industry. The City Council gave a preliminary approval to a nine million dollar industry revenue bond to finance the sale and expansion of a shopping center. The center was later sold to a firm out of Seattle. An office complex is nearing completion with three floors of approximately 5,000 square feet on each floor. Work also continues on a professional center which will hold 17 dental offices. The completion date for this project is December, 1980. A California developer is looking at a 60 acre site west of Billings to build a shopping center. The center could include four department stores, a motel, a theatre and some small shops.

The firemen and the city have reached an agreement in Billings which will result in a 17% pay raise over the next two years. The city manager said that if the revenues were not up to paying for this, there would have to be a reduction in the staff. Billings policemen voted 48 to 11 to approve their labor contract. Now the City Council must approve it. The contract asks for a 14.9% pay hike over a two year period. The police force has been reduced from 100 persons in 1975 to 85 presently.

A consultant firm from Minnesota is checking to see if there is enough of a labor pool in the area to support building a railroad from Ashland to Miles City.

Some retail business activity affecting employment in the Billings Area is a report of five new businesses. These include a movie cassette retail store, an appliance store, a jewelry store, a public game room, and a retail clothing store. The only reported closure is a retail children's clothing store.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	32.8	33.8	33.6	-1.0	-.8
Employment	30.4	31.7	32.0	-1.3	-1.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.1	1.6	.3	.8
Unemployment Rate	*7.2*	*6.2*	*4.7*	*1.0*	*2.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A livestock cooperative will update its feasibility study of a meat packing plant projected for northeast Great Falls in order to meet requirements of a $7 million loan from the Fm.H.A.. Along with the slaughtering plant, a feedlot and a gasahol facility are planned. The gasahol facility will use barley from the area, and the residue, which is high in protein, can be used as a cattle-feed supplement.

Total construction in the city last month was valued at almost $1.1 million, nearly $900,000 less than the same month last year. Housing provided close to $900,000 of the total, leaving only about $200,000 in commercial construction. The first phase of the civic center remodeling project is nearing completion, and the second phase contract, valued at $200,000 has been accepted. Three contracts totaling $498,000 have been awarded to restore a fire-damaged special education center. A local construction firm has suspended a $400,000 improvement project on the refinery due to its closure.

A decrease in airline passengers, noticed throughout the nation, has been felt in Great Falls. The 15.9 percent drop in passenger flow has reduced revenues from airport concessions and has caused the layoff of two people. Facilities at the airport, however, continue to be expanded. The overlay repair on a runway has been completed, and construction on a new hanger has begun.

The retail trade has provided 100 new jobs in the area. A restaurant which has 25 employees and a department store with 75 employees, have opened for business in November. The local Job Service reports that the demand has been steady for workers in the wholesale and retail trades as well as the service and agriculture industries.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	34.4	33.5	34.2	.9	.2
Employment	31.9	31.7	32.7	.2	-.8
Unemployment	2.5	1.8	1.5	.7	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*7.3*	*5.4*	*4.3*	*1.9*	*3.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The nearly five month long labor dispute involving the copper mining operation has been resolved. All fourteen unions have agreed to a three year contract. This labor dispute was longer than some of the more recent three year new contract cycles. (1971-3 months, 1974-none, 1977-1 month). Also, the severance pay for the laid off smelter union workers can now be obtained.

The foundry portion of the now-closed smelter complex has been sold to several former employees. The new business could eventually create 70 jobs. Fifty-five acres of land were donated to Anaconda Local Development Corp. by the Anaconda Copper Company for a light industrial park.

A major oil company is contemplating opening an office in Butte to deal with the increased exploration of oil and gas. One well has reached 16,000 feet which is a new record for drilling depth in Montana. A Minnesota corporation has been issued an application to drill core holes to test for iron deposit in the Carter Creek area. Also, Wise River may be the site for development of molybdenum. Three companies have received permits to dig a total of 79 drilling tests for uranium in Frying Pan Basin.

Outside construction work is moving into the winter lull. Most highway projects are being halted by the cold weather, although some work is being completed on interstate bridges.

Several new businesses are opening soon. In Dillon, a building permit was granted for a fourteen pump co-op diesel and truck service station which will be located near the interstate. In Butte, new firms include two restaurants and two fast-food shops, a gift shop, a windshield repair business, and possibly an Idaho-based airline to offer services between Butte, Boise and Salt Lake City. Also several established enterprises expanded their existing facilities with additional floor space and products. Condominium construction has started at a hot springs resort near Anaconda. Retail trade employers report sales slowing down and some cut back of employment, but businesses are optimistic that sales will improve now that the mining activites will resume.

One of the growing areas of the Butte economy has been energy research, but this growth may be reduced by new federal policies and budget cuts. In the past five years, 300 jobs have been developed by various energy-related institutes. One of the establishments has the potential to become an operation of more than $10 million yearly from its current level of $4.7 million. Developments by federal decision makers need close watch in the energy research area.

Deer Lodge County in October had the highest unemployment rate with a 15.8 per cent rate. The full impact of displaced workers affected by the closure of the smelter in Anaconda may not be fully recognized for several months. The unemployment rate reflects the status of Montana's economy during the week of the 12th, (October 12-18, November 9-15, etc.). Economic developments that occur late in the month, such as the resolved labor dispute or unemployment claims, may become part of the following month's statistics, rather than being reflected in the statistics of the month in which the development actually occurred.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

MEAGHER
GALLATIN
PARK

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	25.8	26.7	26.0	-.9	-.2
Employment	24.6	25.5	25.2	-.9	-.6
Unemployment	1.2	1.2	.8	0	.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.6*	*4.4*	*2.9*	*.2*	*1.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Forest Service turned down a plan for a mine in the Crazy Mountains because their assays projected too low a content of minerals. The company planning the mine, however, will continue to pursue the development.

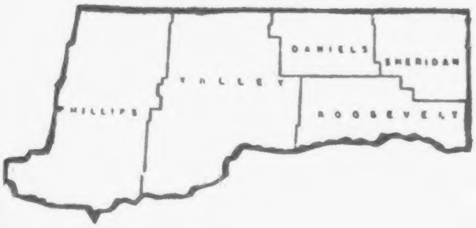
Contractors have submitted bids for Livingston's lagoon rehabilitation project. The Environmental Protection Agency will supply $232,000 of the needed funds and the Montana Legislature has appropriated $114,700 for the project. Building permits issued in Bozeman in October totaled 51 as compared with 29 in October of 1979. However, the number of permits increased but their value was less--$1,226,217 for this year and $1,421,500 for the same month last year. Gallatin County commissioners approved sale of $850,000 industrial development bonds for construction of a new roofing plant in Belgrade.

A wind farm proposed for Livingston received approval of the State Water Quality Bureau. The city has applied for a federal grant to fund 85% of the $355,000 project. The other 15% has been applied for from the State Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. A mobile home manufacturing plant near Bozeman has had two weeks of layoffs over the reporting period, which increased the unemployment claim load at the Job Service by over 100 each week. Employees of a pole company have returned to work although, at last report, their contract had not been ratified.

Business activity has been normal for this time of year. Some job openings are being reported for Christmas sales help. A new restaurant will be opening in a shopping mall and they are interviewing applicants for their staff. Cutbacks in help at the resort is being experienced, but this should turn around as soon as the ski season begins.

Population in the LMA is 57,648 according to preliminary figures from the U.S. Census Bureau. This is an increase of 25.8% during the 1970's. Gallatin County is the fastest growing county of the three in the area with a 31.7% increase.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	17.2	18.3	17.6	-1.1	-.4
Employment	16.6	17.6	17.1	-1.0	-.5
Unemployment	.6	.7	.5	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.7*	*3.6*	*2.6*	*.1*	*1.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity at an area industrial park highlights economic activity this period. Airliner engine testing and flight crew training, both of which have lasted since last spring, should be drawing to a close soon. A pipeline construction firm is scheduled to begin stockpiling pipe at the park soon. Laying of the pipe, which is to be welded together at the park, will begin early in 1981.

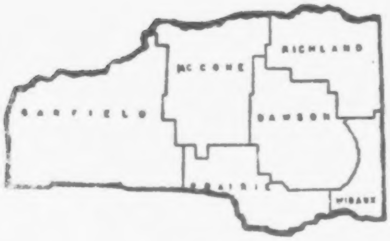
Other than a new convenience store in Glasgow and a new 47-unit motel in Wolf Point, there was little building construction activity in the area. Several tribal housing units which were started in the spring are nearly complete now. Workers were laid off from the project due to weather and only a few more weeks of work are expected. Another tribal housing project of 40-45 homes was awarded to a South Dakota firm. Since most of the fabrication of the units will be done out of state, there will be few opportunities for local workers. Employees at an area mine were laid off due to the weather and the completion of contracts.

Exploration and drilling for oil continued at a healthy pace, though there were few new hires. Motels and cafes in the area are keeping busy with the oil workers - many of whom come from out-of-state.

GLENDIVE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.1	15.0	15.2	.1	-.1
Employment	14.8	14.7	14.9	.1	-.1
Unemployment	.3	.3	.3	--	--
Unemployment Rate	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*.1*	---

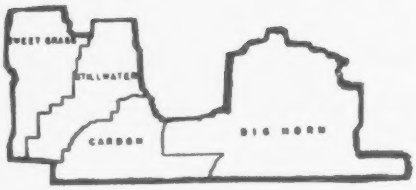
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in agriculture highlights the area economy. The sugar beet harvest drew to a close this period and in the Fallon District gross receipts of $2 millon are double what they were last year. Work at the beet processing plant will continue for several more weeks. Last year at this time there were several reports of difficulties in obtaining workers to work at the plant, however, these kinds of reports are not as prevalent this year. Availability of housing in the area does not appear to be as severe a problem as last year, though, it still exists. There were also calls for general and experienced ranch hands this period.

Activity in oil exploration and drilling picked up and there were several calls for roustabouts and rig-hands. In Glendive, a pipeline company opened an office and hired 5 workers. The local supply of workers in these occupations still exceeds demand and any openings are filled immediately. A gas compressor station in the area was completed this month which cost $1.25 million. There was some hiring in construction occupations as contractors try to finish outdoor projects before winter. In Glendive, the weather slowed work on 2 apartment projects. In Sidney, work continued on sewer, water, and gas lines to a new trailer park, a grade school addition, and a dairy building. A new 40-unit trailer park has been proposed in Sidney, also. Contractors report there is not much work lined up now for the winter months.

Openings were reported in clerical and retail trade occupations. Nurses aides and housekeepers are also needed. The outlook for the area economy in the coming months is good.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	13.0	13.6	12.8	-.6	.2
Employment	12.4	13.0	12.3	-.6	.1
Unemployment	.6	.6	.5	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.6*	*4.5*	*3.9*	*.1*	*.7*

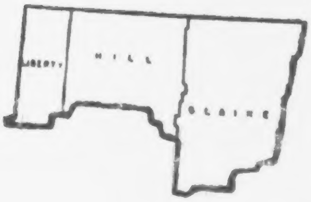
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Oil exploration on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation has brought 43 new residents to Big Horn County. The company which does the exploration and data processing will have their headquarters in Hardin for a period of six months to three years.

Construction work has begun on a $115,000 remodeling project to a restaurant in Red Lodge. A bond issue for a new $1.7 million nursing home and a $750,000 retirement complex was passed by voters in Big Horn County. A $300,000 bond issue for a swimming pool was defeated by voters in Carbon County. The F.H.A. has given preliminary approval to a $2.1 million water project for Red Lodge. The water system improvements include construction of a filtration plant, two water storage facilities, installation of meters and correction of the deficiencies in the distribution system.

A manufacturer in Columbus that produces a line of silver belt buckles, bronzed statuettes, and saddle and bridle ornaments is planning to expand. The anticipated facility will double the size of the present building and will be able to handle an expanded product line. The ethanol plant, that is proposed for Sweet Grass County, has leased property east of Big Timber for a building site.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

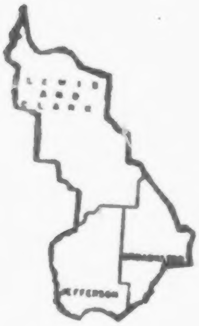
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From:	
				Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.9	13.7	13.2	-.8	-.3
Employment	12.3	13.0	12.7	-.7	-.4
Unemployment	.6	.7	.5	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.9	3.5	-.2	1.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Several projects were announced this period which will eventually create quite a few job openings. An oil exploration equipment manufacturer is constructing two new buildings in order to increase capacity; a freight company has begun construction of a new facility; and an area hospital may begin work on a new clinic soon. A new 100-unit budget motel is also planned west of Havre. While the outlook for future construction may look good, cooler weather forced layoffs in construction and railroad occupations this period.

There was little hiring activity in agriculture occupations due to good weather allowing ranchers to feed cattle with little help. Most farm work has been completed for the year. Activity in wholesale and retail trades was good with some new businesses opening. There were also reports of employers having difficulty in finding well qualified welders.

HELENA LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.3	28.3	27.7	-1.0	-.4
Employment	26.0	26.9	26.7	-.9	-.7
Unemployment	1.3	1.4	1.0	-.1	.3
Unemployment Rate	*4.6*	*4.8*	*3.6*	*-.2*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture activities are very slow this time of the year. The harvest is completed, winter wheat is planted, and cattle and sheep are grazing in the hay fields and winter pasture. The local Job Service reports very few calls for ranch help. The need for cattle feeders is expected to begin around the first of December, but that depends mainly on the weather.

Construction work is experiencing a seasonal slowdown. A construction firm and a ready-mix cement company have laid off much of their help because of the approaching winter. Several building projects are continuing but no new starts have been noted over the past few weeks.

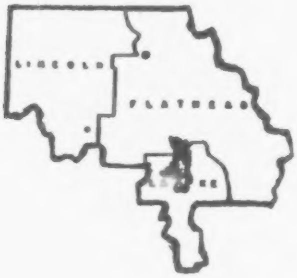
An ore smelting operation near Helena has been issued citations by OSHA for exposing their workers to excessive levels of lead and arsenic. The smelter has appealed the citations, and national union representatives were there to investigate working conditions. Sawmills in the area, experiencing a lack of demand for wood products, are expecting to lay off a large number of employees in November. An industry that will manufacture art objects is in the planning stages. This new factory could employ 150 people.

An airline has scheduled changes in December that will give Helena passengers three new connecting flights. The city will get new buses and expand their transportation program after the first of the year. A federal grant of $61,280 will provide 80% of the cost of the buses. Passenger fares will probably increase from the current rate to make the system self-supporting.

Retailers report that business has been normal for November. The downtown businesses that were recently destroyed by fire will relocate across the street in an existing building. The city commission has approved zoning of an area near the airport to allow plans to proceed for a shopping mall in that area.

The demand for clerical workers in Helena will be greater this year than normal due to the legislative session that will start in January. There is also a shortage of experienced computer programmers in the area.

KALISPELL LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39.9	41.4	39.5	-1.5	.4
Employment	37.1	38.4	37.5	-1.3	-.4
Unemployment	2.8	3.0	2.0	-.2	.8
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.3	5.0	-.2	2.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

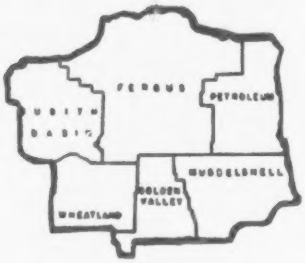
The mill which burned down in Columbia Falls will be rebuilt immediately. Two contractors from Washington, both experienced in constructing buildings for mills, are submitting bids for the project. Twenty-five of the company's seventy-five employees remain at work with ten of them on full time schedules; the others work every other week in the planer. Layoffs are noted in other lumber mills due to shutdowns for repairs, yet there is considerable hiring in the logging industry.

In the manufacturing sector, a wood stove manufacturer and its subsidiaries, a fire brick plant and steel fabricating plant remains slow with a lack of orders. A beehive manufacturer kept steady payrolls during this reporting period.

Major construction projects continue in the Libby area. A new state liquor store building, a sporting goods store, and chain restaurant are underway. In other areas, some construction layoffs are seen due to seasonal factors. Agriculture shows the potato harvest nearing completion while Christmas trees are being cut, stacked, and readied for shipment.

In the retail and service industries, some businesses are closing for the winter while others are changing hands and some new businesses are opening in anticipation of a good holiday season. As for employment, cooks, waitresses and bartenders are in demand at this time. A long-time department store is closing its doors in Kalispell in order to provide a more feasible service.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	10.7	11.5	11.3	-.8	-.6
Employment	10.4	11.1	11.0	-.7	-.6
Unemployment	.3	.4	.3	-.1	0
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.3	2.4	-.3	.6

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture activities in the area are slow this time of year. Most of the cattle and sheep have been moved to winter pastures. The weather has generally been good enough to allow the animals to graze. The local Job Service reports some job openings received for cattle feeders.

Construction on a new trade center building at the Lewistown fairground has begun and is proceeding on schedule. The new building will be used for conventions, live entertainment and trade shows.

A new textile firm that is considering locating in Lewistown received the support of the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber asked the county commissioners to authorize the sale of industrial revenue bonds to finance the building of a plant site. The textile plant would initially hire about twenty-five people and after a year, would have approximately sixty employees.

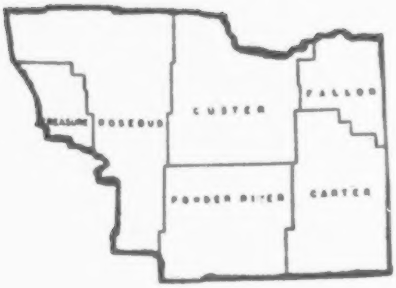
A plant that manufactures bricks near Lewistown has reopened after about a year's closure. The firm has 14 people on payroll and plans to operate through the winter if the weather permits.

A meat packing plant has a shortage of cattle to process and expects to lay off about eight people temporarily.

Winnett has received a $19,110 grant and Stanford, a $15,000 grant. Both of these grants were through the Environmental Protection Agency and are to be used to study and upgrade their waste water treatment systems. The city council of Lewistown has approved the construction of a heliport at the hospital. Lewistown is currently making an attempt to acquire the proposed FAA flight service hub for the state. If they are successful, it would result in the construction of a multi-million dollar building and 45 new permanent jobs.

The retail and service industries are experiencing good business due to conventions being held in Lewistown. The stores are starting to put on extra help for the Christmas season.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	15.3	15.6	15.5	-.3	-.2
Employment	14.8	15.1	15.1	-.3	-.3
Unemployment	.5	.5	.4	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	3.3	3.6	2.9	-.3	.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Hiring activities in all industries are slow. Layoffs have occurred in construction due to project completion or weather conditions. New construction projects have been announced. Energy exploration and development and mining continue to highlight the area's economy. Agricultural activity has been winding down with the approach of winter.

Colstrip construction crews are gradually being laid off as winter sets in. One major construction company, however, plans to work all winter as weather permits. No major hiring is foreseen until spring. At the end of October, Colstrip Unit 2 was down due to a boiler being damaged. This resulted in an $80,000 per day loss to the owner. A mining firm, which has been seeking a mining permit for over two years, has started to lay off workers. If the firm does not receive the permit, about 200 workers will be out of work by January 1, and the mine will be closed down. Another firm will file a permit application for a major surface coal mine in Rosebud County. The firm spent nearly three years developing the application; it will probably take the state a year or more to review the application.

A 23 room dormitory at the community college in Miles City is to be constructed. It is scheduled for completion by Spring Quarter, 1981. The new recreation center at the college has opened. A new motel has opened in Miles City. A major retail store, however, is preparing to close.

Very little activity is being reported in the agricultural sector. The harvests are complete, and 85% of the sheep and cattle have been moved to winter pasture.

MISSOULA LMA

SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	50.9	51.1	51.2	-.2	-.3
Employment	47.5	47.7	48.7	-.2	-1.2
Unemployment	3.4	3.4	2.5	0	.9
Unemployment Rate	*6.7*	*6.6*	*4.9*	*.1*	*1.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula area continues to be somewhat subdued especially in lumber, wood products and construction industries. A number of retail stores have closed or announced intentions of closing. Seasonal employees are being laid off as winter sets in. Other industries remain stable.

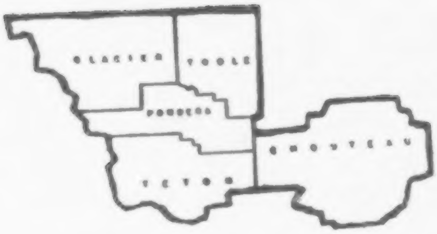
A saw mill at Trout Creek reopened following a two week shutdown. The mill had been down for maintenance and construction purposes. Approximately 70 persons are currently employed by the firm. The lumber industry in the area could face another major blow if the projected reduction in timber sales in the Bitter Root Forest results. The reduction in sales of approximately nine million board feet during the next fiscal year could adversely affect the industry in the loss of more than 100 jobs.

October building permits in Missoula declined more than 30% compared to a year ago. Some layoffs have occurred due to project completion and the weather. New commercial projects, however, are in the ground. A major motor inn will be adding 85 additional rooms plus a restaurant. The federal government has approved a combination grant and loan of $2.2 million for construction of a major hotel. A district judge has issued a preliminary order which will allow a major utility to construct a 69,000 volt power line. The utility company sought the ruling in order to gain access to an 80-foot corridor along the foothills of the Sapphire Mountains. The Ravalli County commissioners awarded a contract to a Corvallis contractor for a $4,500 reroofing project on the old courthouse. Ravalli County voters, however, turned down the county's proposal to issue $4 million in revenue bonds. The bonds were to be used to finance the construction of a building for a major retail firm in Hamilton.

The Forest Service has laid off fire fighting crews and other seasonal employees. A metal fabrication plant in Stevensville has also laid off some of its employees.

A free training program for home care assistants is being offered by a Missoula non-profit service agency. A certificate of completion is awarded to all successful completers of the program.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.9	18.6	17.6	-1.7	-.7
Employment	16.2	17.8	16.9	-1.6	-.7
Unemployment	.7	.8	.7	-.1	----
Unemployment Rate	*4.0*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*-.1*	*.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The weather has been unusually warm, allowing most outdoor work to continue. Finish work on the office complex in Cut Bank is nearing completion. A new eating and drinking establishment should be open for business in December at the shopping center on the west end of Cut Bank. In Shelby, work continues on the new hospital, a new veterinary clinic, and new retirement housing. The town of Kevin was given a federal grant to build a twelve-unit greenhouse.

Oilfield activity remains steady with only a limited number of new hires noted. Farm and ranch activity is very slow and main projects include grain hauling and transportation of livestock to market. Holiday season hiring should pick up soon and thus increase placements in the retail trade sector.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

October, 1980

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment* Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Non-White	*13.0%*	*13.6%*	*12.8%*
Female	*26.6%*	*36.3%*	*44.2%*
Youth	*7.9%*	*9.2%*	*10.2%*
Over 45	*22.7%*	*18.0%*	*20.1%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225,6	253.9	254.1
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6		
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	*8.1*	*7.0*	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	*7.8*	*6.9*	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	*7.7*	*6.6*	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.8*	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	*5.1*	*5.5*	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	*6.2*	*6.2*	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	*5.5*	*6.3*	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	*4.5*	*5.4*	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	*5.5*	*5.5*	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	377.2	358.0	323.0	35.0	19.2	*5.1*	*7.1*	3.1
October	367.5	348.0	318.2	29.8	19.5	*5.3*	*7.1*	*1.3*
November	*360.4*	*339.2*	*313.6*	*25.6*	*21.2*	*5.9*		*1.3*
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1]		
						County	State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	*8.7*	*8.1*	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	*8.4*	*7.8*	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	*7.8*	*7.7*	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	*5.9*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	*5.6*	*5.1*	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	*7.6*	*6.2*	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	*6.6*	*5.5*	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	*6.3*	*5.1*	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	*6.2*	*4.6*	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	*5.8*	*4.5*	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	*7.3*	*5.5*	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	*7.6*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	33.8	31.7	30.5	1.2	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	.4
October	32.8	30.4	29.2	1.2	2.4	*7.2*	*5.3*	*
November	*32.8*	*30.3*	*29.3*	*1.0*	*2.5*	*7.6*	*5.9*	*
December								
Avg.								

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[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	6.4	8.1	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	5.9	7.8	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	6.3	7.7	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	4.4	6.0	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	4.0	5.1	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	4.9	6.2	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	4.3	5.5	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	4.2	5.1	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	3.7	4.6	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	3.1	4.5	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	4.6	5.5	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	6.1	8.0	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	5.1	7.1	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	4.5	6.4	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	3.8	5.6	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	3.1	4.5	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	3.7	5.2	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	2.9	4.0	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.5	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	2.6	3.7	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	3.1	4.3	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	3.7	5.2	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	5.6	7.6	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	5.6	7.0	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	5.3	6.5	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	4.5	6.5	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	3.7	5.0	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	5.0	6.1	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	4.5	5.3	*
September	56.1	53.7	52.3	1.4	2.4	4.3	5.1	*
October	55.1	52.8	51.4	1.4	2.3	4.1	5.3	*
November	*55.6*	*53.4*	*52.2*	*1.2*	*2.2*	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*
** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	367.5	377.2	371.1	-9.7	-3.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	348.0	358.0	357.3	-10.0	-9.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	29.8	35.0	30.5	-5.2	-.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	19.5	19.2	13.8	.3	5.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	5.3	5.1	3.7	.2	1.6
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	6.2	6.3	4.7	-.1	1.5
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	285.2	286.3	292.5	-1.1	-6.7
MANUFACTURING	24.1	24.2	27.4	-.1	-3.2
Durable Goods	15.1	15.1	18.0	0	-2.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.7	9.7	11.0	0	-1.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.0	2.0	3.3	0	-1.3
Other Durable Goods	3.4	3.4	3.7	0	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.1	9.4	-.1	-.4
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.9	3.9	4.4	0	-.5
27 Printing and Publishing	2.6	2.6	2.3	0	.3
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.5	1.6	-.1	-.2
MINING	6.4	6.6	7.9	-.2	-1.5
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.0	0	-1.5
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.5	2.4	-.2	-.1
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.6	3.5	3.5	.1	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.7	17.5	17.5	.2	.2
15 General Building Contractors	5.6	5.5	6.0	.1	-.4
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.2	5.1	4.8	.1	.4
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.9	6.9	6.8	0	.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.2	23.4	24.0	-.2	-.8
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	7.8	0	-1.0
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.9	7.0	6.9	-.1	0
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.5	9.6	9.3	-.1	.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	73.3	74.6	75.6	-1.3	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.5	17.6	.1	0
Retail Trade	55.8	57.1	58.0	-1.3	-2.2
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.7	8.3	8.6	.4	.1
54 Food Stores	7.5	7.8	7.9	-.3	-.4
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.4	8.5	9.0	-.1	-.6
58 Eating and Drinking Places	20.0	21.3	21.2	-1.3	-1.2
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.1	11.2	11.3	-.1	-.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	12.9	0	.1
SERVICES	55.9	57.1	55.0	-1.2	.9
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.1	7.2	6.4	-1.1	-.3
72 Personal Services	2.6	2.5	2.5	.1	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.6	18.8	17.5	-.2	1.1
Other Services	28.6	28.5	28.5	.1	.1
GOVERNMENT	71.4	69.9	72.2	1.5	-.8
91 Federal Government	13.5	14.4	12.8	-.9	.7
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.1	8.1	8.2	0	-.1
92 Other State Government	10.3	11.1	10.4	-.8	-.1
93 Local Education	23.6	20.5	25.5	3.1	-1.9
93 Other Local Government	15.8	15.8	15.4	0	.4

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

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RESIDENCE DATA
(*Establishment Data in italics*)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.8	33.8	33.6	-1.0	-.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.4	31.7	32.0	-1.3	-1.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.1	1.6	.3	.8
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.2*	*6.2*	*4.7*	*1.0*	*2.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.9*	*7.1*	*5.3*	*.8*	*2.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.8	30.1	30.5	-.3	-.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	2.1	2.2	2.1	-.1	0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	2.0	1.9	-.1	0
Trade	9.7	9.8	10.0	-.1	-.3
Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.9	2.8	-.1	0
Retail Trade	6.9	6.9	7.2	0	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
Services and Mining	7.0	7.0	6.8	0	+.2
Government	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	-.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.9	3.9	4.1	0	-.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY				Net Changes to Current Month from:	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	55.1	56.1	55.9	1.0	-.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	52.8	53.7	54.5	-.9	-1.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.3	2.4	1.4	-.1	.9
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*4.1*	*4.3*	*2.6*	*-.2*	*1.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.8*	*5.1*	*3.2*	*-.3*	*1.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	49.2	49.3	49.4	-.1	-.2
Manufacturing	4.4	4.4	4.6	0	-.2
Contract Construction	2.7	2.8	3.0	-.1	-.3
Transportation and Public Utilties	5.0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Trade	16.0	15.9	16.2	+.1	-.2
Wholesale Trade	5.3	5.3	5.5	0	-.2
Retail Trade	10.7	10.6	10.7	+.1	0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
Services and Mining	10.7	10.8	10.3	-.1	+.4
Government	8.0	8.1	7.9	-.1	+.1
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	+.1
State and Local Government	6.4	6.5	6.4	-.1	0

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1980
STATEWIDE	292.3	377.2	367.5	371.7	358.0	348.0	20.6	19.2	19.5	5.3	5.1	5.3
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.5	33.8	32.8	32.2	31.7	30.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	6.6	6.2	7.2
BILLINGS SMSA	57.3	56.1	55.1	54.8	53.7	52.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.4	4.3	4.1
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	300.6	287.4	279.6	284.7	272.7	264.8	15.9	14.7	14.8	5.3	5.1	5.3
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.0	33.5	34.4	33.8	31.7	31.9	2.2	1.8	2.5	6.0	5.4	7.3
BOZEMAN	27.3	26.7	25.8	26.1	25.5	24.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.5	4.4	4.6
GLASGOW	19.6	18.3	17.2	19.0	17.6	16.6	.6	.7	.6	3.3	3.6	3.7
GLENDIVE	16.3	15.0	15.1	16.0	14.7	14.8	.3	.3	.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.1	13.6	13.0	13.6	13.0	12.4	.5	.6	.6	3.9	4.5	4.6
HAVRE	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.5	13.0	12.3	.8	.7	.6	5.3	4.9	4.7
HELENA	28.9	28.3	27.3	27.5	26.9	26.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
KALISPELL	42.9	41.4	39.9	39.7	38.4	37.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	7.4	7.3	7.1
LEWISTOWN	12.6	11.5	10.7	12.2	11.1	10.4	.4	.4	.3	3.2	3.3	3.0
MILES CITY	16.5	15.6	15.3	15.9	15.1	14.8	.6	.5	.5	3.5	3.6	3.3
MISSOULA	51.8	51.1	50.9	48.2	47.7	47.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	7.0	6.6	6.7
SHELBY-CUT BANK	20.1	18.6	16.9	19.2	17.8	16.2	.9	.8	.7	4.7	4.1	4.0

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

* *Unemployment Rate is computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Percent Change 1979 1980	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Percent Change 1979 1980	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Change 1979 1980	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Net Change 1979 1980
STATEWIDE	367.5	371.1	-1.0	348.0	357.3	-2.6	19.5	13.8	5.7	5.3	3.7	1.6
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.8	33.6	-2.4	30.4	32.0	-5.0	2.4	1.6	.8	7.2	4.7	2.5
BILLINGS SMSA	55.1	55.9	-1.4	52.8	54.5	-3.1	2.3	1.4	.9	4.1	2.6	1.5
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	279.6	281.6	-.7	264.8	270.8	-2.2	14.8	10.8	4.0	5.3	3.8	1.5
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.4	34.2	.6	31.9	32.7	-2.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	7.3	4.3	3.0
BOZEMAN	25.8	26.0	-.8	24.6	25.2	-2.4	1.2	.8	.4	4.6	2.9	1.7
GLASGOW	17.2	17.6	-2.3	16.6	17.1	-2.9	.6	.5	.1	3.7	2.6	.8
GLENDIVE	15.1	15.2	-.7	14.8	14.9	-.7	.3	.3	0	2.2	2.2	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.0	12.8	1.6	12.4	12.3	.8	.6	.5	.1	4.6	3.9	.7
HAVRE	12.9	13.2	-2.3	12.3	12.7	-3.2	.6	.5	.1	4.7	3.5	1.2
HELENA	27.3	27.7	-1.4	26.0	26.7	-2.6	1.3	1.0	.3	4.6	3.6	1.0
KALISPELL	39.9	39.5	1.0	37.1	37.5	-1.1	2.8	2.0	.8	7.1	5.0	2.1
LEWISTOWN	10.7	11.3	-5.3	10.4	11.0	-5.5	.3	.3	0	3.0	2.4	.6
MILES CITY	15.3	15.5	-1.3	14.8	15.1	2.0	.5	.4	.1	3.3	2.9	.4
MISSOULA	50.9	51.2	-.6	47.5	48.7	-2.5	3.4	2.5	.9	6.7	4.9	1.8
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.9	17.6	-4.0	16.2	16.9	-4.1	.7	.7	0	4.0	3.7	.3

1/ *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*
2/ *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*
* *Unemployment rate is computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA SEPTEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	377257	358015	19242	5.1
CASCADE	33760	31664	2096	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	56128	53706	2422	4.3
BEAVERHEAD	4035	3885	150	3.7
BIG HORN	6505	6090	415	6.4
BLAINE	3212	3042	170	5.3
BROADWATER	1762	1677	85	4.8
CARBON	3133	3018	115	3.7
CARTER	884	874	10	1.1
CHOUTEAU	3161	3084	77	2.4
CUSTER	6219	5987	232	3.7
DANIELS	1495	1467	28	1.9
DAWSON	5617	5457	160	2.8
DEER LODGE	5081	4805	276	5.4
FALLON	2389	2352	37	1.5
FERGUS	6463	6190	273	4.2
FLATHEAD	25428	23761	1667	6.6
GALLATIN	19591	18791	800	4.1
GARFIELD	798	791	7	.9
GLACIER	6055	5649	406	6.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	403	396	7	1.7
GRANITE	1069	989	80	7.5
HILL	9275	8796	479	5.2
JEFFERSON	2357	2224	133	5.6
JUDITH BASIN	1170	1147	23	2.0
LAKE	8441	7943	498	5.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	24200	23050	1150	4.8
LIBERTY	1246	1225	21	1.7
LINCOLN	7523	6651	872	11.6
MC CONE	1239	1220	19	1.5
MADISON	2478	2374	104	4.2
MEAGHER	1110	1070	40	3.6
MINERAL	1794	1670	124	6.9
MISSOULA	37205	34927	2278	6.1
MUSSELSHELL	2015	1974	41	2.0
PARK	5970	5648	322	5.4
PETROLEUM	338	326	12	3.6
PHILLIPS	3025	2891	134	4.4
PONDERA	3663	3560	103	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1231	1174	57	4.6
POWELL	3413	3270	143	4.2
PRAIRIE	812	801	11	1.4
RAVALLI	8374	7699	675	8.1
RICHLAND	5815	5702	113	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5895	5669	226	3.8
ROSEBUD	4474	4249	225	5.0
SANDERS	3751	3448	303	8.1
SHERIDAN	3142	3104	38	1.2
SILVER BOW	17393	16340	1053	6.1
STILLWATER	2107	2046	61	2.9
SWEET GRASS	1837	1819	18	1.0
TETON	2778	2695	83	3.0
TOOLE	2921	2836	85	2.9
TREASURE	443	435	8	1.8
VALLEY	4735	4498	237	5.0
WHEATLAND	1148	1120	28	2.4
WIBAUX	751	739	12	1.6

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	367503	348011	19492	5.3
CASCADE	32830	30451	2379	7.2
YELLOWSTONE	55070	52804	2266	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3904	3806	98	2.5
BIG HORN	6170	5753	417	6.8
BLAINE	2993	2821	172	5.7
BROADWATER	1687	1619	68	4.0
CARBON	2943	2849	94	3.2
CARTER	794	785	9	1.1
CHOUTEAU	2869	2810	59	2.1
CUSTER	6055	5879	176	2.9
DANIELS	1320	1308	12	.9
DAWSON	5656	5494	162	2.9
DEER LODGE	5055	4254	801	15.8
FALLON	2423	2391	32	1.3
FERGUS	6005	5761	244	4.1
FLATHEAD	24494	22826	1668	6.8
GALLATIN	18946	18131	815	4.3
GARFIELD	760	749	11	1.4
GLACIER	5126	4771	355	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	362	357	5	1.4
GRANITE	993	931	62	6.2
HILL	8823	8401	422	4.8
JEFFERSON	2277	2124	153	6.7
JUDITH BASIN	1060	1041	19	1.8
LAKE	8178	7717	461	5.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	23308	22274	1034	4.4
LIBERTY	1093	1074	19	1.7
LINCOLN	7283	6586	697	9.6
MC CONE	1152	1135	17	1.5
MADISON	2311	2214	97	4.2
MEAGHER	1170	1112	58	5.0
MINERAL	1972	1860	112	5.7
MISSOULA	37110	34734	2376	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1954	1912	42	2.1
PARK	5709	5400	309	5.4
PETROLEUM	317	307	10	3.2
PHILLIPS	2973	2852	121	4.1
PONDERA	3423	3333	90	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1142	1120	22	1.9
POWELL	2979	2852	127	4.3
PRAIRIE	756	734	22	2.9
RAVALLI	8183	7513	670	8.2
RICHLAND	6100	5983	117	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5423	5154	269	5.0
ROSEBUD	4506	4249	257	5.7
SANDERS	3610	3381	229	6.3
SHERIDAN	2987	2953	34	1.1
SILVER BOW	19214	17877	1337	7.0
STILLWATER	2092	2042	50	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1762	1731	31	1.8
TETON	2660	2573	87	3.3
TOOLE	2833	2756	77	2.7
TREASURE	410	400	10	2.4
VALLEY	4513	4320	193	4.3
WHEATLAND	1060	1053	7	.7
WIBAUX	705	694	11	1.6

TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Oct. 1980 1/	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980		Sept. 1980	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	130.3	130.5	130.3	-.2	0	285.2	45.7	286.3	45.6
Manufacturing	2.7	2.7	3.4	0	-.7	24.1	11.2	27.2	11.2
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	6.4	7.8	6.6	7.6
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	17.7	9.0	17.5	9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.5	0	-.1	25.2	19.0	23.4	18.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.7	35.9	36.9	-.2	-1.2	73.3	48.1	74.6	48.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.5	8.5	8.5	0	0	13.6	65.4	13.0	65.4
Services	34.2	34.1	35.1	+.1	-.9	55.9	61.2	57.1	59.7
Government 2/	42.8	42.9	39.9	-.1	2.9	71.4	59.9	69.9	61.4

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing..................	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.........................	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction..........	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....................	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

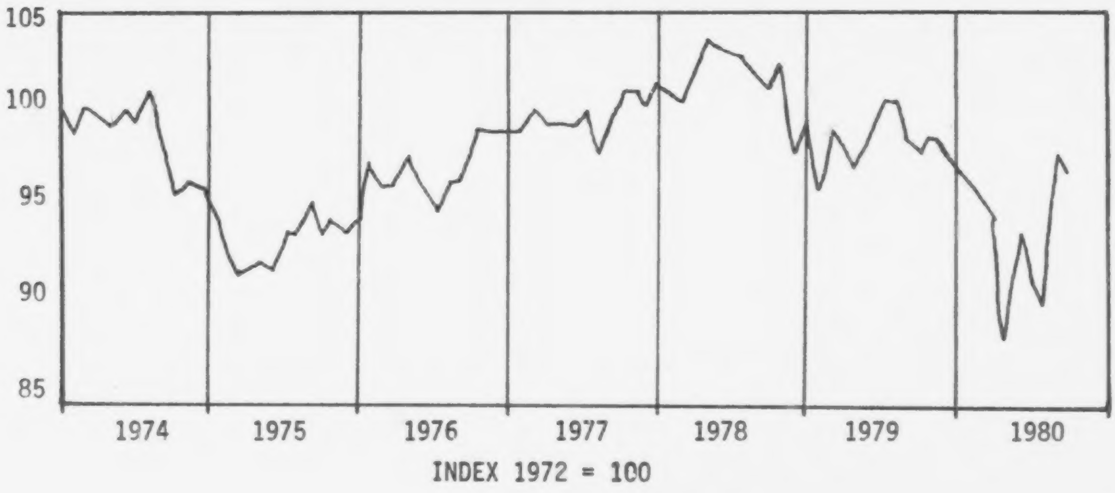
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	130.3			
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5			
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6			
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4			
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.7			
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5			
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.2			
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	42.8			

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MONTHLY FIGURES
of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979

January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980

January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	94.6
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0
September	*96.8*

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

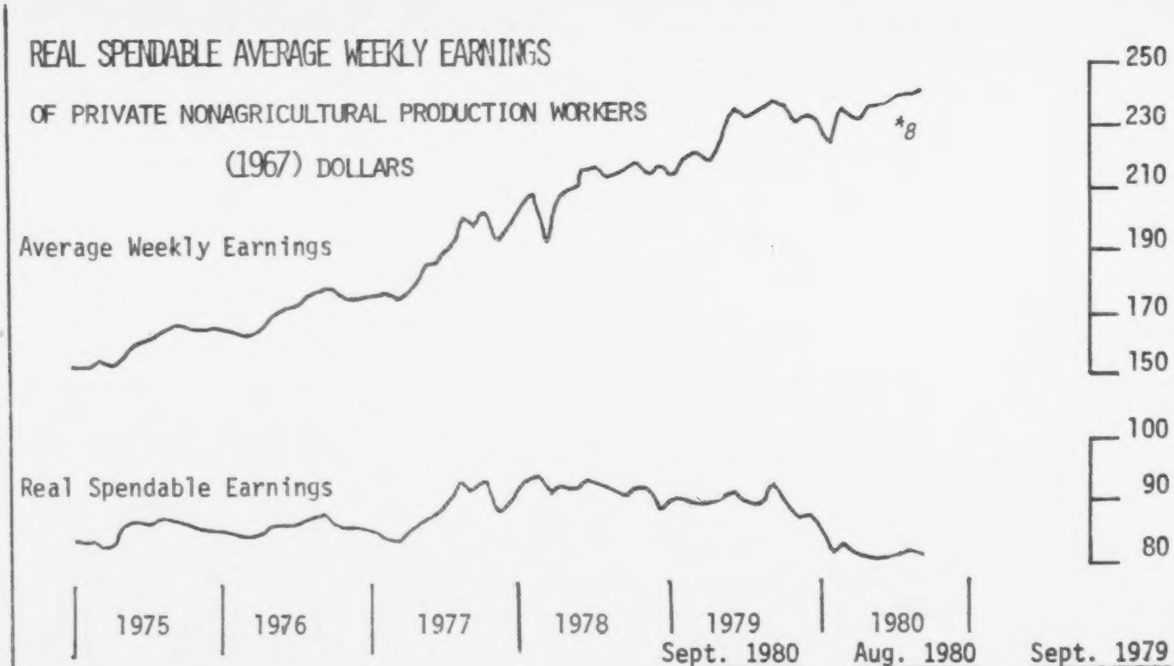
In September, Montana's Composite Index registered a considerable decline from August. The Composite Index of 96.8 compares to 98.0 in August and 98.4 in September, 1979. Negative movement was seen in only one component, that being the Manufacturing Accession Rate. The Accession Rate dropped from 10.7 in August, to 2.2 in September. All other components recorded only slight increases since August.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data.*

** *Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*



REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS
(1967) DOLLARS

	Sept. 1980	Aug. 1980	Sept. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	241.60	239.47	238.74
3/ Taxes Withheld	38.50	37.91	32.00
Spendable Earnings	203.10	201.56	206.73
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	122.47	120.81	114.31
Real Spendable Earnings	80.63	80.75	91.96

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75
Sept.	241.60	80.63

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Montana's Gross Average Weekly Earnings rose from $239.47 in August to $241.60 in September. Although there was a considerable increase in Gross Earnings, Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings dropped from $80.75 in August to $80.63 in September. The affect inflation is having on Real Spendable Earnings is very much seen here when $238.74 of Gross Earnings in September, 1979 produced $91.96 in Real Spendable Earnings. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings are expected to continue to drop in the next few months due to seasonal factors in our economy.

** Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table XII

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	*6.4*	*6.3*	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	*6.3*	*6.1*	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	*6.6*	*6.2*	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	*6.0*	*6.1*	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	*5.9*	*6.1*	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*5.8*	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*6.1*	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	*5.9*	*5.9*	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	*5.8*	*5.9*	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	*5.4*	*5.8*	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	*5.8*	*5.8*	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	*5.7*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	*6.4*	*5.8*	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	*5.7*	*5.7*	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	*5.3*	*5.7*	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	*5.5*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	*5.0*	*5.7*	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	*5.1*	*5.7*	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	*4.9*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	*5.6*	*6.0*	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	*5.5*	*6.2*	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	*6.5*	*7.0*	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	*5.8*	*7.8*	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	*5.9*	*7.7*	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	*6.6*	*7.8*	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	*6.1*	*7.6*	3.1
September	366.3	343.3	312.2	31.1	23.0	*6.3*	*7.5*	3.1
October	*368.6*	*345.6*	*314.3*	*31.3*	*23.0*	*6.2*	*7.6*	*1.3*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						County	State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	*7.2*	*6.4*	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*6.3*	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	*7.1*	*6.6*	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	*6.6*	*5.9*	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*6.0*	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*5.9*	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.1*	*5.8*	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.4*	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	*7.4*	*5.8*	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*5.7*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	*7.8*	*6.4*	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.2*	*5.7*	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.5*	*5.3*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.7*	*5.5*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.2*	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.0*	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*4.7*	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.3*	*4.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.4*	*4.6*	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	*5.5*	*4.8*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.9*	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.6*	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	*7.1*	*6.5*	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	*6.5*	*5.8*	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*5.9*	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.8*	*6.6*	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	*7.2*	*6.1*	.4
September	33.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	2.3	*7.1*	*6.3*	.4
October	*32.7*	*30.1*	*28.9*	*1.2*	*2.6*	*7.9*	*6.2*	.4
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/*		
						County	State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	*5.1*	*6.4*	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	*4.9*	*6.3*	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	*5.6*	*6.6*	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	*4.6*	*5.9*	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.4*	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	*4.9*	*5.8*	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	*4.4*	*5.7*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	*4.8*	*6.4*	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.3*	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.5*	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*5.0*	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	*3.5*	*5.1*	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	*3.3*	*4.6*	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	*3.2*	*4.7*	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	*3.5*	*4.6*	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.9*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*5.9*	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	*4.7*	*5.6*	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	*4.7*	*5.5*	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	*4.6*	*6.5*	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	*4.4*	*5.8*	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	*5.2*	*6.6*	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	*4.8*	*6.1*	*
September	54.6	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.8	*5.1*	*6.3*	*
October	*54.6*	*52.0*	*50.6*	*1.4*	*2.6*	*4.8*	*6.2*	*
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

TABLE XV

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$241.23	$241.60	$236.90	37.4	37.4	36.9	6.45	6.46	6.47
MANUFACTURING	384.38	375.68	377.13	44.8	45.1	43.7	8.58	8.33	8.67
Durable Goods	406.39	392.70	388.00	47.2	47.6	44.7	8.61	8.25	8.64
Primary Metal Industries	364.11	399.38	407.46	31.8	35.5	42.4	11.45	11.25	9.50
Nondurable Goods	346.24	345.51	355.30	40.7	40.6	41.8	8.51	8.51	8.74
Food and Kindred Products	291.45	313.95	289.20	42.3	45.5	43.1	6.89	6.90	6.79
MINING	450.68	433.41	447.46	45.1	46.8	47.3	9.63	9.61	9.32
Metal Mining	577.90	577.90	458.18	40.3	40.3	38.6	14.34	14.34	11.45
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	410.57	416.34	362.00	39.9	40.5	36.2	10.29	10.28	9.99
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	358.53	356.25	325.51	44.1	44.2	41.1	8.13	8.06	7.89
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	418.56	412.90	343.74	53.8	54.4	44.7	7.78	7.59	7.57
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	189.54	195.05	194.92	34.4	34.4	34.5	5.51	5.67	5.68
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	160.51	159.65	166.32	33.3	33.4	33.0	4.82	4.78	4.76
SERVICES	160.26	159.46	142.80	35.3	35.2	34.0	4.54	4.53	4.23

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE XVI

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1979
MANUFACTURING	2.8	11.3	3.3	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.2	9.6	0.2	3.6	4.0	4.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	0.1	0.6	0.7
Durable Goods	2.6	16.4	3.1	0.7	1.1	2.9	1.9	15.3	0.1	2.4	3.9	4.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.2	2.5	9.3	5.4	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	5.5	4.1	4.9	4.7	3.4	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.7
MINING	12.4	11.4	4.8	10.5	9.9	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	6.4	7.9	5.2	5.4	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Metal Mining	0.0	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	29	28	284	323
MINING	63	30	409	250
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	54	40	479	678
MANUFACTURING	18	11	208	235
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	26	11	187	207
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	131	96	1132	1055
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	39	42	401	405
SERVICES	143	90	1321	1297
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(39)	(22)	(375)	(229)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	4	4	125	133
STATE TOTAL	507	352	4546	4583

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	507	352	4546	4583
GREAT FALLS SMSA	23	16	281	303
BILLINGS SMSA	68	40	616	704
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	98	43	653	235 (May-Oct.)
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	26	18	289	278
Beaverhead	5	2	47	43
Deer Lodge	1	2	19	25
Granite	2	1	15	17
Madison	2	1	38	38
Powell	3	2	34	17
Silver Bow	13	10	136	138
BOZEMAN LMA	38	38	336	358
Gallatin	29	29	267	280
Meagher	2	0	15	7
Park	7	9	54	71
GLASGOW LMA	16	12	128	155
Daniels	1	2	7	11
Phillips	1	2	24	31
Roosevelt	6	1	40	37
Sheridan	2	7	26	36
Valley	6	0	31	40
GLENDIVE LMA	28	36	234	291
Dawson	6	11	57	78
Garfield	1	2	4	10
McCone	1	4	23	17
Prairie	0	0	9	6
Richland	20	19	135	173
Wibaux	0	0	6	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	4	11	101	137
Big Horn	2	7	28	49
Carbon	2	2	35	47
Stillwater	0	2	24	27
Sweet Grass	0	0	14	14

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1979	1980	1979
HAVRE LMA	15	12	128	131
Blaine	3	2	41	19
Hill	12	8	77	97
Liberty	0	2	10	15
HELENA LMA	24	18	276	345
Broadwater	1	3	16	26
Jefferson	3	2	20	26
Lewis and Clark	20	13	240	293
KALISPELL LMA	50	38	492	569
Flathead	31	25	333	369
Lake	8	7	82	96
Lincoln	11	6	77	104
LEWISTOWN LMA	15	5	100	99
Fergus	7	3	52	60
Golden Valley	1	0	3	5
Judith Basin	1	1	13	12
Musselshell	4	1	24	13
Petroleum	1	0	2	2
Wheatland	1	0	6	7
MILES CITY LMA	15	9	146	122
Carter	0	4	22	9
Custer	12	2	48	48
Fallon	0	0	37	28
Powder River	1	1	10	13
Rosebud	2	2	28	20
Treasure	0	0	1	4
MISSOULA LMA	71	41	553	657
Mineral	1	3	18	17
Missoula	46	30	397	469
Ravalli	18	5	107	124
Sanders	6	3	31	47
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	16	15	213	199
Choteau	1	1	41	30
Glacier	6	9	57	61
Pondera	1	1	31	42
Teton	2	1	27	16
Toole	6	3	57	50

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

TAS-159B

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	96	8,490.55
BIGHORN	421	33,614.80
BLAINE	199	17,102.05
BROADWATER	51	4,987.00
CARBON	113	10,505.64
CARTER	1	39.00
CASCADE	3,834	371,987.85
CHOUTEAU	101	9,294.28
CUSTER	154	13,761.44
DANIELS	5	350.00
DAWSON	97	7,474.00
DEER LODGE	2,114	222,104.24
FALLON	10	618.00
FERGUS	248	20,263.79
FLATHEAD	1,794	152,542.34
GALLATIN	1,050	87,593.56
GARFIELD	5	153.00
GLACIER	471	37,325.06
GOLDEN VALLEY	8	712.00
GRANITE	61	6,604.40
HILL	379	31,164.78
JEFFERSON	135	12,493.41
JUDITH BASIN	12	1,056.59
LAKE	615	48,736.73
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,097	95,091.25
LIBERTY	8	500.00
LINCOLN	734	62,436.43
MCCONE	7	314.00
MADISON	91	3,562.26
MEAGHER	52	4,611.55
MINERAL	97	10,244.00
MISSOULA	3,685	349,317.08
MUSSELSHELL	39	4,136.00
PARK	356	27,872.64
PETROLEUM	5	550.00
PHILLIPS	74	6,242.28
PONDERA	111	7,964.85
POWDER RIVER	20	2,063.00
POWELL	174	16,606.17
PRAIRIE	26	2,845.00
RAVALLI	678	59,230.33
RICHLAND	41	3,472.71
ROOSEVELT	160	12,918.49
ROSEBUD	230	22,675.60
SANDERS	270	21,690.10
SHERIDAN	24	1,620.00
SILVER BOW	1,904	176,060.68
STILLWATER	71	7,144.00
SWEET GRASS	37	3,184.00
TETON	75	7,176.27
TOOLE	91	8,839.00
TREASURE	9	751.00
VALLEY	210	18,017.22
WHEATLAND	0	0.00
WIBAUX	5	555.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,141	292,752.78
INTRASTATE	25,496	2,335,530.57
INTERSTATE	1,279	179,228.75
TOTAL	26,775	2,514,759.32

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1980 THRU OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,186	199,722.39
BIGHORN	3,875	327,534.68
BLAINE	2,878	247,902.45
BROADWATER	1,850	184,241.89
CARBON	2,620	249,112.82
CARTER	168	14,479.52
CASCADE	41,364	3,770,089.17
CHOUTEAU	814	69,733.72
CUSTER	3,025	267,054.39
DANIELS	248	19,832.26
DAWSON	1,895	176,588.11
DEER LODGE	7,818	710,273.88
FALLON	363	32,708.60
FERGUS	4,041	341,826.69
FLATHEAD	37,274	3,344,123.12
GALLATIN	19,070	1,685,261.31
GARFIELD	50	4,328.00
GLACIER	7,149	578,012.20
GOLDEN VALLEY	143	13,488.00
GRANITE	1,236	104,027.46
HILL	7,399	621,276.91
JEFFERSON	2,199	215,935.97
JUDITH BASIN	342	29,843.33
LAKE	9,068	775,105.09
LEWIS AND CLARK	18,482	1,677,948.74
LIBERTY	325	30,522.80
LINCOLN	23,104	2,212,837.19
MCCONE	171	11,940.00
MADISON	1,248	110,355.66
MEAGHER	637	54,498.46
MINERAL	3,967	395,541.77
MISSOULA	51,651	4,771,535.74
MUSSELSHELL	635	55,440.00
PARK	6,219	535,273.55
PETROLEUM	68	5,864.50
PHILLIPS	1,293	112,414.76
PONDERA	2,031	185,350.34
POWDER RIVER	242	24,041.00
POWELL	3,373	303,363.15
PRAIRIE	384	36,109.92
RAVALLI	13,716	1,196,072.84
RICHLAND	1,291	115,330.86
ROOSEVELT	2,546	200,865.79
ROSEBUD	3,614	332,378.56
SANDERS	8,026	737,512.11
SHERIDAN	309	25,760.00
SILVER BOW	22,251	1,961,280.44
STILLWATER	1,609	151,255.00
SWEET GRASS	451	43,507.37
TETON	1,368	123,776.58
TOOLE	1,736	162,009.23
TREASURE	120	12,540.00
VALLEY	3,599	320,135.56
WHEATLAND	198	17,002.65
WIBAUX	167	13,066.80
YELLOWSTONE	48,405	4,606,871.87
INTRASTATE	380,311	34,542,580.98
INTERSTATE	14,554	2,018,041.06
TOTAL	394,865	36,560,622.04

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	46,568	36,121	10,447	*28.9*
Continued Claims1/	477,664	386,242	91,422	*23.7*
Number of Benefit Payments1/	394,865	324,409	70,456	*21.7*
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$36,560,620	$27,290,383	$9,270,237	*34.0*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$97.23	$87.91	$9.32	*10.6*

MONTHLY

	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,640	2,599	2,813	827	*29.4*
Continued Claims1/	35,946	33,842	21,493	14,453	*67.2*
Number of Benefit Payments1/	26,775	24,002	16,784	9,991	*59.5*
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,514,759	$2,115,697	$1,417,244	$1,097,515	*77.4*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$99.66	$93.63	$88.63	$11.03	*12.4*
Trust Fund Balance	$19,896,749*	$18,765,702*	$13,957,177**	$5,939.572	*42.6*

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*
*** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $10,484,089.*

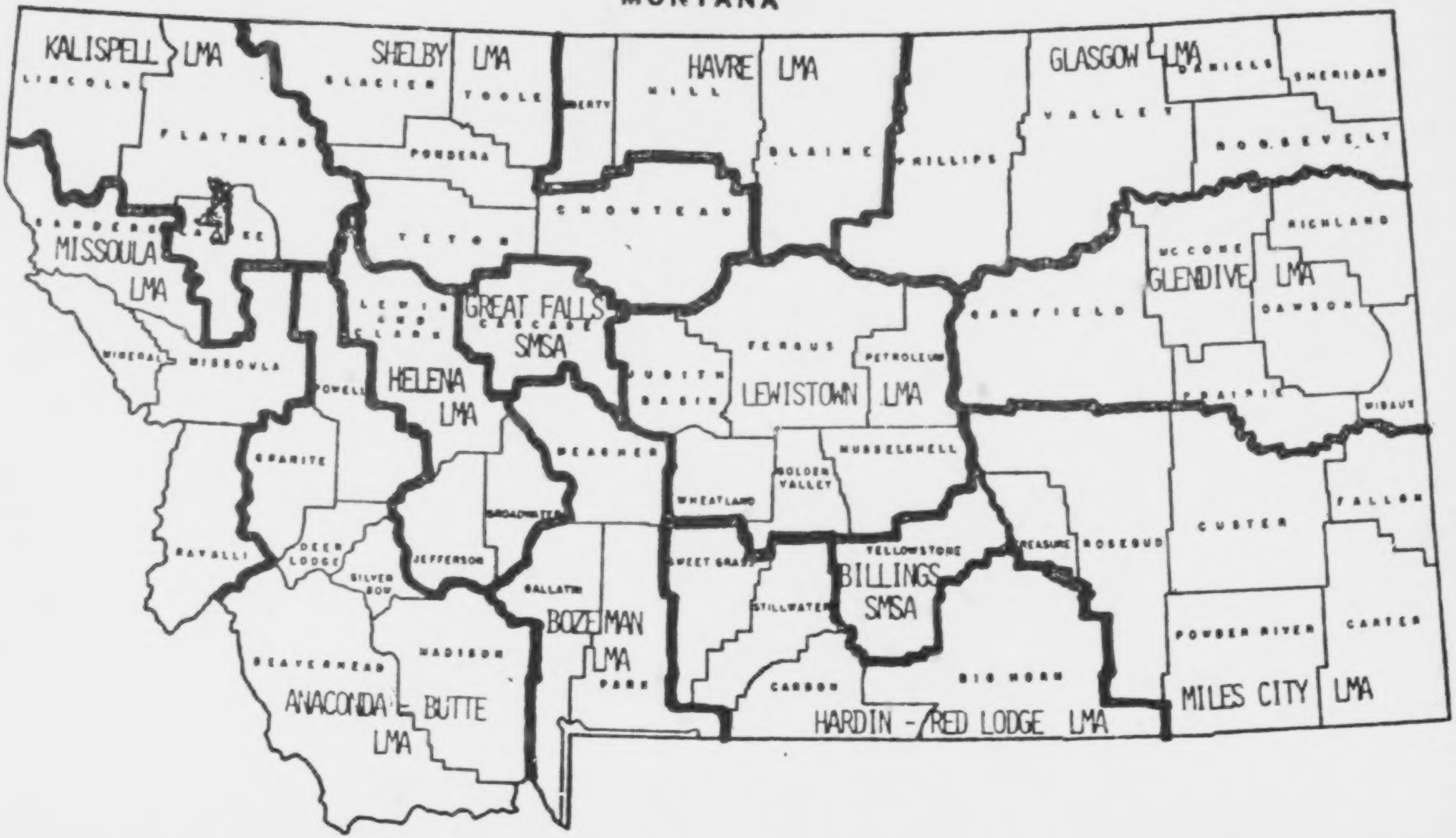
Normally in October the number of claims rise as weather conditions cause slow-down in outdoor work, and this year the layoffs in primary metal manufacturing industry also increased the claims count. More initial claims were recorded this month than in either September or a year ago, and continued claims, above both last month and last year, exceeded the tally for October 1979 by more than 14,000.

This month the number and amount of benefit payments surpassed those for last month and last year, with percent changes from October 1979 of 59.5% and 77.4%, respectively. The gain from last month was only 11.6% more claimants and 18.9% more in payments.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount was up sharply from last month, to $99.66 which was the highest since May and June. From October 1979, the AWBA advanced $11.03. Cumulative figures for all items continue to climb from the same period in 1979.

The October Trust Fund Balance improved over September and was almost $6 million above October 1979. The almost $20 million balance this month is a comfortable back log to go into the winter months.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
TETON
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
CHOUTEAU
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
RICHLAND
McCONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
GARFIELD
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
LEWIS AND CLARK
HELENA LMA
POWELL
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
GRANITE
BROADWATER
JEFFERSON
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
PARK
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
CARBON
BIG HORN
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
TREASURE
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CUSTER
FALLON
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
MILES CITY LMA
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

750 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.58 per copy, for a total cost of $612.28 which includes $349.78 for printing and $262.50 for distribution.

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Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

December 1980

STATE OF MONTANA
THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 10 - Number 12

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

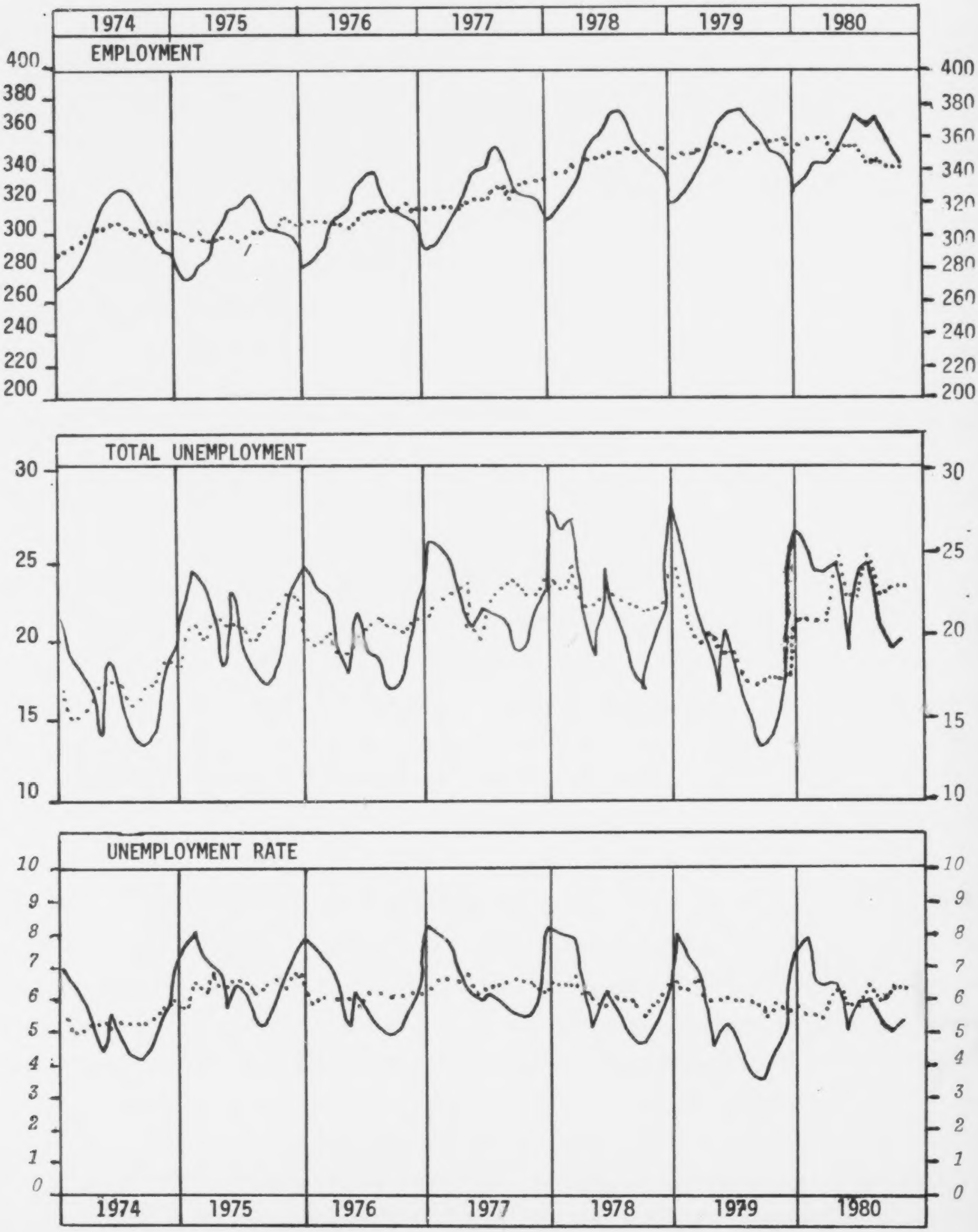
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	360.7	366.1	365.5	-5.4	-4.8
Employment	339.8	346.6	349.8	-6.8	-10.0
Unemployment	20.9	19.5	15.7	1.4	5.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.8*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*.5*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Wheat and barley prices remained high enough from June through October to eliminate the need for government deficiency payments on those crops. Montana's barley prices were nearly 20¢ a bushel below the national average, but the national price is used for computing these payments. If the state's prices were used, Montana farmers would be entitled to about $8 million.

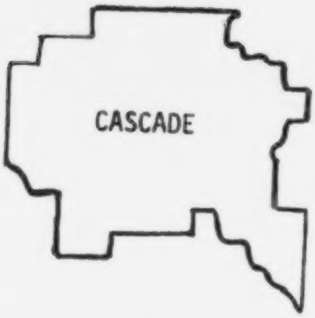
The U. S. Forest Service paid the state $8.7 million in November as an interim payment on revenue collected from use of Forest Service lands. The interim payment was to be 75% of the total due as estimated early in the year. The estimate, however, is proving to be too high because of declining timber sales.

The gross value of the state's minerals production is about $1 billion a year. Montana is one of the leaders in the nation in mineable coal, bentonite and high grade talc. There are significant deposits of titanium, copper, nickel, metals of the platinum group, manganese, zinc, chromium and thorium. The labor dispute in the copper industry affected some 40,000 workers nationwide and reduced U. S. production by about 18 to 20 percent. Normally when production declines, the price of the product increases. This year, however, copper prices remained fairly low during the dispute and the outlook for the prices to rise now is not good. The high interest rates have caused the demand for copper to remain fairly low. The U. S. Interior Department approved Montana's plan for reclaiming strip mining coal lands. This ruling entitles the state to apply for $8.1 million for specific reclamation projects. The money is 70% of the fees collected by the federal government from coal mine operators in the state.

The bids for twelve road projects throughout the state have been opened. Apparent low bids total $3.4 million. The bids are being analyzed by the Highway Department before they are awarded.

The lumber industry in the state has been in poor shape most of the year. Unemployment rates in the Kalispell and Missoula labor market areas, where the economies rely most on wood production, have been high throughout the year--currently Kalispell has 8 percent and Missoula 7.2 percent unemployed. A recent study makes it clear that the West can no longer compete with the South and Canada in some markets. A group of Montana businessmen and politicians, in an effort to find clean industry to attract to the state and improve the employment outlook, made a tour of the electronics industry in the "Silicon Valley" area of California.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	32.5	32.5	33.5	--	-1.0
Employment	30.1	30.1	31.7	--	-1.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.4	1.8	--	.6
Unemployment Rate	*7.4*	*7.3*	*5.3*	*.1*	*2.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The grain industry has a new way of lowering their expenses as a railroad made unit train rates available. Two grain elevators in the Great Falls area took advantage by loading 26-car strings with wheat shipments to the West Coast. The producer should realize an extra 12.5¢ per bushel for these larger volume shipments. A fertilizer company is going to make $125,000 modification to its plant. The new automated equipment will allow the processing of nine tons of fertilizer in a little over two minutes.

Renewed interest in the coal deposits in the Belt area could create another boom. A power company is leasing land in the area for strip mining, the fuel to be used for a new coal-fired generating plant that is scheduled to begin operation in 1989. The site for the plant, called Resource 89, has not been settled yet, but Great Falls is one of three areas still being considered. The town of Belt could triple in size if coal is mined there.

The value of building construction in the city during November was $944,824, nearly $70,000 greater than last year. Building permits for seven housing units were obtained last month for a total value of $309,240. The same number of permits were issued in November of 1979, but the value of those were $18,000 less. Over the last six months, permits have been obtained for 46 housing units, considerably less than the 144 housing permits that were issued for the same period last year.

Great Falls will receive $1.5 million from the copper company that closed its refining operations. The city's Economic Growth Council is currently settling priorities for the use of this aid. The council has also asked the company to help find alternative uses for the refinery building which is currently being mothballed. A petroleum refinery is currently undergoing an economic evaluation by the company in hopes of making the plant more profitable. There are currently no negotiations going on that would consign the crude oil that is processed there to other refineries. The City-County planning board approved the rezoning of about 67 acres from an agricultural to a heavy industrial classification. This provides another step toward the establishment of meat packing and a gasohol facility in the area.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	54.1	54.4	56.1	-0.3	-2.0
Employment	51.9	52.1	54.3	-0.2	-2.4
Unemployment	2.2	2.3	1.8	-0.1	0.4
Unemployment Rate	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.1*	*-0.1*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic information in the Billings area is highlighted by the number of layoffs reported in different industries. Construction companies are noting that payrolls are down considerably from prior years. One company which usually keeps 20 employees through the winter, had only 17 employees in March, 15 during the summer and now employs only 7 persons. Another construction company has laid off nearly 20 persons during December. A transportation company has started laying some of its staff off and expects to reach 30 layoffs by the first of the year. Also during this reporting period, a motel has cut back hours on most of its employees to alleviate layoffs. However, they laid two housekeepers off because the cutback wasn't enough. The machinist shop at an electric company has laid off 6 machinists due to lack of work.

An insurance company has a nationwide hiring freeze. They laid off four persons and anticipate no hiring for quite some time. A restaurant in the Heights was evicted by their landlord and this leaves four employees, plus the owners, out of work.

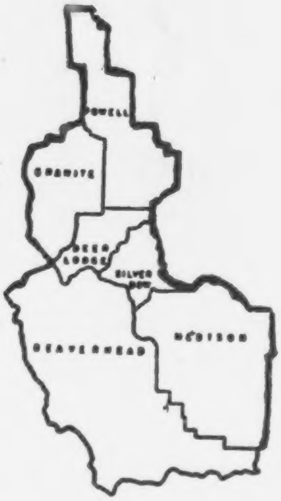
Some new businesses in the Billings area include a fast food Mexican restaurant, a pizza parlor, and a coffee and donut shop. Also a restaurant from Idaho will be moving into a newly renovated hotel in Billings. A men's and women's chain clothing store, along with a retail yarn and macrame shop, will be opening in a shopping mall in Billings.

Building permits in Billings were down considerably in November with $2,469,119 compared to $5,263,663 for November, 1979. This is a decrease of 53%. The year-to-date total for 1980 dropped 23% lower than the total for January through November, 1979. Yellowstone County officials indicated that sixteen construction companies submitted bids on a rural S.I.D. Most bids fell below the engineers estimates. Usually only 2 or 3 bids are received on such a project.

In the mining industry, an El Paso, Texas gas company plans to build a 2.6 million dollar liquid carbon dioxide plant in Billings. Completion date is scheduled for September, 1981. Also in Billings, a company has requested a strip mining permit. The company would like to open a mine 13 miles south of Ashland. If approved, they would mine 12 million tons per year. The initial plans are for 24 years of operation which could begin in mid-1980's and create approximately 480 jobs in construction and 560 permanent mining jobs.

The job outlook in the Billings area doesn't look real good. While a shipping company anticipates hiring 3 truck drivers and 8 dock hands in the near future, information from motels and restaurants has indicated a considerable slowdown in that business. Some restaurants have reported they are serving only half as many meals as usually served, yet they are all hoping for a good holiday season.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.0	34.4	33.5	-1.4	-.5
Employment	30.3	31.9	32.0	-1.6	-1.7
Unemployment	2.7	2.5	1.5	.2	1.2
Unemployment Rate	*8.2*	*7.3*	*4.4*	*.9*	*3.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

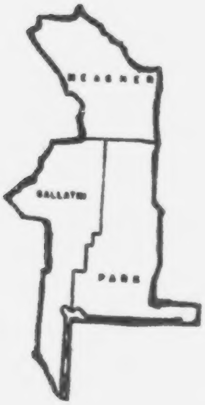
Any possibilities of the smelter reopening in the next few years by the Anaconda Company were diminished by the stroke of a pen. Anaconda company officials signed a multi-year contract with a Japanese firm to process the ore concentrates that used to be done by the Anaconda smelter. The Environmental Protection Agency has recently lengthened their previous time table requirements on the corrections to be made to the smelter, but this did not change the Anaconda Company's plans to keep the smelter closed. The Anaconda Company's $5 million committed to the "affected-by-closure" cities has been proposed as follows; Anaconda $3 million, Great Falls $1.5 million and Butte $500,000. The local government will be the clearing house for allocating the money. Anaconda Company officials suggest the money should go for expansion of existing industry, creation of new jobs, and attraction of outside businesses.

The Deer Lodge County-Anaconda task force will have their guidelines and plans molded early in January. Thus far, Butte and Anaconda have been dealing with the economic grants and economic studies separately. The Trade Readjustment Office at the Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. stated the local TRA application is being processed, but their volume is slowing the final results for all applications. Also, the numerous TRA requests are $3 billion over the budget, and the new Regan administration will have their own policy to establish in dealing with TRA.

Further training via vocational education has been considered for the laid-off copper workers. Governor Judge recommended $4 million be spent for expanding the Vo-Tech center in Butte. Several studies of other plant closures that utilized schools and retraining facilities found that some of the men had to relocate from the area and accept wages lower than what they were previously receiving. One area of conflict would be that unemployment compensation is not allowed for persons enrolled in educational facilities. However, TRA benefits does allow and encourage further training.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	25.3	25.8	25.5	-.5	-.2
Employment	24.0	24.6	24.5	-.6	-.5
Unemployment	1.3	1.2	1.0	.1	.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.1*	*4.6*	*3.9*	*.5*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The U. S. Forest Service paid Park County $84,974 and Gallatin County $65,000 in November as payment for revenues received for uses of Forest Service lands. The revenues come from timber sales, grazing, mineral and land use charges. These were interim payments and were supposed to be 75% of the estimated total due. The payment exceeded the amount that was owed, however, because timber sales were less than what was estimated.

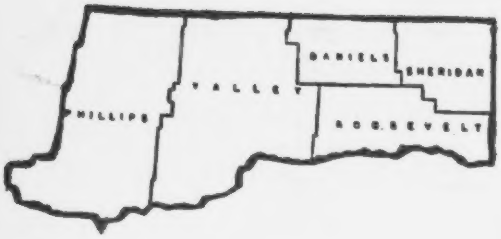
Landowners who wish to subdivide their property into homesites may do so according to a ruling by the Montana Supreme Court. The establishment of two zoning districts near Bozeman were approved in the ruling. The planned subdivision was opposed by conservation groups because of possible damage to wildlife habitat.

A waste-to-energy system being planned for the Livingston area will not receive a low-interest loan from the federal government. The county refuse board is hoping to complete the financing arrangements for the $2.32 million project by February. The construction bid has been awarded and the incinerator is to be completed by December, 1981. A similar project planned for the MSU campus in Bozeman is competing with Livingston for the trash that is hauled out of Yellowstone Park.

Lack of material was the reason given for closure of a home manufacturing plant in Gallatin County. The closure of the factory caused 39 additional unemployment claims at the Bozeman Job Service. Market saturation was given as the reason for suspension of operations at a food processing plant in Park County. Approximately 30 employees are affected by the closure.

The retail and service industries should feel a positive influence by the opening of the ski season and the winter season at Yellowstone Park. The park officially opened for the winter December 19 when snowcoach tours began and overnight accommodations at Old Faithful were reopened. Tourism at Yellowstone Park continues to increase. More than 26,200 visitors entered the park in November. The year-to-date totals now stand at 1.9 million, a 6.6% increase over 1979. West Yellowstone and Gardiner are the points that most visitors enter the park at this time of year.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

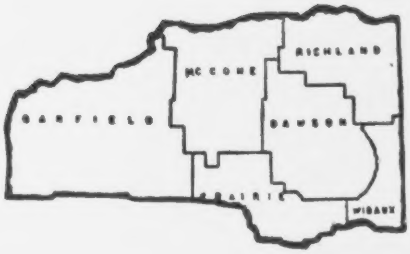
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.6	17.2	17.2	-.6	-.6
Employment	16.0	16.6	16.6	-.6	-.6
Unemployment	.6	.6	.6	--	--
Unemployment Rate	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.3*	*.1*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Cold weather slowed construction activity this period and numerous layoffs were reported. Equipment operators, truck drivers, and carpenters were among those affected. The stockpiling and assembly of pipe for a multi-state pipeline should begin very soon in Glasgow. Airliner crew training continued at an industrial park and an aircraft manufacturer will begin testing again soon. Oil exploration activity has remained high, but few new openings have been reported. Stable business at a packing plant has resulted in several openings for boners. Authorization was given to a firm to construct two microwave towers on public lands near Malta. Construction should begin as soon as weather permits.

A family training center in Glasgow, formed in 1971, is beginning to phase out its programs. The center employs 69 persons and serves over 130 families. The uncertainty of continued funding is the reason given for closing the facility.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.5	15.1	14.7	-.6	-.2
Employment	14.2	14.8	14.4	-.6	-.2
Unemployment	.3	.3	.3	----	----
Unemployment Rate	2.1	2.0	2.0	.1	.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Construction continued to be active throughout the LMA due to mild weather.Several projects are underway: a warehouse, a mechanic shop, and a cold storage unit in Sidney; and an apartment complex, several homes, a pipeline, and a racquetball club in Glendive. Work on a 150 unit trailer park was started in Glendive and forty people were hired. Twenty-five workers were needed for the pipline project, which will last about two months. Experienced carpenters were in demand, and the local labor supply has been sufficient. Work drew to a close on an interstate highway project between Glendive and Wibaux.

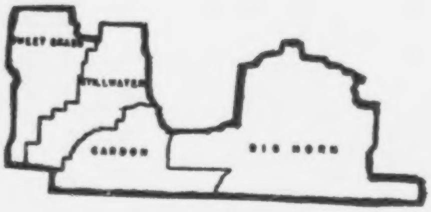
Several openings for workers in oilfield related occupations were reported. New seismic crews have been moving into the area and local workers are picking up the available jobs. An oil company in Sidney will start work soon on 40 housing units for its employees.

Several new retail businesses are opening in Sidney. Very little hiring has been done for temporary help in retail stores, though. Activity in agriculture was slow due to the weather. The main activity now is livestock feeding. Processing of sugar beets continued, but will be finished soon.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.8	13.0	12.3	-.2	.5
Employment	12.2	12.4	11.8	-.2	.4
Unemployment	.6	.6	.5	-----	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*.1*	*.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The most valuable crop in Carbon County will be sugar beets again this year. The strong international sugar market has caused the value of sugar beets to reach $41.08 per ton this year compared with $24.32 a ton last year. The total value of the crop in the county is $6.8 million, up 114% from last year's $3.2 million.

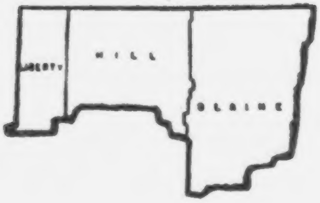
The goal of the interim management plan, submitted by the U. S. Forest Service for the 207,800 acre Beartooth High Lakes area, is to add 36,750 acres to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness area. The remaining 171,050 acres should be open for multiple use favoring recreation and lumbering.

Hardin is still being considered as one of four possible sites for a coal fired steam generating plant. The utility companies project known as "Resource 89" plans a steam generating plant being located near a magnetohydrodynamics test facility by 1989. The generating plant would use coal that is mined in the area and water can be brought in from the Big Horn River by building a canal.

The retail and service industries in Carbon County are experiencing an increase in trade caused by the opening of the skiing season. Red Lodge Mountain opened Thanksgiving weekend and over 1700 skiers took to the slopes.

The preliminary census reports show that the 1980 population for this labor market area is 27,972. This is a 12.9% increase over the last decade. All four counties increased in population. The fastest growing county was Stillwater, with a 20.8% rate of growth.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

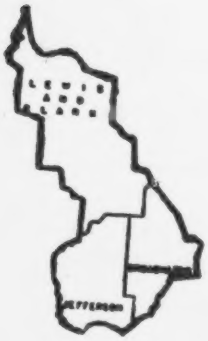
(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.7	12.9	13.0	-.2	-.3
Employment	12.0	12.3	12.4	-.3	-.4
Unemployment	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.4*	*4.8*	*4.2*	*.6*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A new weekly newspaper began publishing during this period. It will focus on news in Havre and be distributed in Hill county free of charge. There also were several new businesses openings in Havre: a card and gift shop, a pet store and a ladies apparel shop. Construction on a grain terminal at Rudyard and expansion of a grain terminal at Chinook will begin immediately. Completion should be sometime next fall. A Great Falls savings and loan will be building a branch office in Havre. This project should also be completed in fall of 81.

There was little hiring in the agricultural area due mainly to no snow and little supplemental cattle feeding. The holiday season brought an increase in hiring in the retail trade areas. Services also saw some increase due to the seasonal upswing.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.0	27.2	27.5	-.2	-.5
Employment	25.7	26.0	26.4	-.3	-.7
Unemployment	1.3	1.2	1.1	.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.8*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*.2*	*.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Exploration for uranium near Townsend has not progressed far enough to produce definite results, but the area looks promising. An exploratory drilling venture was halted after Initiative 84 was passed. The company said that the cost of shipping any mill tailings out of the state would be prohibitive to mining the ore.

A lumber mill in the area has laid off 40 workers, blaming weakness in the timber industry. The company is still logging and will probably call its mill workers back the first of February. Lost wages at the mill will amount to about $50,000 a month.

A new convalesent home is in the planning stages, and a shopping center projected for the southeast area of town is being discussed at city commission meetings. The $850,000 storm drain project for the west side of town has been approved. Bids have been opened for a $92,000 guardrail and snowfence construction in the Sieben Flat.

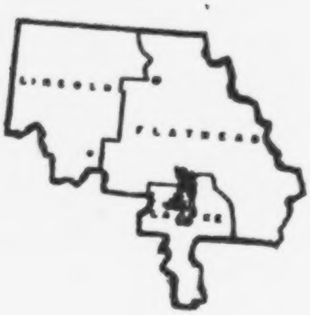
The U. S. Senate authorized an $87.6 million plan to triple the generating capacity of Canyon Ferry dam. If the House of Representatives passes the authorization bill. it will trigger a 20-month feasibility study. Money for the project is appropriated if the study shows that the project is feasible. The plans are to add 90 megawatts of generating power to the dam and to make it a peaking power facility. Environmental concerns are that the project will create large fluctuations in the level of the lake.

Retail and service industries will experience the impact of the biannual legislature which will be in session for the next four months. One hundred-fifty legislators, many lobbyists, and busloads of school children will be coming to Helena. These people will be renting houses, staying at motels, eating at restaurants and shopping at stores. All of this is a very positive influence on the economy of Helena.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39.8	39.9	39.2	-0.1	0.6
Employment	36.6	37.1	36.9	-0.5	-0.3
Unemployment	3.2	2.8	2.2	0.4	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*8.0*	*7.1*	*5.7*	*0.9*	*2.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In The Kalispell LMA, unseasonably warm weather has permitted outside work to continue. Some construction workers were called back after being laid off due to the winter weather. Construction consists of work going on in Libby, Polson, and Ronan. The new lumber/hardware outlet near Polson is close to being completed. Also in Polson, the foundation was being laid for a building to house several small businesses and storage for another business. Polson's mini-storage buildings are being converted to a warehouse grocery outlet. Work continues on a new grocery store building in Ronan, while reports indicate a manufactured housing firm may locate its western plant in Troy and will employ nearly 200 workers.

Weather studies are being done for a proposed ski area south of Libby. The project would employ 200 persons, and construction is 3-4 years away.

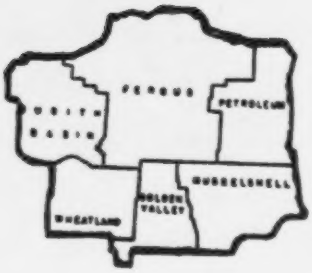
In the lumber and wood products industry, a number of layoffs are expected before the first of the year. One mill in Columbia Falls will be laying off 70 employees, while another, also in Columbia Falls, noted they will layoff 24 employees. Other wood products companies in the LMA continued to maintain farily stable employment levels, but rumors of shutdowns persist.

The manufacturing industry reports steady activity. Employers report orders are down. Employees laid off earlier have not yet been recalled by manufacturers who normally would be running at full capacity.

Retail and service industries are reported as being quiet during this reporting period. Holiday shopping is noted as being slow with little extra help needed during the holidays.

Agriculture consisted mainly of shipping Christmas trees out. One company reported have difficulty getting transportation to haul the trees out of the state. Other agricultural activity consists of occasional openings for general farm or ranch hands.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	10.5	10.7	10.9	-.2	-.4
Employment	10.0	10.4	10.5	-.4	-.5
Unemployment	.5	.3	.4	.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.7*	*3.0*	*3.7*	*1.7*	*1.0*

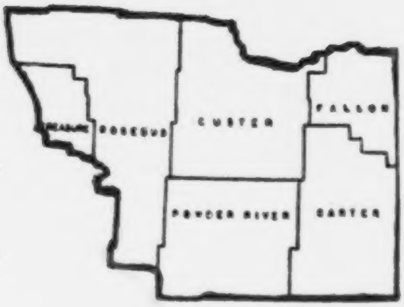
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Layoffs of workers in occupations sensitive to the weather became more frequent this period. Building and road contractors, a concrete plant, and a county gravel crew laid off workers. Most construction activity is slowing down in the area except for work on a fairground building and a city complex.

Activity in agriculture and forestry was stable. The outlook for area sawmills in the next few months is not too good, however. Most mills continued operations through the period, but mill closings throughout the state are expected in the near future. There was little hiring of workers in agricultural occupations--mainly due to a lack of snow. Experienced hands were recruited, however, for the calving season. The first of two fur sales was to be held in early December in Lewistown. Buyers from across the U. S. and Canada were expected. There was frequent hiring by retailers for seasonal Christmas help.

Next summer should see some mining exploration activity in the Moccasin mountain range. Though there are no active mines in the area now, several companies have expressed interest in gold mining operations.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.9	15.3	14.9	-.4	-----
Employment	14.3	14.8	14.4	-.5	-.1
Unemployment	.6	.5	.5	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.3	3.0	.6	.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Northern Plains Resource Council filed a petition with the Montana Department of State Lands that claims coal strip mining endangers the Tongue River. The petition asks that coal mining be designated unsuitable in the area about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, almost all the known coal reserves in the lower Tongue River basin. Mining company officials that oppose the petition state about 10 million tons of mineable coal is in the disputed area. The NPAC petition will require the state to consider the cumulative impacts of several mines on the whole area. In contrast, environmental impact statements study specific mines at specific areas. The petition is based on two allegations, that because of the salinity and soda content of the soils in the basin, reclamation is technically and economically unfeasible, and that deterioration of the Tongue River's water quality will reduce agricultural productivity of the area it drains. The procedure and final results may take up to one year before the state officials determine a decision.

The increased use of county bridges and country roads by oil and gas exploration vehicles has come to a cross road. County officials want to place load limits on some bridges and other right of way situations may be determined by court cases. Also, the planned Tongue River Railroad has been under pressure by various groups and state officials as to the best route to use.

Weather-created layoffs have been occurring, especially in the Colstrip area. A mining firm that has been slowly releasing workers due to lack of approval of an expansion mining permits has finally received the required permits. The mining work force will be returning soon.

MISSOULA LMA

SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	50.5	50.8	50.8	-.3	-.3
Employment	46.9	47.4	47.9	-.5	-1.0
Unemployment	3.6	3.4	2.9	.2	.7
Unemployment Rate	*7.1*	*6.7*	*5.6*	*.4*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula area continues to be plagued by temporary shutdowns in lumber and wood products and construction areas, in general bad economic conditions. Several area businesses have gone out of business and many are laying off some of their employees.

November building permits are 50% lower than last year. The high interest rates are viewed as the cause for this. Several large construction projects have been announced. A million dollar cancer center is under construction on Missoula's west side. Ground breaking has begun on another medical office building at the Fort Missoula medical complex. Approval of tax-free revenue bonds worth eight million dollars for construction of a major discount store in Missoula was given. The facility would also house three other retail stores and a grocery store. The complex could employ as many as 200 people and have a projected annual payroll in excess of two million dollars. Some road construction has been curtailed due to weather conditions.

A Hamilton manufacturing company is waiting for approval of a Defense Department contract for the manufacturing of helmets. If the initial helmets meet all requirements, it could mean a contract for 10 million helmets over an eight year period. About 50 people will be hired for the initial production and there could be more hired when they get the contract for further production.

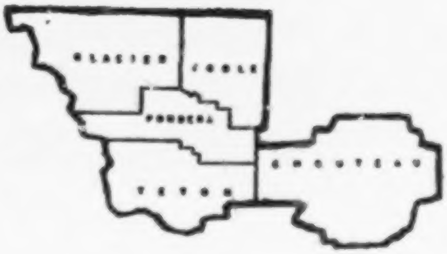
Three fire fighter crews were shipped to California to help fight the brush fires. Seasonal workers for the Forest Service are being laid off as winter weather closed roads.

Several area lumber mills have had temporary (one to two week) shutdowns during this period. This industry, which is said to be responsible for about 60 percent of Missoula's economic base, has been in a slump much of this year due to high interest rates and a bad housing market.

The Job Corps Center at Darby will begin to accept female enrollees January 1. This will provide women in Montana the opportunity to complete their education and gain job skills without leaving their home state.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.4	16.9	16.7	-.5	-.3
Employment	15.5	16.2	16.0	-.7	-.5
Unemployment	.9	.7	.7	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.2	3.9	4.2	1.3	1.0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA is limited during this reporting period. A shoe repair shop and a macrame shop have opened in Shelby during the last few weeks. A new restaurant and lounge will be opening in Cut Bank. The local Job Service office made arrangements to do all hiring and pre-employment training of 20-25 employees for the restaurant. In Shelby, an S.I.D. is under consideration for new streets, gutters etc., however, it appears to be meeting strong opposition, so it is doubtful that it will pass.

Families are starting to move into the low-rent housing west of Cut Bank, while progress is noted on the new office complex on Main Street in Cut Bank.

Some hiring was done by the retail trade merchants to help with the holiday season. Oilfield activity appears to be slowing with the cold weather coming in, and no new hires are noted. Agricultural activity consists mostly of grain hauling and winter care of livestock.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

November, 1980

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Non-White	*13.4%*	*13.0%*	*12.5%*
Female	*24.1%*	*26.6%*	*44.2%*
Youth	*8.0%*	*7.9%*	*10.2%*
Over 45	*22.6%*	*22.7%*	*20.1%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1]		
						Montana	U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	*8.1*	*7.0*	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	*7.8*	*6.9*	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	*7.7*	*6.6*	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.8*	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	*5.1*	*5.5*	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	*6.2*	*6.2*	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	*5.5*	*6.3*	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.1	16.7	*4.5*	*5.4*	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	*5.5*	*5.5*	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	*6.0*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	377.2	358.0	323.0	35.0	19.2	*5.1*	*7.1*	3.1
October	366.1	346.6	316.8	29.8	19.5	*5.3*	*7.1*	1.3
November	360.7	339.8	314.2	25.6	20.9	*5.8*	*7.1*	1.3
December	*354.9*	*332.6*	*310.6*	*22.0*	*22.3*	*6.3*		*
Avg.	371.5	349.1	317.7	31.4	22.4	6.0		

[1] Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
[2] Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	8.7	8.1	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	8.4	7.8	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	7.8	7.7	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	5.9	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	5.6	5.1	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	7.6	6.2	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	6.6	5.5	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	6.3	5.1	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	6.2	4.6	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	5.8	4.5	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	7.3	5.5	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	7.6	6.0	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	9.3	8.0	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	8.1	7.1	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	7.3	6.4	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	6.3	5.6	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	5.3	4.5	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	6.9	5.2	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	6.1	4.7	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	5.3	4.0	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	4.6	3.5	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	4.7	3.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	5.3	4.3	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	5.6	5.2	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	8.3	7.6	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	7.5	7.0	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	6.8	6.5	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	6.7	6.5	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	5.4	5.0	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	7.3	6.0	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	7.6	6.1	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	6.6	5.3	.4
September	33.8	31.7	30.5	1.2	2.1	6.2	5.1	.4
October	32.5	30.1	28.9	1.2	2.4	7.3	5.3	*
November	32.5	30.1	29.1	1.0	2.4	7.4	5.8	*
December	*31.5*	*29.1*	*28.1*	*1.0*	*2.4*	*7.6*		*
Avg.	*33.2*	*30.9*	*29.6*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*7.1*		

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*
* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/*		
						County	State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	*6.4*	*8.1*	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	*5.9*	*7.8*	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	*6.3*	*7.7*	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	*4.0*	*5.1*	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	*4.3*	*5.5*	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	*4.2*	*5.1*	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	*3.7*	*4.6*	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	*4.6*	*5.5*	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.8*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.1	53.7	52.3	1.4	2.4	*4.3*	*5.1*	*
October	54.4	52.1	50.7	1.4	2.3	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
November	54.1	51.9	50.7	1.2	2.2	*4.1*	*5.8*	*
December	*53.8*	*51.4*	*50.4*	*1.0*	*2.4*	*4.4*	*6.3*	*
Avg.	*56.1*	*53.5*	*52.1*	*1.4*	*2.6*	*4.7*		

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	360.7	366.1	365.5	-5.4	-4.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	339.8	346.6	349.8	-6.8	-10.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	25.6	29.8	26.2	-4.2	-.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	20.9	19.5	15.7	1.4	5.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*5.8*	*5.3*	*4.3*	*.5*	*1.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.0*	*6.3*	*4.6*	*-.3*	*1.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	280.8	283.2	287.7	-2.4	-6.9
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.8	27.6	-.2	-4.0
Durable Goods	14.2	14.2	18.2	0	-4.0
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.1	9.1	11.3	0	-2.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.2	0	-1.3
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.7	0	-.5
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.6	9.5	-.2	-.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.6	4.4	-.3	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	.9	1.0	1.0	-.1	-.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	.2
MINING	6.7	6.8	8.3	-.1	-1.6
10 Metal Mining	.5	.5	2.3	0	-1.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.4	2.3	-.1	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	3.8	0	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15.9	16.7	17.0	-.8	-1.1
15 General Building Contractors	5.3	5.5	6.0	-.2	-.7
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.4	4.8	4.5	-.4	-.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.2	6.4	6.6	-.2	-.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.3	23.4	23.5	-.1	-.2
40 Railroad Transportation	7.0	7.0	7.6	0	-.6
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.6	6.9	-.1	-.4
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.8	9.8	9.0	0	-.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.0	72.1	74.1	-.1	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	17.8	17.7	17.9	.1	-.1
Retail Trade	54.2	54.4	56.2	-.2	-2.0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.9	7.9	8.9	0	-1.0
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.6	7.9	.1	-.2
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	8.0	8.4	-.1	-.5
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.7	20.0	19.6	-.3	.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.0	11.0	11.3	0	-.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.9	12.7	-.1	.1
SERVICES	56.1	56.3	53.6	-.2	2.5
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.0	6.2	6.0	-.2	0
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.5	17.6	.2	1.1
Other Services	28.8	28.8	27.4	0	1.4
GOVERNMENT	70.5	71.1	70.9	-.6	-.4
91 Federal Government	13.9	14.4	13.7	-.5	-.2
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.2	8.2	0	0
92 Other State Government	11.0	11.0	10.4	0	.6
93 Local Education	23.2	23.1	24.6	.1	-1.4
93 Other Local Government	14.1	14.4	14.0	-.3	.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.5	32.5	33.5	0	-1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.1	30.1	31.7	0	-1.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.2	1.0	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.4	1.8	0	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.4*	*7.3*	*5.3*	*.1*	*2.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.5*	*8.0*	*5.4*	*-.5*	*2.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.5	29.5	29.6	0	-.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.7	1.8	2.0	-.1	-.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.6	9.5	9.7	.1	-.1
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.8	2.9	.1	0
Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	6.9	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	6.9	7.0	6.6	-.1	.3
Government	6.0	5.9	5.7	.1	.3
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.2	4.2	3.9	0	.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1978 Benchmarks*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	54.1	54.4	56.1	-.3	-2.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	51.9	52.1	54.3	-.2	-2.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.2	1.4	1.2	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.2	2.3	1.8	-.1	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*4.1*	*4.2*	*3.1*	*-.1*	*1.0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.5*	*4.9*	*3.5*	*-.4*	*1.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.2	48.6	48.4	-.4	-.2
Manufacturing	4.3	4.5	4.6	-.2	-.3
Contract Construction	2.6	2.8	3.0	-.2	-.4
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.9	4.9	4.9	0	0
Trade	15.9	16.0	16.3	-.1	-.4
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.8	5.6	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.7	0	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.2	2.3	.1	0
Services and Mining	10.3	10.3	9.8	0	.5
Government	7.8	7.9	7.5	-.1	.3
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.3	6.4	6.0	-.1	.3

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980
STATEWIDE	377.2	366.1	360.7	358.0	346.6	339.8	19.2	19.5	20.9	5.1	5.3	5.8
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.8	32.5	32.5	31.7	30.1	30.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	6.2	7.3	7.4
BILLINGS SMSA	56.1	54.4	54.1	53.7	52.1	51.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	4.2	4.1
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	287.4	279.2	274.0	272.7	264.4	257.8	14.7	14.8	16.2	5.1	5.3	5.9
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.5	34.4	33.0	31.7	31.9	30.3	1.8	2.5	2.7	5.4	7.3	8.2
BOZEMAN	26.7	25.8	25.3	25.5	24.6	24.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.4	4.6	5.1
GLASGOW	18.3	17.2	16.6	17.6	16.6	16.0	.7	.6	.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
GLENDIVE	15.0	15.1	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.2	.3	.3	.3	2.1	2.3	2.1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.6	13.0	12.8	13.0	12.4	12.2	.6	.6	.6	4.5	4.6	4.7
HAVRE	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.3	12.0	.7	.6	.7	4.9	4.8	5.4
HELENA	28.3	27.2	27.0	26.9	26.0	25.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	4.8	4.6	4.8
KALISPELL	41.4	39.9	39.8	38.4	37.1	36.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	7.3	7.1	8.0
LEWISTOWN	11.5	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.0	.4	.3	.5	3.3	3.0	4.7
MILES CITY	15.6	15.3	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.3	.5	.5	.6	3.6	3.3	3.9
MISSOULA	51.1	50.8	50.5	47.7	47.4	46.9	3.4	3.4	3.6	6.6	6.7	7.1
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.6	16.9	16.4	17.8	16.2	15.5	.8	.7	.9	4.1	3.9	5.2

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[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	* Nov. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980
STATEWIDE	360.7	365.5	*-1.3*	339.8	349.8	*-2.9*	20.9	15.7	*5.2*	5.8	4.3	*1.5*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.5	33.5	*-3.0*	30.1	31.7	*-5.0*	2.4	1.8	*.6*	7.4	5.3	*2.1*
BILLINGS SMSA	54.1	56.1	*-3.6*	51.9	54.3	*-4.4*	2.2	1.8	*.4*	4.1	3.1	*1.0*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	274.0	276.0	*-.7*	257.8	263.8	*-2.3*	16.2	12.2	*4.0*	5.9	4.4	*1.5*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.0	33.5	*-1.5*	30.3	32.0	*-5.3*	2.7	1.5	*1.2*	8.2	4.4	*3.8*
BOZEMAN	25.3	25.5	*-.8*	24.0	24.5	*-2.0*	1.3	1.0	*.3*	5.1	3.9	*1.2*
GLASGOW	16.6	17.2	*-3.5*	16.0	16.6	*-3.6*	.6	.6	*0*	3.8	3.3	*.5*
GLENDIVE	14.5	14.7	*-1.4*	14.2	14.4	*-1.4*	.3	.3	*0*	2.1	2.1	*0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.8	12.3	*4.1*	12.2	11.8	*3.4*	.6	.5	*.1*	4.7	4.1	*.6*
HAVRE	12.7	13.0	*-2.3*	12.0	12.4	*-3.2*	.7	.6	*.1*	5.4	4.2	*1.2*
HELENA	27.0	27.5	*-1.8*	25.7	26.4	*-2.7*	1.3	1.1	*.2*	4.8	4.1	*.7*
KALISPELL	39.8	39.2	*1.5*	36.6	36.9	*-.8*	3.2	2.2	*1.0*	8.0	5.7	*2.3*
LEWISTOWN	10.5	10.9	*-3.7*	10.0	10.5	*-4.8*	.5	.4	*.1*	4.7	3.7	*1.0*
MILES CITY	14.9	14.9	*0*	14.3	14.4	*-.7*	.6	.5	*.1*	3.9	3.0	*.9*
MISSOULA	50.5	50.8	*-.6*	46.9	47.9	*-2.1*	3.6	2.9	*.7*	7.1	5.6	*1.5*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.4	16.7	*-1.8*	15.5	16.0	*-3.1*	.9	.7	*.2*	5.2	4.2	*1.0*

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[1] A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

[2] Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

NOVEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	360698	339841	20857	5.8
CASCADE	32556	30140	2416	7.4
YELLOWSTONE	54162	51928	2234	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3785	3680	105	2.8
BIG HORN	6200	5793	407	6.6
BLAINE	2960	2724	236	8.0
BROADWATER	1523	1446	77	5.1
CARBON	2940	2839	101	3.4
CARTER	734	724	10	1.4
CHOUTEAU	2701	2640	61	2.3
CUSTER	6021	5773	248	4.1
DANIELS	1263	1238	25	2.0
DAWSON	5453	5319	134	2.5
DEER LODGE	5139	4266	873	17.0
FALLON	2354	2304	50	2.1
FERGUS	5804	5543	261	4.5
FLATHEAD	24462	22648	1814	7.4
GALLATIN	18624	17708	916	4.9
GARFIELD	705	688	17	2.4
GLACIER	5117	4612	505	9.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	337	328	9	2.7
GRANITE	968	892	76	7.9
HILL	8668	8246	422	4.9
JEFFERSON	2133	2002	131	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1002	964	38	3.8
LAKE	8017	7447	570	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	23319	22228	1091	4.7
LIBERTY	1037	1008	29	2.8
LINCOLN	7274	6497	777	10.7
MC CONE	1102	1079	23	2.1
MADISON	2198	2075	123	5.6
MEAGHER	1107	1065	42	3.8
MINERAL	1967	1822	145	7.4
MISSOULA	36821	34476	2345	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1911	1877	34	1.8
PARK	5558	5220	338	6.1
PETROLEUM	235	275	10	3.5
PHILLIPS	2844	2735	109	3.8
PONDERA	3332	3210	122	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1054	1035	19	1.6
POWELL	2977	2806	171	5.7
PRAIRIE	722	685	37	5.1
RAVALLI	8112	7260	852	10.5
RICHLAND	5819	5741	78	1.3
ROOSEVELT	5342	5065	277	5.2
ROSEBUD	4395	4153	242	5.5
SANDERS	3633	3384	249	6.9
SHERIDAN	2884	2853	31	1.1
SILVER BOW	17909	16541	1368	7.6
STILLWATER	1941	1895	46	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1701	1656	45	2.6
TETON	2535	2458	77	3.0
TOOLE	2685	2597	88	3.3
TREASURE	332	372	10	2.6
VALLEY	4334	4144	190	4.4
WHEATLAND	1153	1012	141	12.2
WIBAUX	737	725	12	1.6

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TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
OCTOBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	366101	346609	19492	5.3
CASCADE	32477	30095	2382	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	54372	52105	2267	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	3899	3801	98	2.5
BIG HORN	6162	5745	417	6.8
BLAINE	2990	2818	172	5.8
BROADWATER	1685	1617	68	4.0
CARBON	2939	2845	94	3.2
CARTER	793	784	9	1.1
CHOUTEAU	2865	2806	59	2.1
CUSTER	6048	5872	176	2.9
DANIELS	1318	1306	12	.9
DAWSON	5649	5487	162	2.9
DEER LODGE	5049	4248	801	15.9
FALLON	2420	2388	32	1.3
FERGUS	5998	5754	244	4.1
FLATHEAD	24463	22796	1667	6.8
GALLATIN	18922	18107	815	4.3
GARFIELD	759	748	11	1.4
GLACIER	5119	4764	355	6.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	361	356	5	1.4
GRANITE	992	930	62	6.3
HILL	8812	8390	422	4.8
JEFFERSON	2274	2121	153	6.7
JUDITH BASIN	1058	1039	19	1.8
LAKE	8168	7707	461	5.6
LEWIS AND CLARK	23278	22245	1033	4.4
LIBERTY	1091	1072	19	1.7
LINCOLN	7275	6578	697	9.6
MC CONE	1151	1134	17	1.5
MADISON	2308	2211	97	4.2
MEAGHER	1169	1111	58	5.0
MINERAL	1969	1857	112	5.7
MISSOULA	37064	34688	2376	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1951	1909	42	2.2
PARK	5702	5393	309	5.4
PETROLEUM	316	306	10	3.2
PHILLIPS	2970	2849	121	4.1
PONDERA	3417	3328	89	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1141	1119	22	1.9
POWELL	2976	2849	127	4.3
PRAIRIE	755	733	22	2.9
RAVALLI	8173	7503	670	8.2
RICHLAND	6092	5975	117	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5415	5147	268	4.9
ROSEBUD	4500	4243	257	5.7
SANDERS	3605	3376	229	6.4
SHERIDAN	2984	2950	34	1.1
SILVER BOW	19191	17854	1337	7.0
STILLWATER	2089	2039	50	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1759	1728	31	1.8
TETON	2657	2570	87	3.3
TOOLE	2830	2753	77	2.7
TREASURE	410	400	10	2.4
VALLEY	4507	4314	193	4.3
WHEATLAND	1059	1052	7	.7
WIBAUX	705	694	11	1.6

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT Nov. 1980 1/	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Net Change to Current Month From: Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON Total Nov. 1980	Percent Women	Total Oct. 1980	Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	132.1	132.0	132.6	.1	-.5	280.8	47.1	283.2	46.6
Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.3	0	-.3	23.6	12.6	23.8	12.7
Mining	.5	.5	.4	0	.1	6.7	7.1	6.8	7.1
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	15.9	9.3	16.7	8.8
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	23.3	19.1	23.4	18.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.0	35.9	36.8	.1	-.8	72.0	50.0	72.1	49.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.4	8.5	-.1	-.2	12.8	64.9	12.9	65.1
Services	34.5	34.5	35.3	0	-.8	56.1	61.5	56.3	61.3
Government2/	44.0	43.8	42.5	.2	1.5	70.5	62.4	71.1	61.6

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing..................	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.........................	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction..........	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....................	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

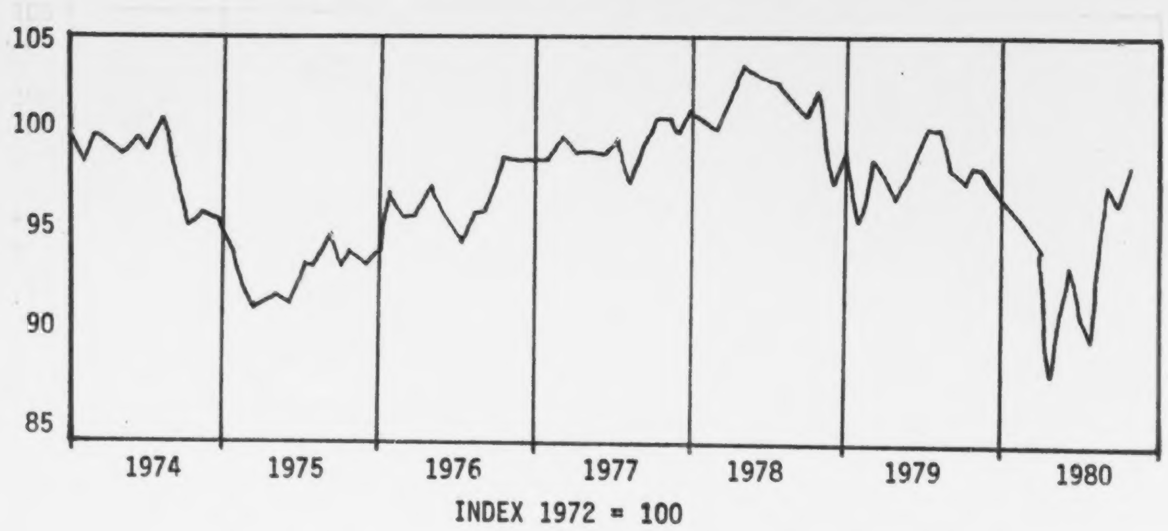
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	132.1		
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0		
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5		
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5		
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4		
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0		
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3		
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.5		
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.0		

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MONTHLY FIGURES of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979	
January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*
1980	
January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	94.6
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0
September	*96.8*
October	98.5

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

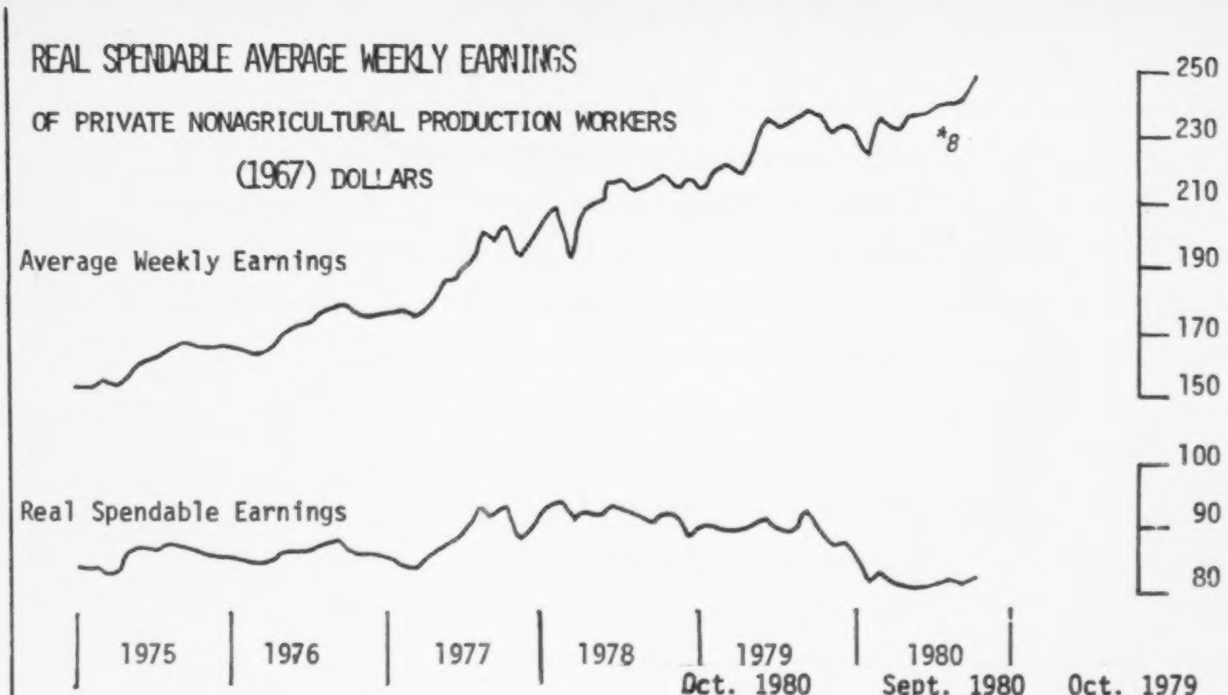
Montana's Composite Index rose considerably in October due to a rise in the Manufacturing Accession Rate and in the total number of Building Permits. All other components of the Composite Index were recorded with only slight negative impact. The October adjusted Manufacturing Accession Rate rose to 4.9 from 2.2 in September. Building permits rose from 459 in September to 564. A Composite Index of 98.5 for October compares to 99.2 in October, 1979. The new Composite Index is the highest Composite Index since November, 1979 when it equaled 98.5

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

** Indicates last month of plotted data.*

*** Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*



	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	246.66	241.60	236.90
3/ Taxes Withheld	39.93	38.50	35.06
Spendable Earnings	206.73	203.10	201.83
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	125.36	122.47	112.37
Real Spendable Earnings	81.37	80.63	89.02

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75
Sept.	241.60	80.63
Oct.	246.66	81.37

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Gross Average Weekly Earnings rose considerably in October. Gross earnings of $246.66 compare to $241.60 in September and $236.90 in October, 1979. The consumer price index kept the real spendable earnings from rising by a substantial amount. Real Spendable Earnings totaled $81.37 in October, this being the highest since March, 1980 when real spendable earnings were recorded at $82.44. In October, 1979 real spendable earnings totaled $89.02.

---

* *Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ *Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.*

2/ *Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.*

3/ *Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/* Montana	*Percent1/* U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	*6.4*	*6.3*	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	*6.3*	*6.1*	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	*6.6*	*6.2*	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	*6.0*	*6.1*	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	*5.9*	*6.1*	*
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*5.8*	.1
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	*6.0*	*6.1*	.4
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	*5.9*	*5.9*	.2
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	*5.8*	*5.9*	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	*5.4*	*5.8*	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	*5.8*	*5.8*	.1
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	*5.7*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	*6.0*	*6.0*	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	*6.4*	*5.8*	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	*5.7*	*5.7*	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	*5.3*	*5.7*	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	*5.5*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	*5.0*	*5.7*	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	*5.1*	*5.7*	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	*4.9*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	*5.6*	*6.0*	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	*5.5*	*6.2*	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	*6.5*	*7.0*	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	*5.8*	*7.8*	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	*5.9*	*7.7*	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	*6.6*	*7.8*	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	*6.1*	*7.6*	3.1
September	366.3	343.3	312.2	31.1	23.0	*6.3*	*7.5*	3.1
October	367.2	344.2	312.9	31.3	23.0	*6.3*	*7.6*	*1.3*
November	*367.7*	*345.4*	*314.0*	*31.4*	*22.3*	*6.0*	*7.5*	*1.3*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*1/ County	*Percent*1/ State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	*7.2*	*6.4*	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*6.3*	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	*7.1*	*6.6*	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.0*	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	*6.6*	*5.9*	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*6.0*	*
August	34.7	32.8	31.0	1.3	2.4	*6.9*	*5.9*	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.1*	*5.8*	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.4*	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	*7.4*	*5.8*	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	*7.5*	*5.7*	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	*7.0*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	*7.8*	*6.4*	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	*7.2*	*5.7*	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.5*	*5.3*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.7*	*5.5*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.4*	*5.2*	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.0*	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*4.7*	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.3*	*4.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	*5.4*	*4.6*	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	*5.5*	*4.9*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.9*	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.6*	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	*7.1*	*6.5*	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	*6.5*	*5.8*	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*5.9*	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.8*	*6.6*	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	*7.2*	*6.1*	.4
September	33.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	2.3	*7.1*	*6.3*	.4
October	32.4	29.8	28.6	1.2	2.6	*8.0*	*6.3*	*
November	*32.5*	*30.1*	*28.9*	*1.2*	*2.4*	*7.5*	*6.0*	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/* County	*Percent1/* State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	*5.1*	*6.4*	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	*4.9*	*6.3*	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	*5.6*	*6.6*	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	*4.6*	*6.0*	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	*4.6*	*5.9*	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.4*	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	*4.9*	*5.8*	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	*4.4*	*5.7*	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	*4.7*	*6.0*	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	*4.8*	*6.4*	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.3*	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.5*	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*5.0*	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	*3.5*	*5.1*	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	*3.3*	*4.6*	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	*3.2*	*4.7*	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	*3.5*	*4.6*	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.9*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*5.9*	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	*4.7*	*5.6*	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	*4.7*	*5.5*	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	*4.6*	*6.5*	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	*4.4*	*5.8*	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	*5.2*	*6.6*	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	*4.8*	*6.1*	*
September	54.6	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.8	*5.1*	*6.3*	*
October	53.9	51.3	49.9	1.4	2.6	*4.9*	*6.3*	*
November	*54.0*	*51.6*	*50.2*	*1.4*	*2.4*	*4.5*	*6.0*	*
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
TOTAL PRIVATE	$245.05	$246.66	$230.62	37.7	37.6	35.7	6.50	6.56	6.46
MANUFACTURING	392.47	393.72	378.88	44.7	45.1	43.4	8.78	8.73	8.73
Durable Goods	427.20	437.60	396.92	47.1	48.3	44.2	9.07	9.06	8.98
Primary Metal Industries	448.57	380.39	454.12	37.6	32.1	42.6	11.93	11.85	10.66
Nondurable Goods	335.38	326.42	341.12	40.8	40.2	41.6	8.22	8.12	8.20
Food and Kindred Products	269.60	255.84	284.46	40.0	39.3	43.1	6.74	6.51	6.60
MINING	442.62	429.84	438.97	44.8	43.2	46.6	9.88	9.95	9.42
Metal Mining	577.90	577.90	421.01	40.3	40.3	35.8	14.34	14.34	11.76
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	415.24	412.00	357.00	41.4	40.0	35.7	10.03	10.30	10.00
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	361.20	361.18	324.77	43.0	43.1	40.8	8.40	8.38	7.96
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	414.54	413.77	345.43	49.0	49.2	44.4	8.46	8.41	7.78
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	190.01	196.84	181.69	34.8	34.9	32.1	5.46	5.64	5.66
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	165.62	160.48	146.52	33.8	34.0	33.0	4.90	4.72	4.41
SERVICES	162.24	160.72	146.20	35.5	35.4	34.0	4.57	4.54	4.30

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	6.0	2.8	4.4	5.3	1.4	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.5	2.8	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
Durable Goods	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.9	0.4	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	1.1	1.2	3.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.5	6.2	1.1	0.8	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	10.0	3.3	8.3	9.9	2.8	8.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	5.5	4.5	2.3	4.7	2.8	1.1	0.1	1.1
MINING	0.2	12.4	11.6	0.2	10.5	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	11.4	8.6	0.0	5.2	6.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
Metal Mining	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	23	36	307	359
MINING	41	27	450	277
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	43	43	522	721
MANUFACTURING	20	16	228	251
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	19	22	206	229
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	132	109	1264	1164
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	37	27	438	432
SERVICES	152	94	1473	1391
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(47)	(21)	(422)	(250)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	19	125	152
STATE TOTAL	467	393	5013	4976

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	467	393	5013	4976
GREAT FALLS SMSA	40	24	321	327
BILLINGS SMSA	55	52	671	756
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	64	45	717	280 (May-Nov.)
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	27	25	316	303
Beaverhead	6	6	53	49
Deer Lodge	3	4	22	29
Granite	1	0	16	17
Madison	3	1	41	39
Powell	2	0	36	17
Silver Bow	12	14	148	152
BOZEMAN LMA	41	30	377	388
Gallatin	36	23	303	303
Meagher	0	0	15	7
Park	5	7	59	78
GLASGOW LMA	10	25	138	180
Daniels	1	0	8	11
Phillips	3	5	27	36
Roosevelt	2	6	42	43
Sheridan	2	4	28	40
Valley	2	10	33	50
GLENDIVE LMA	28	29	262	320
Dawson	10	10	67	88
Garfield	0	0	4	10
McCone	2	5	25	22
Prairie	3	1	12	7
Richland	13	13	148	186
Wibaux	0	0	6	7
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	13	12	114	149
Big Horn	4	7	32	56
Carbon	5	3	40	50
Stillwater	2	2	26	29
Sweet Grass	2	0	16	14

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1979	1980	1979
HAVRE LMA	12	13	140	144
Blaine	3	2	44	21
Hill	7	10	84	107
Liberty	2	1	12	16
HELENA LMA	33	17	309	362
Broadwater	1	0	17	26
Jefferson	2	3	22	29
Lewis and Clark	30	14	270	307
KALISPELL LMA	51	38	543	607
Flathead	36	29	369	398
Lake	11	5	93	101
Lincoln	4	4	81	108
LEWISTOWN LMA	7	7	107	106
Fergus	4	2	56	62
Golden Valley	0	0	3	5
Judith Basin	2	1	15	13
Musselshell	1	2	25	15
Petroleum	0	1	2	3
Wheatland	0	1	6	8
MILES CITY LMA	10	9	156	131
Carter	0	0	22	9
Custer	2	2	50	50
Fallon	1	1	38	29
Powder River	2	1	12	14
Rosebud	5	5	33	25
Treasure	0	0	1	4
MISSOULA LMA	58	51	611	708
Mineral	1	1	19	18
Missoula	40	41	437	510
Ravalli	14	7	121	131
Sanders	3	2	34	49
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	18	16	231	215
Choteau	4	2	45	32
Glacier	5	5	62	66
Pondera	2	2	33	44
Teton	3	3	30	19
Toole	4	4	61	54

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	49,818	40,388	9,430	23.3
Continued Claims1/	510,369	410,326	100,043	24.4
Number of Benefit Payments1/	420,939	344,221	76,718	22.3
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$39,039,917	$29,010,573	$10,029,344	34.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$97.38	$88.11	$9.27	10.5

MONTHLY

	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,250	3,640	4,267	-1,017	-23.8
Continued Claims1/	32,705	35,946	24,084	8,621	35.8
Number of Benefit Payments1/	26,074	26,775	19,812	6,262	31.6
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,479,297	$2,514,759	$1,720,190	$759,107	44.1
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$99.67	$99.66	$91.32	$8.35	9.1
Trust Fund Balance	$22,368,419	$19,896,749*	$17,968,752*	$4,399,667	24.5

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

For the first time since February, the tally of initial claims this month was smaller than either last month or last year. Fewer continued claims were taken than in October, but over 8,000 more than November last year.

Both number and amount of benefits paid in November dropped slightly from October; however, a sizable increase was noted from November 1979, a change of 31.6% for number and 44.1% amount. From this month through the rest of winter more payments will be made because of the normal seasonal slowdown in employment oppprtunities.

Only $.01 separated the Average Weekly Benefit Amounts for November and October, with this month being higher at $99.67. A year ago, the AWBA was $8.35 less, and cumulative rates showed 1980 $9.27 above 1979. All year-to-date totals in 1980 are above 1979 with about the same percent change as last month.

The loan from the Federal Government for $7,084,089 was repaid in November. Trust Fund Balance peaked for the quarter this month, and probably will diminish gradually until March or April. Unless the economic situation deteriorates beyond expectation, no further loan should be necessary in the foreseeable future.

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3/11/81

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

JANUARY - 1981

WELCOME HOME

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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(563-3445)

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(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
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Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
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Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
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Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
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Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
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Butte, MT 59701
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Browning, MT 59417
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Sidney, MT 59270
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Thompson Falls, MT 59873
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Wolf Point, MT 59201
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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

January 1981

STATE OF MONTANA

TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 1

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Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

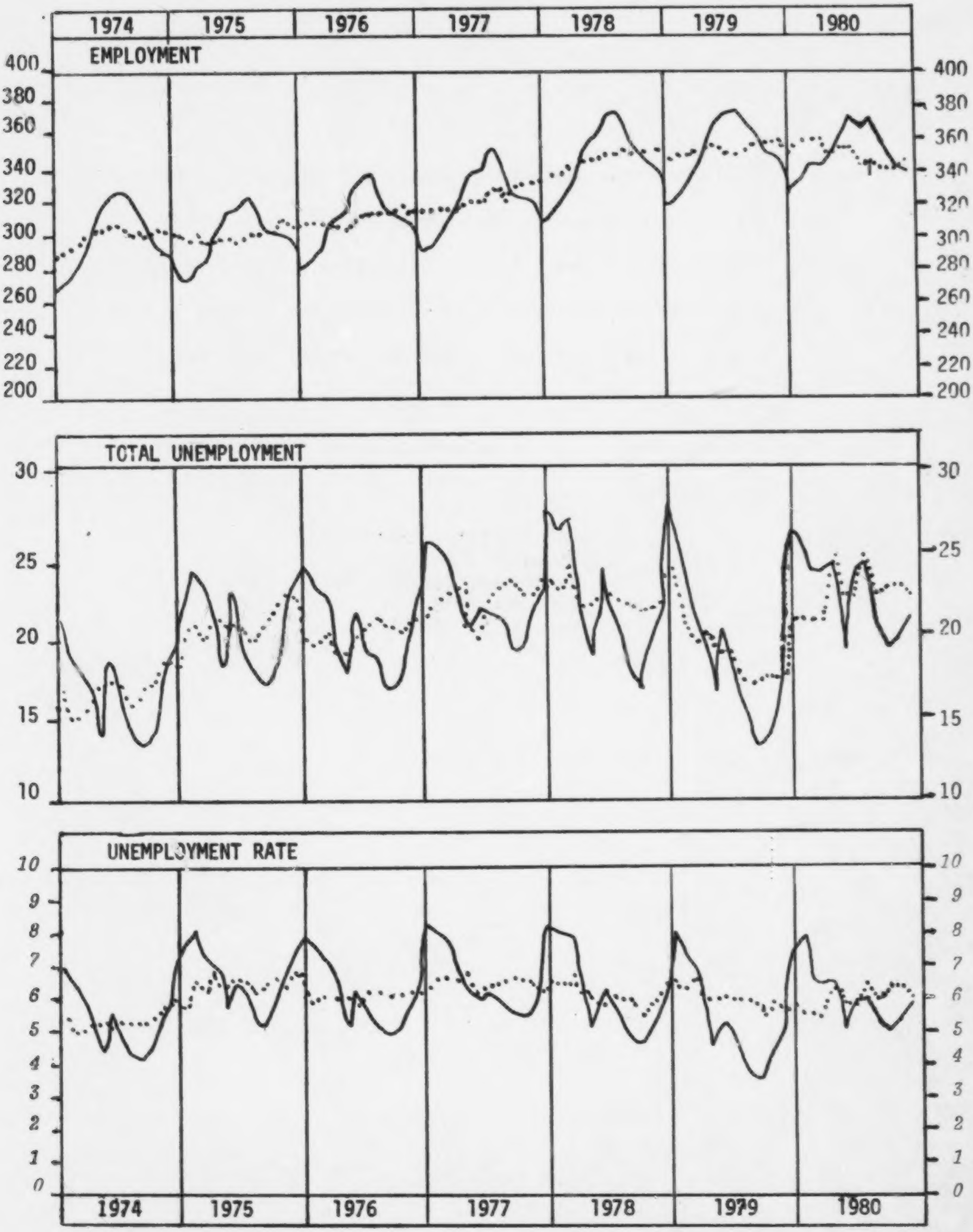
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	359.6	362.7	364.3	-3.1	-4.7
Employment	336.1	341.8	345.3	-5.7	-9.2
Unemployment	23.5	20.9	19.0	2.6	4.5
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.8	5.2	.7	1.3

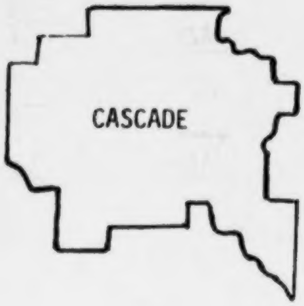
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The condition of the winter wheat crop is still fair to good, but deteriorated slightly during December. The lack of snow cover has allowed the topsoil to dry out and the wind has damaged the crops in some areas. The wheat has started to green up due to the spring-like weather and there is fear of possible winterkill if the temperature drops. Livestock feeding requirements have been eased considerably by the mild weather. This has been especially helpful to the ranchers in the eastern part of the state where feed supplies are limited and high priced. Farmers and ranchers are becoming increasingly concerned over the possible effects later in the year of the limited snowfall thus far.

The state's coal severance tax has been under fire from various sources on the national level during 1980. Montana's legislature is considering a severance tax on hard-rock minerals. The search for petroleum continues throughout the state and has been found in the overthrust belt near Browning. The first producing well in the overthrust belt in the state gives 145 barrels of oil and 50,000 cubic feet of gas daily.

Last year, one major railroad left Montana. More than a quarter of the state's rail system has been abandoned since 1976. The other major railroad has gone to a unit train concept where 26 or 52 cars are loaded at one stop. There are only a few grain elevators in the state that can handle that big of a train. Much of the freight is currently moved by truck or on roads that were never designed for big trucks. A committee has been formed to see if a rural transportation cooperative would be feasible.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	32.5	32.8	33.1	-.3	-.6
Employment	30.0	30.3	31.2	-.3	-1.2
Unemployment	2.5	2.5	1.9	--	.6
Unemployment Rate	*7.8*	*7.5*	*5.6*	*.3*	*2.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Construction work in Great Falls experienced a low last year. During the 6 month period from June through November, 1980 the value of building was nearly $1.6 million less than the same period of 1979. Currently, the mild temperatures are providing jobs for some workers that might normally be laid off because of the weather. Two large projects totaling over $800,000 are in progress. If interest rates are lowered, 1981 could be a much better year. A local company was the apparent low bidder on a $4.8 million project to build a new bridge over the Missouri River in Great Falls. The city commission approved the issuance of two industrial development bonds; one for $3 million to build a new grocery store, and the other of $2.5 million for the remodeling of two downtown buildings into a small shopping mall.

The proposed fuel alcohol plant has received tentative approval of a $200,000 grant from the Montana Department of Natural Resources Renewable Energy Program. The program receives 2.5 percent of the states coal severance tax. Final approval requires action by the Montana Legislature because the funds will come from $2.5 million more that are available through increased coal production that wasn't estimated by the previous legislature.

Schools in the city are facing cutbacks. A drop in population-census figures show that Great Falls has lost 5.8 percent over the last decade-helped cause a loss of 3,334 students in the school district over the last three years. This will mean that some employees of the school system will not be back next year. A business college that was founded over 80 years ago closed because of financial difficulties. On the positive side, however, a new education center at the air force base opened. This facility can be used by everyone in the area, not just military personnel. It will offer graduate degree courses as well as technical courses.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	54.7	54.7	56.2	--	-1.5
Employment	52.0	52.5	54.1	-0.5	-2.1
Unemployment	2.7	2.2	2.1	.5	.6
Unemployment Rate	*4.9*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*.8*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Developments in the construction industry highlight the Billings area during the first few weeks of 1981. Yellowstone County Commissioners approved the 3 million dollar industrial revenue bond so an oil company could build a carbon dioxide liquification plant. The plant will create jobs for one manager, four operators, one maintenance man, and two or three truck drivers. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has given Billings a $147,000 grant to develop a park located near Lake Josephine, which is near South Billings Blvd. A taco business in Billings is planning to expand their operations and open a store in the Heights. There are $2.5 million worth of industrial bonds to construct a grocery and drug store, also in the Heights.

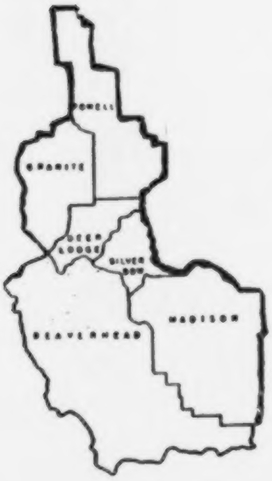
Building permits issued in December in Billings amounted to 93% of the total issued in December, 1979. In December, 1980 permits totaled $1,781,701 compared to $1,920,115 in December, 1979. Permits totaled $54,904,751 for the year 1979, while 1980 had a total of $45,491,742, which is 77% of the 1979 total.

New businesses in the Billings area include a restaurant on Central Avenue, a retail clothing store which will employ 3 persons, and a gold and silver shop, which will employ only a manager. Stores going out of business include two retail clothing stores, a grocery store and a furniture store, leaving about 25 employees without work. A restaurant, gas station, and truck stop combination has closed. It employed 30 people, but plans to find work for most of them in another branch of the company. Other businesses which have closed are a clay products business and an ice cream shop.

The employment picture shows a number of layoffs in other parts of the Billings economy; a printing shop employs only one-third of what they employed three months ago. About 15 employees have been laid off. Two other businesses laid off nearly 25 persons due to a slowdown in business. A construction company has let 15 people go and a modular home building company in Laurel has laid off 55 persons, also due to the slowdown in business.

A study of food prices in Billings indicates nearly a 4% rise in food prices since October 1980. One of the largest increases was in peanut butter. Due to the dry hot weather last summer, peanut prices have skyrocketed. Sugar is another product which is showing signs of price rises.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	33.7	33.1	33.4	.6	.3
Employment	30.9	30.4	31.6	.5	-.7
Unemployment	2.8	2.7	1.8	.1	1.0
Unemployment Rate	8.4	8.2	5.4	.2	3.0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

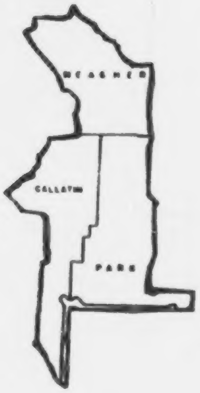
Montana Tech's spring semester enrollment has topped that of fall semester for the first time in the school's 81 years. The petroleum engineering department has the largest number of students from the overall 1,732 total enrollment. Because the growth is more than anticipated, classroom shortages and financial problems must be solved.

Anaconda task force will control the $3 million community development fund given by the Anaconda Copper Company. Also, a $100,000 Economical Development Administration Grant was given. Guidelines for spending the fund were drafted by the task force, but the Anaconda Company still must resolve several details before depositing the money locally. The task force plans to set the interest rate on loans at 1 percent below the rate established by the Small Business Administration's disaster loan program. The task force interest rate currently would be 8.25 percent. Thus, the Anaconda area has one more drawing card for industry development-attractive capital.

Foreign competition can be noted for some layoffs that have occurred. Two automotive dealers went out of business, resulting in about 23 jobs losses. Canadian imports have affected sawmill layoffs.

New businesses for 1980 in the six-county area total 341, which compares favorably with 1979's 331 new firms. Deer Lodge and Powell counties had the largest increases in new establishments and Silver Bow carried the bulk with 47 percent of the total. Following the state trend, service and trade industries were the larger expansion areas.

BOZEMAN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	25.2	25.4	26.2	-.2	-1.0
Employment	23.7	24.1	24.9	-.4	-1.2
Unemployment	1.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.9*	*5.1*	*5.1*	*.8*	*.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

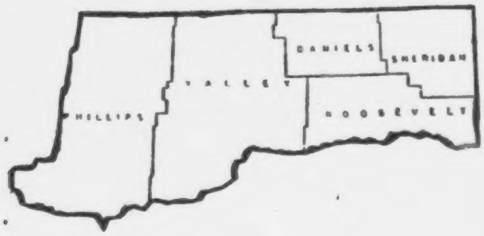
Agricultural activities have been slow. Lack of snowfall and mild temperatures have allowed the grazing of cattle rather than supplemental feeding. The Bozeman Job Service reports that they had no job openings for agriculture workers during the first two weeks of January.

There were 14 building permits, most of them for alterations, issued in Bozeman last month, compared with nine in December of 1979. The value of the December 1980 permits was $790,000, about one-third the value of the permits issued the same month in 1979. A new master plan for guided growth on the periphery of Bozeman was endorsed by the city-county planning board. The plan suggests that about 2,500 acres, with an average density of 3.5 units per acre, will be needed to accomodate a total city population of 42,000. The periphery plan is considered economical because potential annexes can be connected to existing city services. Water supply storage and expanded sewage treatment facilities would possibly be required if services are extended.

Area manufacturing companies are experiencing business slowdown probably due to the high interest rates. The layoffs include: 27 at a food processing plant, about 15 from a concrete block manufacturer, 10 at a sawmill and nine from a sheetmetal firm. A mobile home plant is working short weeks every other week due to lack of orders.

The service industrv has been hampered by lack of snow. One ski area estimates a daily loss of revenue to be about $1,700. Only 14 people are working at the area. Normally they would have 154 employees at this time of year.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.5	16.7	16.9	-.2	-.4
Employment	15.7	16.1	16.3	-.4	-.6
Unemployment	.8	.6	.6	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	4.5	3.8	3.3	.7	1.2

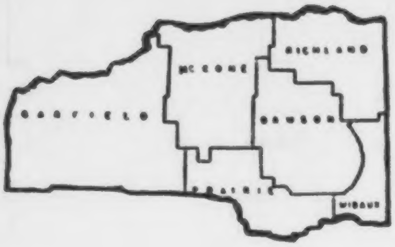
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Up to 500 workers for a pipeline company may be living at a temporary work camp in Roosevelt County when pipeline work begins. Another crew for the pipeline company will probably be housed near Glasgow. When construction will begin is still not certain, however, work would last approximately seven months. The stockpiling of pipe in Glasgow is to begin in February and workers for other jobs may be hired in March.

An aircraft manufacturer has returned again to an area industrial park and should remain there until Septemebr. Activites will include aircraft testing and the training of several foreign crews. Two new bridges are planned in Valley County and bids for the $275,000 project will be accepted soon. Surveying work for a new power line from Fort Peck to Havre will begin soon. Several surveyors will be hired for approximately 30 days. Work on a 45-unit motel resumed in Wolf Point and layoffs were made by a county road crew, two building contractors, and two ready-mix concrete firms.

Oil drilling and exploration activity continued. Employment in this industry is helping to keep employment levels in retail and service industries above their normal seasonal levels. Layoffs at an area training center will begin at the end of January. Sixty-five employees will eventually lose their jobs.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

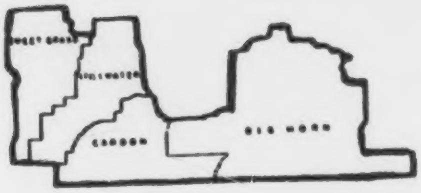
				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.4	14.6	14.4	-.2	----
Employment	14.0	14.3	13.9	-.3	.1
Unemployment	.4	.3	.5	.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.1	3.2	.4	-.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The sugar beet campaign at a processing plant in Sidney will draw to a close two weeks earlier than usual. Seventy-five to one hundred seasonal workers will be laid off in January and the total will grow to about 115 in February. A smaller harvest and few problems at the processing plant are the reasons for the plant closing early.

Activity in most industries was stable through the period and little hiring was reported. Construction activity continues, but usually shuts down when the temperature is below freezing. Oil drilling and exploration continued also after crews took a Christmas break. There was little hiring done in these occupations, though an increase in exploration activity is expected this spring. Local Job Service offices continue to report there are many people from western Montana coming to the area looking for oilfield related jobs. Since most of the people have no experience in these occupations, few are hired.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.7	12.8	12.2	-.1	.5
Employment	12.0	12.2	11.6	-.2	.4
Unemployment	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.7*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*1.0*	*1.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The wool producers in the area are filing during January for the 1980 wool incentive payments. The incentive price for last year is $1.23 per pound of shorn wool, up from $1.15 in 1979. The incentive price for wool in 1981 will be $1.35 per pound.

The new surface coal mine at Spring Creek has begun producing. The first trainload of coal was shipped to a utility company in Texas on December 20th. The coal mine has a 25 year, 181 million ton contract with the utility. The 3015 acre mine has 287 million tons of in-place coal and a 30 year life expectancy. The present work force is 200 employees. At full production, in 1982, the mine should have 250 employees.

An indication of the oil and gas exploration activity in Carbon County is that 425 leases were filed in 1980 compared with 166 in 1979. A wild-cat rig has begun drilling the deepest well in the county as it will test drill to a depth of 13,150 feet in the overthrust belt.

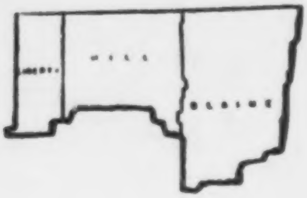
The updated comprehensive plan for Big Horn County projects the need for 550 new dwelling units in Hardin by 1988. Spring Creek would need 498 residential units by 1985. The county area excluding Hardin and Spring Creek will need 30 or 40 additional housing units in the next five years. The updated plan also takes a look at other needs the county will have due to increased population. Hardin has a new sewage treatment facility and is currently updating its water storage, treatment and distribution facilities. A new storm sewer system is in the planning stage for the city. The county is involved in a road service improvement program, which will include acquisition of new equipment and building programs but three one-room schools may require additional facilities. The city county law enforcement staff will probably need to be expanded in the next five years.

The skiing season has not produced the impact on Red Lodge that it normally does. Although the ski area is open because of its machine to make snow, the total number of skiers is down 44% due to the lack of natural snow.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	12.5	12.7	13.0	-.2	-.5
Employment	11.7	12.0	12.3	-.3	-.6
Unemployment	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.4	5.3	.8	.9

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The emphasis on energy development has meant a marked increase in oil and gas exploration and with it have come industries involved in the transportation of oil and gas and in providing equipment needed to drill for these products. Construction of a 78 mile pipeline to carry northern Montana natural gas to the Midwest is planned. The pipeline would begin in Toole County and run through Liberty and Hill Counties and connect with another pipeline near Havre. The company hopes to have secured all commitments and rights of way by mid 1981 at which time construction would begin. They are also planning continuous exploration and development of over 100,000 acres which they have leased in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline. A Havre company is expanding their role in the energy field with the production of hydraulic gas and oil rigs capable of drilling 6000 feet into the soil. They will offer a pipe trailer, utility trailer and substructure of the rig for about $750,000. All components will be manufactured at the Havre facility.

Two major construction projects are nearing completion; a lumber company is moving into its new facility and the college library is almost finished. Construction of a new building for a local food store is expected to begin in early April. Plans for a youth center are also in the works. The facility will hold a gym and a large recreation hall. A laundry, which also houses an ice cream parlor and a game room, held its grand opening during this period.

Layoffs have been noted in the construction and retail trade areas due to seasonal downturn. Aguriculture activity remains slow as no snow and cold weather allow the cattle to forage.

HELENA LMA

LEWIS AND CLARK
JEFFERSON

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	27.0	27.1	27.5	-.1	-.5
Employment	25.5	25.8	26.1	-.3	-.6
Unemployment	1.5	1.3	1.4	.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.5*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*.7*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Livestock have excellent winter grazing as the mild winter continues to leave the lowland free of snow. The reduced use of supplemental feeding, while helping ranchers lower their costs, has decreased the demand for agriculture workers in the area.

Builders who have a project started have been able to continue working during January. Construction, however, has been off during 1980 and new projects are being delayed because of the high interest rates. Three new shopping malls are being planned and at least one has asked for an extension on its conditional use permit that was granted one year ago. A proposed $6.8 million renovation of the state capitol building is currently undergoing a $35,000 historical assessment study.

A food processing plant in Lewis and Clark County moved into a new plant in late summer of 1979. Production and sales have continued to climb since that time. The firm has over 20 employees and a fleet of six trucks which deliver to a six state area of the Northwest. The plant also ships its products to 100 distributors throughout the nation and has just begun shipping to Canada on a test market basis.

The legislators who have come to Helena for their biennial session have asked for an increase in their per diem allowance from $40 to $45. They find the cost of living in the capitol city to be higher than most other places in the state. A recent survey, conducted nationally, confirms the legislators opinion. Using 100 as the national average the survey finds the cost in Helena above average in: housing 111.3, health care 111.5, food 108.1, and miscellaneous services 107.9. Utility costs are lower than the national average at 63.0. The survey found that Helena was the second most expensive place in the state to live.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	39.4	40.0	39.2	-0.6	0.2
Employment	35.9	36.8	36.2	-0.9	-0.3
Unemployment	3.5	3.2	3.0	.3	0.5
Unemployment Rate	*9.0*	*7.9*	*7.7*	*1.1*	*1.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Kalispell LMA, with all its lumber industries, continues to be hurt by high interest rates and a sagging economy. Most all of the lumber mills have gone to one-week-on and one-week-off shifts. The mills plan to increase production only when orders improve and necessitate the output. One mill in Columbia Falls and Kalispell will have 500 employees affected by flip-flopping weeks, which will increase the claims by that amount. An aluminum plant in Columbia Falls has laid off 24 seasonal workers.

A wood pellet plant may locate in Eureka. The plant would operate 24 hours per day and run three shifts. Employment would include three to four workers per shift in addition to the clerical and administrative staff. Many truck drivers would also be needed. The company would make pellets both to sell and to use in their own gas turbine that would produce energy to sell.

Funding for a re-regulating dam on the Kootenai river, just below the Libby dam, was included in President Carter's last budget. The budget included $14.6 million to construct the re-reg dam and to add units to the existing dam's powerhouse. Before anything can happen, this has to go through the congressional authorization and appropriation process.

A motel convention center in Kalispell is planning to construct an office building, along with the expansion of the motel, as announced last summer. Unseasonable weather has allowed outdoor construction work to continue in some areas.

In the manufacturing sector, a beehive manufacturing plant has added six or more employees to their payrolls to fill orders. A wood stove manufacturing plant has laid off all but its employees on salaries. A lack of orders and parts were the reasons for the layoffs. Layoffs totaled about forty.

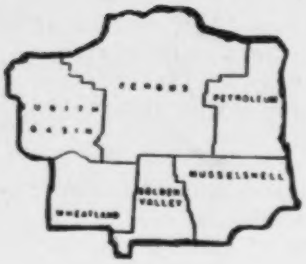
Two department stores have closed their doors as of December 24th. Together they employed 50 persons. A small company in Ravalli which manufactures sports equipment has closed its doors. Lack of orders and cost of doing business were given as reasons.

KALISPELL LMA (cont.)

In the retail industry, there are a lot of inventory reduction sales going on. No new hires are reported, but holiday help will be laid off after the sales are over. A postal service reports heavy layoffs, as their employees who were hired for the busy holiday season as sorters, clerks, and relief drivers, are no longer needed. Due to the lack of snow, one ski resort may be forced to close. This is a major seasonal employer and would affect 125 employees.

The employment outlook,according to one report, shows employment opportunities for women because of the continued growth in the service industry. On the other hand, no work is available in the traditional line of employment for males. This is mostly due to the lumber industry slowdown.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

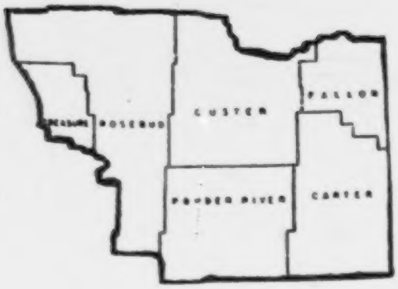
				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	10.1	10.5	10.4	-.4	-.3
Employment	9.7	10.0	10.1	-.3	-.4
Unemployment	.4	.5	.3	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.7	3.3	-.2	1.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Seasonal lay-offs increased in several industries this period. Retail-trade employees hired for the Christmas season were laid off and numerous employees of area sawmills lost their jobs as mills shut down temporarily. Cold weather and a lack of contracts forced road and building contractors to lay off workers. The weather has not been severe enough to shut down all construction, though, as several commercial building and residential projects continued through the period. An area brickyard, which had been closed for several months, started up operations this period and called back 5 employees. Five or six other employees are expected to be called back soon.

Even with the layoffs reported this period the outlook for the area economy is not all bad. The overall unemployment rate for the LMA has remained relatively stable - due mostly to agriculture - and employers report little turnover among employees. Though employment in construction occupations has dropped in recent months, several contractors do have projects to keep them busy until summer.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	14.9	15.0	14.6	-.1	.3
Employment	14.2	14.4	14.0	-.2	.2
Unemployment	.7	.6	.6	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.9	3.9	4.0	1.0	.9

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Milwaukee Road has not decided whether it will seek to scrap service between Miles City and Minnesota's Twin City area. The 677 mile line was not included in the "core" system presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission that showed lines that the railroad wanted to retain. A decision on whether the Miles City branch will be abandoned may be made on the basis of a feasibility study that will be available during the first quarter of 1981.

Construction slowing down can be noted, especially in the Colstrip area. Power plant construction is about 40% of the fall peak work force. Service and trade industries have been forced to reduce their staff because of the decline in construction activity. A variety merchandise store in Miles City is closing their doors and laying off about 15 employees.

A coal mining associated labor dispute started in mid-January in Colstrip. About ninety workers are involved, with the main issues being pay increases and benefits.

MISSOULA LMA

MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	50.0	50.8	50.8	-.8	-.8
Employment	45.9	47.2	47.3	-.3	-1.4
Unemployment	4.1	3.6	3.5	.5	.6
Unemployment Rate	*8.3*	*7.1*	*6.9*	*1.2*	*1.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A second powerhouse for a power company dam at Thompson Falls is in the planning stages. Besides the increased electric generating capacity, several advantages to the community were noted: 1) a new low bridge at Thompson Falls; 2) a new public riverside park on power company land; 3) a more stabilized pond level; and 4) a large increase in the tax base. Nineteen eighty-four is projected to be the start of construction. It's then scheduled to go on line in 1987. The old plant would remain in full operation during and after construction.

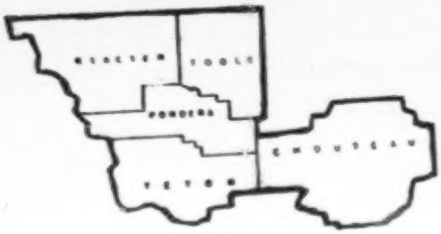
A Missoula economic development group will seek funding through a mill levy. The group was formed last August to attract new businesses to the area and ultimately to diversify the economic base of Missoula. The request for the levy is expected to be on the April ballot.

The outgoing governor proposed to the legistature several major state construction projects. Included in the recommendations were a $4.5 million fine arts building at the university in Missoula and a Job Service building in Hamilton. He also proposed an increase in the cigarette tax to help fund the states long-range building plans. It is not known whether or not the new governor's building recommendations will be the same.

The lumber and woods products industries have been plagued with high interest rates and few construction projects for about the last year. Local mills have experienced temporary shutdowns and a variety of alternate work schedules, three day weeks and working every other week. Due to continued market uncertainty, local firms are taking a wait and see attitude regarding their future plans.

Mild weather has permitted construction on a $1.5 million office building to progress ahead of schedule at its uptown Missoula site. There were 10 other commercial building permits issued in Missoula in December with a combined dollar worth of $700,000. The construction of a power company office building is progressing on schedule.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.1	16.5	16.6	-0.4	-0.5
Employment	15.1	15.6	15.7	-0.5	-0.6
Unemployment	1.0	.9	.9	0.1	0.1
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.2	5.3	1.1	1.0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in the Shelby - Cut Bank area appears to be relatively steady. A new restaurant and lounge is to open in the Cut Bank shopping center soon. Twenty-five trainees are completing training for this business. A new tire and repair shop has opened in Shelby. The fair and mild weather in the area has allowed outdoor work to continue on construction projects.

Oilfield activity remains steady with seismic crews in several locations and drilling activity continues with an influx of Canadian oil rigs. The retail industry reports an above average holiday season and businesses are optimistic about the 1981 business year.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

December, 1980

Social Characteristics	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Non-White	14.4%	13.4%	15.9%
Female	18.1%	24.1%	23.4%
Youth	4.8%	8.0%	6.8%
Over 45	23.2%	22.6%	21.2%

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	*8.0*	*6.4*	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	363.5	343.4	309.1	34.2	20.2	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	*5.2*	*6.0*	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	*4.0*	*5.9*	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	*3.5*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	*3.7*	*5.6*	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	*7.6*	*6.8*	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	*5.0*	*7.0*	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	392.4	368.3	326.3	42.0	24.1	*6.1*	*7.9*	2.7
August	392.3	371.7	326.8	44.9	20.6	*5.3*	*7.5*	3.1
September	377.2	358.0	323.0	35.0	19.2	*5.1*	*7.1*	3.1
October	366.1	346.6	316.8	29.8	19.5	*5.3*	*7.1*	1.3
November	362.7	341.8	316.2	25.6	20.9	*5.8*	*7.1*	1.3
December	359.6	336.1	314.1	22.0	23.5	*6.5*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	372.1	349.6	318.2	31.4	22.5	*6.1*		1.2
1981								
January	*346.6*	*320.0*	*299.2*	*20.8*	*26.6*	*7.7*		*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1]		
						County	State	
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	*9.3*	*8.0*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.1*	*7.1*	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	*7.3*	*6.4*	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	*6.3*	*5.6*	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	*5.3*	*4.5*	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	*6.9*	*5.2*	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	*6.1*	*4.7*	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	*5.3*	*4.0*	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	*4.6*	*3.5*	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	*5.3*	*4.3*	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	*5.6*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	*8.3*	*7.6*	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	*7.5*	*7.0*	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	*6.8*	*6.5*	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	*6.7*	*6.5*	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	*5.4*	*5.0*	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	*7.3*	*6.0*	.2
July	34.9	32.2	30.5	1.7	2.7	*7.6*	*6.1*	.5
August	34.4	32.1	30.3	1.8	2.3	*6.6*	*5.3*	.4
September	33.8	31.7	30.5	1.2	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	.4
October	32.5	30.1	28.9	1.2	2.4	*7.3*	*5.3*	*
November	32.8	30.3	29.3	1.0	2.5	*7.5*	*5.8*	*
December	32.5	30.0	29.0	1.0	2.5	*7.8*	*6.5*	*
Avg.	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	*7.1*	*6.1*	.1
1981								
January	*32.2*	*29.6*	*28.8*	*.8*	*2.6*	*8.3*		*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

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[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1] County	*Percent*[1] State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.1*	*8.0*	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.5*	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	*3.3*	*4.7*	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	*2.9*	*4.0*	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	*2.5*	*3.5*	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	*2.6*	*3.7*	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.6*	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	*5.6*	*7.0*	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	*4.5*	*6.5*	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	*3.7*	*5.0*	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	58.3	55.4	53.5	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.1*	*
August	57.3	54.8	52.7	2.1	2.5	*4.5*	*5.3*	*
September	56.1	53.7	52.3	1.4	2.4	*4.3*	*5.1*	*
October	54.4	52.1	50.7	1.4	2.3	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
November	54.7	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.2	*4.1*	*5.8*	*
December	54.7	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.7	4.9	6.5	*
Avg.	56.2	53.6	52.2	1.4	*2.6*	*4.7*	*6.1*	.1
1981								
January	*54.4*	*50.9*	*49.9*	*1.0*	*3.5*	*6.5*		*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

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[1] Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

[2] Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	359.6	362.7	364.3	-3.1	-4.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	336.1	341.8	345.3	-5.7	-9.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.0	25.6	22.6	3.6	-.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.5	20.9	19.0	2.6	4.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*6.5*	*5.8*	*5.2*	*.7*	*1.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.2*	*6.0*	*4.9*	*.2*	*1.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	282.0	282.8	285.3	-.8	-3.3
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.9	26.5	-.3	-2.9
Durable Goods	14.3	14.5	17.0	-.2	-2.7
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.3	9.4	10.5	-.1	-1.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.1	0	-1.2
Other Durable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.4	-.1	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.5	0	-.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	.1
MINING	7.8	6.7	8.2	1.1	-.5
10 Metal Mining	1.7	.5	2.2	1.2	-.5
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	3.8	0	.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	14.1	16.3	14.8	-2.1	-.7
15 General Building Contractors	14.7	5.3	5.2	-.6	-.5
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.5	4.8	3.5	-1.3	0
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	-.3	-.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.2	23.2	23.1	0	.1
40 Railroad Transportation	6.9	6.9	7.1	0	.2
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.5	7.0	0	-.5
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.8	9.8	9.0	0	.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.7	72.2	74.6	.5	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.8	17.6	-.3	0
Retail Trade	55.1	54.4	51.0	.7	-1.9
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.6	8.1	9.4	.5	-.8
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.7	8.0	0	-.3
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.9	8.2	-.1	-.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.7	19.7	19.6	0	.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	11.2	11.0	11.7	.2	-.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.9	12.8	12.8	.1	.1
SERVICES	56.2	56.0	53.8	.2	2.4
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.1	6.0	6.1	.1	0
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.7	17.9	0	.8
Other Services	28.7	28.6	27.3	.1	1.4
GOVERNMENT	71.5	71.7	71.5	-.2	0
91 Federal Government	13.5	13.9	13.2	-.4	.3
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.2	8.2	0	0
92 Other State Government	10.7	10.9	10.6	-.2	.1
93 Local Education	24.7	24.6	25.2	.1	-.5
93 Other Local Government	14.4	14.1	14.3	.3	.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	32.5	32.8	33.1	-.3	-.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.0	30.3	31.2	-.3	-1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.0	.9	0	.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.5	1.9	0	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.8*	*7.5*	*5.6*	*.3*	*2.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.7*	*7.6*	*5.5*	*.1*	*2.5*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.4	29.5	29.3	-.1	.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.4	1.8	1.6	-.4	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	-.1
Trade	9.7	9.6	9.8	.1	-.1
Wholesale Trade	3.0	2.9	2.9	.1	.1
Retail Trade	6.7	6.6	6.9	.1	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	6.6	.1	.4
Government	6.1	6.1	5.6	0	.5
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.3	4.3	3.8	0	.5

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from: Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	54.7	54.7	56.2	0	-1.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	52.0	52.5	54.1	-.5	-2.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.2	1.0	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.2	2.1	.5	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*4.9*	*4.1*	*3.7*	*.8*	*1.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.6*	*4.5*	*3.4*	*.1*	*1.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.4	48.4	47.8	0	.6
Manufacturing	4.3	4.3	4.5	0	-.2
Contract Construction	2.5	2.6	2.7	-.1	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.8	4.9	4.8	-.1	0
Trade	16.3	16.1	16.3	.2	0
Wholesale Trade	5.8	5.7	5.5	.1	.3
Retail Trade	10.5	10.4	10.8	.1	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Services and Mining	10.2	10.2	9.7	0	.5
Government	8.0	7.8	7.4	.1	.6
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1
State and Local Government	6.5	6.4	5.9	.1	.6

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980
STATEWIDE	366.1	362.7	359.6	346.6	341.8	336.1	19.5	20.9	23.5	*5.3*	*5.8*	*6.5*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.5	32.8	32.5	30.1	30.3	30.0	2.4	2.5	2.5	*7.3*	*7.5*	*7.8*
BILLINGS SMSA	54.4	54.7	54.7	52.1	52.5	52.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.9*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	279.2	275.3	272.4	264.4	259.1	254.2	14.8	16.2	18.2	*5.3*	*5.9*	*6.7*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.4	33.1	33.7	31.9	30.4	30.9	2.5	2.7	2.8	*7.3*	*8.2*	*8.4*
BOZEMAN	25.8	25.4	25.2	24.6	24.1	23.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	*4.6*	*5.1*	*5.9*
GLASGOW	17.2	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.1	15.7	.6	.6	.8	*3.7*	*3.8*	*4.5*
GLENDIVE	15.1	14.6	14.4	14.8	14.3	14.0	.3	.3	.4	*2.3*	*2.1*	*2.5*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	.6	.6	.7	*4.6*	*4.7*	*5.7*
HAVRE	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.7	.6	.7	.8	*4.8*	*5.4*	*6.2*
HELENA	27.2	27.1	27.0	26.0	25.8	25.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	*4.6*	*4.8*	*5.5*
KALISPELL	39.9	40.0	39.4	37.1	36.8	35.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	*7.1*	*7.9*	*9.0*
LEWISTOWN	10.7	10.5	10.1	10.4	10.0	9.7	.3	.5	.4	*3.0*	*4.7*	*4.5*
MILES CITY	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.4	14.2	.5	.6	.7	*3.3*	*3.9*	*4.9*
MISSOULA	50.8	50.8	50.0	47.4	47.2	45.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	*6.7*	*7.1*	*8.3*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.9	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.6	15.1	.7	.9	1.0	*3.9*	*5.2*	*6.3*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS1/

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Percent Change 1979-1980	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change 1979-1980	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change 11979-1980
STATEWIDE	359.6	364.3	-1.3	336.1	345.3	-2.7	23.5	19.0	4.5	*6.5*	*5.2*	*1.3*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32.5	33.1	-1.8	30.0	31.2	-3.8	2.5	1.9	.6	*7.8*	*5.6*	*2.2*
BILLINGS SMSA	54.7	56.2	-2.7	52.0	54.1	-3.9	2.7	2.1	.6	*4.9*	*3.7*	*1.2*
BALANCE OF STATE3/	274.2	275.1	-1.0	254.2	260.0	-2.2	18.2	15.1	1.0	*6.7*	*5.5*	*1.2*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.7	33.4	-2.1	30.9	31.6	-2.2	2.8	1.8	1.0	*8.4*	*5.4*	*3.0*
BOZEMAN	25.2	26.2	-3.8	23.7	24.9	-4.8	1.5	1.3	.2	*5.9*	*5.1*	*.8*
GLASGOW	16.5	16.9	-2.4	15.7	16.3	-3.7	.8	.6	.2	*4.5*	*3.3*	*1.2*
GLENDIVE	14.4	14.4	0	14.0	13.9	0.7	.4	.5	-.1	*2.5*	*3.2*	*-.7*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.7	12.2	4.1	12.0	11.6	3.4	.7	.6	.1	*5.7*	*4.6*	*1.1*
HAVRE	12.5	13.0	-3.8	11.7	12.3	-4.9	.8	.7	.1	*6.2*	*5.3*	*.9*
HELENA	27.0	27.5	-1.8	25.5	26.1	-2.3	1.5	1.4	.1	*5.5*	*5.9*	*.5*
KALISPELL	39.4	39.2	0.5	25.9	36.2	-.8	3.5	3.0	.5	*9.0*	*7.7*	*1.3*
LEWISTOWN	10.1	10.4	-2.9	9.7	10.1	-4.0	.4	.3	.1	*4.5*	*3.3*	*1.2*
MILES CITY	14.9	14.6	2.1	14.2	14.0	1.4	.7	.6	.1	*4.9*	*4.0*	*.9*
MISSOULA	50.0	50.8	-1.6	45.9	47.3	-3.0	4.1	3.5	.6	*8.3*	*6.9*	*1.4*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.1	16.6	-3.0	15.1	15.7	-4.1	1.0	.9	.1	*6.3*	*5.3*	*1.0*

1/ *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

2/ *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

3/ *Unemployment Rate calculated from (whole) unrounded numbers.*

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
DECEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	359582	336133	23449	6.5
CASCADE	32484	29945	2539	7.8
YELLOWSTONE	54676	52017	2659	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	3777	3600	177	4.7
BIG HORN	6188	5795	393	6.3
BLAINE	2916	2665	251	8.6
BROADWATER	1480	1372	108	7.3
CARBON	2988	2828	160	5.4
CARTER	682	668	14	2.1
CHOUTEAU	2606	2510	96	3.7
CUSTER	5954	5660	294	4.9
DANIELS	1253	1222	31	2.5
DAWSON	5433	5246	187	3.4
DEER LODGE	5065	4189	876	17.3
FALLON	2344	2311	33	1.4
FERGUS	5711	5394	317	5.6
FLATHEAD	24315	22326	1989	8.2
GALLATIN	18455	17458	997	5.4
GARFIELD	672	660	12	1.8
GLACIER	5047	4487	560	11.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	316	305	11	3.5
GRANITE	967	885	82	8.5
HILL	8535	8042	493	5.8
JEFFERSON	2137	1960	177	8.3
JUDITH BASIN	949	908	41	4.3
LAKE	7950	7360	590	7.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	23405	22205	1200	5.1
LIBERTY	1001	968	33	3.3
LINCOLN	7145	6196	949	13.3
MC CONE	1042	1023	19	1.8
MADISON	2190	2048	142	6.5
MEAGHER	1066	1003	63	5.9
MINERAL	1866	1701	165	8.8
MISSOULA	36717	34007	2710	7.4
MUSSELSHELL	1881	1832	49	2.6
PARK	5646	5210	436	7.7
PETROLEUM	262	254	8	3.1
PHILLIPS	2804	2646	158	5.6
PONDERA	3299	3150	149	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1056	1009	47	4.5
POWELL	2891	2722	169	5.8
PRAIRIE	704	667	37	5.3
RAVALLI	7769	6893	876	11.3
RICHLAND	5810	5718	92	1.6
ROOSEVELT	5267	5027	240	4.6
ROSEBUD	4482	4154	328	7.3
SANDERS	3642	3266	376	10.3
SHERIDAN	2871	2813	58	2.0
SILVER BOW	18779	17405	1374	7.3
STILLWATER	1918	1815	103	5.4
SWEET GRASS	1653	1582	71	4.3
TETON	2513	2407	106	4.2
TOOLE	2672	2574	98	3.7
TREASURE	366	353	13	3.6
VALLEY	4264	4018	246	5.8
WHEATLAND	1013	979	34	3.4
WIBAUX	687	674	13	1.9

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TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
NOVEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	362728	341787	20941	5.8
CASCADE	32751	30303	2448	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	54677	52433	2244	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3803	3698	105	2.8
BIG HORN	6230	5822	408	6.5
BLAINE	2973	2737	236	7.9
BROADWATER	1530	1453	77	5.0
CARBON	2954	2853	101	3.4
CARTER	737	727	10	1.4
CHOUTEAU	2714	2653	61	2.2
CUSTER	6051	5802	249	4.1
DANIELS	1269	1244	25	2.0
DAWSON	5480	5346	134	2.4
DEER LODGE	5163	4287	876	17.0
FALLON	2365	2315	50	2.1
FERGUS	5831	5570	261	4.5
FLATHEAD	24580	22761	1819	7.4
GALLATIN	18714	17796	918	4.9
GARFIELD	709	692	17	2.4
GLACIER	5141	4635	506	9.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	338	329	9	2.7
GRANITE	973	897	76	7.8
HILL	8710	8287	423	4.9
JEFFERSON	2143	2012	131	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1008	969	39	3.9
LAKE	8056	7484	572	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	23432	22338	1094	4.7
LIBERTY	1042	1013	29	2.8
LINCOLN	7308	6529	779	10.7
MC CONE	1107	1084	23	2.1
MADISON	2209	2086	123	5.6
MEAGHER	1113	1071	42	3.8
MINERAL	1977	1831	146	7.4
MISSOULA	36999	34647	2352	6.4
MUSSELSHELL	1920	1886	34	1.8
PARK	5584	5246	338	6.1
PETROLEUM	287	277	10	3.5
PHILLIPS	2858	2749	109	3.8
PONDERA	3348	3226	122	3.6
POWDER RIVER	1059	1040	19	1.8
POWELL	2992	2820	172	5.7
PRAIRIE	726	689	37	5.1
RAVALLI	8150	7296	854	10.5
RICHLAND	5847	5769	78	1.3
ROOSEVELT	5368	5090	278	5.2
ROSEBUD	4416	4173	243	5.5
SANDERS	3650	3400	250	6.8
SHERIDAN	2898	2867	31	1.1
SILVER BOW	17994	16623	1371	7.6
STILLWATER	1950	1904	46	2.4
SWEET GRASS	1709	1664	45	2.6
TETON	2547	2470	77	3.0
TOOLE	2699	2610	89	3.3
TREASURE	384	374	10	2.6
VALLEY	4356	4165	191	4.4
WHEATLAND	1159	1017	142	12.3
WIBAUX	740	728	12	1.6

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	Dec. 1980 1/	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Net Change to Current Month From: Nov. 1980	Net Change to Current Month From: Dec. 1979	Total Dec. 1980	Percent Women	Total Nov. 1980	Perce Wome
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	133.9	133.2	132.7	.7	1.2	282.0	47.5	283.2	47.1
Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	3.2	0	-.2	23.6	12.7	23.9	12.6
Mining	.5	.5	.4	0	.1	7.8	6.4	6.7	7.5
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	14.1	10.6	16.3	9.2
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	23.2	19.0	23.2	19.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.6	36.1	37.2	.5	-.6	72.7	50.3	72.2	50.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.3	8.4	.1	0	12.9	65.1	12.8	64.8
Services	34.9	34.7	35.2	.2	-.3	56.2	62.1	56.0	62.0
Government2/	44.6	44.6	42.5	0	2.1	71.5	62.4	71.7	62.2

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 197*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

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TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing..................	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.........................	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction..........	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.9	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....................	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

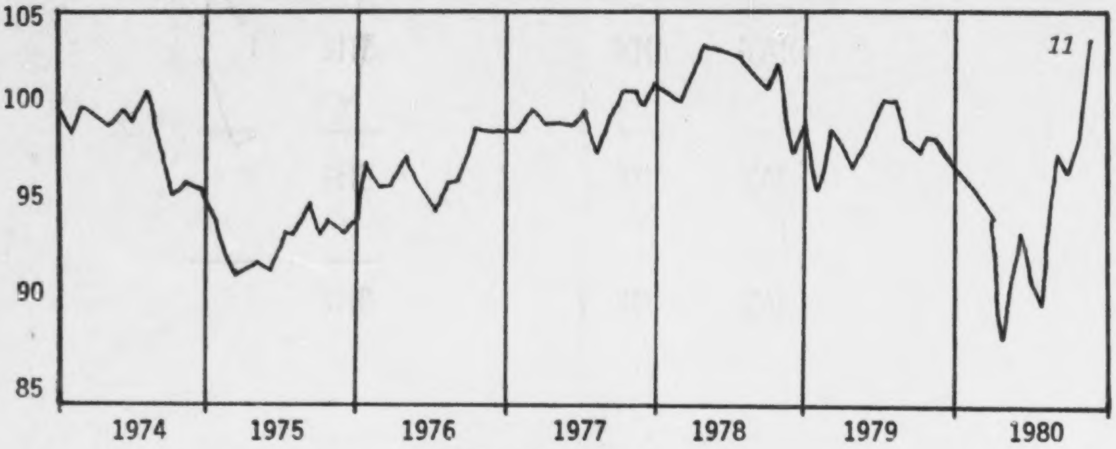
1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	132.1	133.2	133.9
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.0	36.1	36.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.5	34.7	34.9
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.0	44.6	44.6

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



INDEX 1972 = 100

MONTHLY FIGURES
of COMPOSITE INDEX

1979	
January	96.1
February	98.6
March	*98.2*
April	*96.4*
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	*100.3*
August	*98.9*
September	*98.4*
October	99.2
November	*98.5*
December	*97.8*

1980	
January	*96.7*
February	*95.6*
March	*95.1*
April	*88.6*
May	*94.6*
June	*92.6*
July	*90.2*
August	98.0
September	*96.8*
October	98.5
November	*103.2*

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Due to the unseasonably warm weather, four of the components of the Composite Index registered positive movement during November. A Composite Index of 103.2 is the highest computed since January, 1972. Negative movement was seen in only two components. Manufacturing Average Weekly Hours dropped from 44.9 to 42.2, and Building Permits dropped from 564 to 501. The main reason for the rise in the Composite Index was the decline in both the Manufacturing Lay-off Rate and Average Weekly Initial Claims. With the seasonal adjustment, the layoff rate dropped from 0.9 to a negative 0.3, and claims dropped from 1540 in October to 975 in November.

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

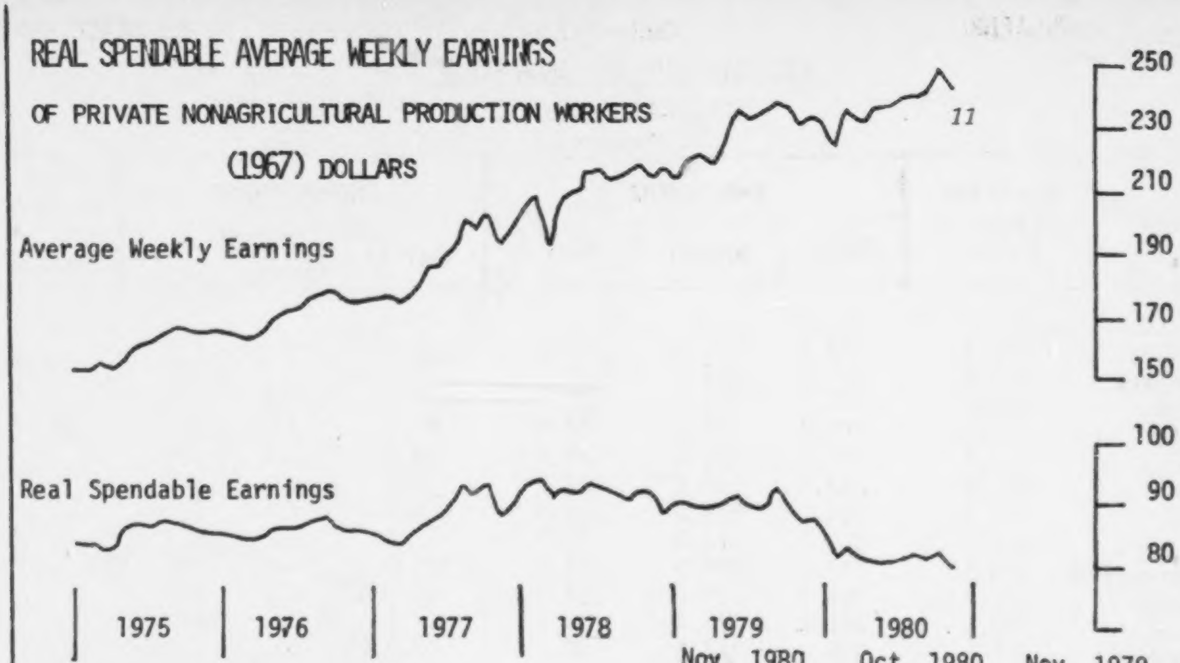
** Indicates last month of plotted data.*

*** Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.*

REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

(1967) DOLLARS



	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	241.89	246.66	230.62
3/ Taxes Withheld	38.58	39.93	33.15
Spendable Earnings	203.31	206.73	197.46
Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967	124.02	125.36	110.71
Real Spendable Earnings	79.29	81.37	86.23

1979	1) Average Weekly Earnings	2) Real Spendable Earnings
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12
1980		
Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02
July	238.82	81.08
Aug.	239.47	80.75
Sept.	241.60	80.63
Oct.	246.66	81.37
Nov.	241.89	79.29

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

After rising by $5.00 in October, gross earnings dropped back down in November to $241.89. This is a decrease of $4.77 from October to November. It seems that as gross earnings go up, real spendable average weekly earnings go down, due to the continuing rise of the Consumer Price Index.

September's gross earnings totaled $241.60, and the real spendable earnings figured to $80.63. November had real spendable earnings of $79.29, even though gross earnings were slightly higher than that of September. November, 1979 had gross earnings of $230.62, yet real spendable earnings of $86.23 were considerably higher than those of November, 1980. Real spendable earnings are not expected to rise from November to December.

* *Indicates last month of plotted data*

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1] Montana	*Percent*[1] U. S.	
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	*6.4*	*5.8*	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	*5.7*	*5.7*	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	*5.3*	*5.7*	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	*5.5*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	*5.0*	*5.7*	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	*5.1*	*5.7*	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	*4.6*	*5.8*	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	*4.9*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	*5.9*	*6.2*	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	*5.6*	*6.2*	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	*5.5*	*6.3*	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	*6.5*	*6.9*	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	*5.8*	*7.6*	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.5	345.9	315.0	30.9	24.6	*6.6*	*7.6*	2.7
August	369.2	346.7	315.9	30.8	22.5	*6.1*	*7.6*	3.1
September	366.3	343.3	312.2	31.1	23.0	*6.3*	*7.4*	3.1
October	367.2	344.2	312.9	31.3	23.0	*6.3*	*7.6*	1.3
November	369.7	347.4	316.0	31.4	22.3	*6.0*	*7.5*	1.3
December	*368.8*	*345.9*	*314.4*	*31.5*	*22.9*	*6.2*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	372.1	349.6	318.2	31.4	22.5	*6.1*		1.2
1981								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1]		
						County	State	
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	.2
July	33.9	31.3	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.8	6.6	.5
August	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.2	6.1	.4
September	33.0	30.7	29.5	1.2	2.3	7.1	6.3	.4
October	32.4	29.8	28.6	1.2	2.6	8.0	6.3	*
November	32.7	30.2	29.0	1.2	2.5	7.6	6.0	*
December	32.8	30.3	29.1	1.2	2.5	7.7	6.2	*
Avg.	33.3	30.9	29.7	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.1	.1
1981								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XIV

RESIDENCE DATA

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/*		
						County	State	
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.1	54.1	52.7	1.4	3.0	5.2	6.6	*
August	56.2	53.5	52.1	1.4	2.7	4.9	6.1	*
September	54.6	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.8	5.1	6.3	*
October	53.9	51.3	49.9	1.4	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
November	54.6	52.2	50.8	1.4	2.4	4.5	6.0	*
December	54.3	51.8	50.4	1.4	2.5	4.6	6.2	*
Avg.	56.2	53.6	52 .2	1.4	2.6	4.7	6.1	.1
1981								
January								
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Bec. 1980	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	$243.76	$241.89	$233.24	36.6	37.1	37.2	6.66	6.52	6.27
MANUFACTURING	377.97	372.20	389.40	43.0	42.2	44.3	8.79	8.82	8.79
Durable Goods	400.45	393.12	419.52	44.2	43.2	45.6	9.06	9.10	9.20
Primary Metal Industries	415.90	448.57	442.88	35.7	37.6	41.9	11.65	11.93	10.57
Nondurable Goods	337.42	335.34	336.38	40.8	40.5	42.1	8.27	8.28	7.99
Food and Kindred Products	273.37	269.60	267.62	40.5	40.0	43.8	6.75	6.74	6.11
MINING	450.91	438.89	448.88	45.5	45.2	47.4	9.91	9.71	9.47
Metal Mining	400.03	446.49	457.46	36.3	36.3	39.2	11.02	12.30	11.67
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	413.89	411.86	353.86	41.0	40.9	35.6	10.09	10.07	9.94
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	364.93	364.93	324.36	43.6	43.6	40.8	8.37	8.37	7.95
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	416.86	416.50	346.60	49.1	49.0	44.9	8.49	8.50	7.71
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	185.08	188.91	185.60	32.3	34.1	35.9	5.73	5.54	5.17
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	165.04	166.07	156.37	34.1	34.1	33.2	4.84	4.87	4.71
SERVICES	155.38	155.75	147.22	34.3	35.0	34.0	4.53	4.45	4.33

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

TABLE XVI

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Nov. 1979
MANUFACTURING	3.7	6.0	2.0	1.6	5.3	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	4.4	2.3	5.8	2.7	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.6	3.1
Durable Goods	4.1	3.4	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.5	3.4	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.5	6.0	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	4.1
Primary Metal Industries	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	3.0	10.0	4.0	3.0	9.9	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.2	3.5	5.5	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4
MINING	7.5	0.2	12.9	7.1	0.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.9	0.0	8.2	3.3	0.0	7.4	2.2	0.0	0.4
Metal Mining	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

** Less than .05.*

TABLE XVII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Year to Date 1980	Year to Date 1979
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	26	32	333	391
MINING	39	36	489	313
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37	39	559	760
MANUFACTURING	8	15	236	266
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	16	27	222	256
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	112	105	1376	1269
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	61	30	499	462
SERVICES	121	90	1594	1481
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(32)	(10)	(454)	(260)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	19	125	171
STATE TOTAL	420	393	5433	5369

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	420	393	5433	5369
GREAT FALLS SMSA	32	25	353	352
BILLINGS SMSA	56	65	727	821
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS AND/OR MULTI-COUNTY	60	40	77	(320) May- Dec.
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	25	28	341	331
Beaverhead	7	5	60	54
Deer Lodge	4	0	26	29
Granite	1	0	17	17
Madison	0	3	41	42
Powell	1	1	37	18
Silver Bow	12	19	160	171
BOZEMAN LMA	31	33	408	421
Gallatin	23	26	326	329
Meagher	1	2	16	9
Park	7	5	66	83
GLASGOW LMA	16	14	154	194
Daniels	1	1	9	12
Phillips	2	1	29	37
Roosevelt	7	5	49	48
Sheridan	2	4	30	44
Valley	4	3	37	53
GLENDIVE LMA	20	18	282	338
Dawson	11	4	78	92
Garfield	0	2	4	12
McCone	1	2	26	24
Prairie	0	0	12	7
Richland	8	9	156	195
Wibaux	0	1	6	8
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	8	4	122	153
Big Horn	3	1	35	57
Carbon	2	2	42	52
Stillwater	2	1	28	30
Sweet Grass	1	0	17	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Dec. 1980	Dec. 1979	Year to Date 1980	1979
HAVRE LMA	14	8	154	152
Blaine	3	2	47	23
Hill	10	5	94	112
Liberty	1	1	13	17
HELENA LMA	31	21	340	383
Broadwater	1	3	18	29
Jefferson	2	4	24	33
Lewis and Clark	28	14	298	321
KALISPELL LMA	39	41	582	648
Flathead	27	25	396	423
Lake	7	12	100	113
Lincoln	5	4	86	112
LEWISTOWN LMA	4	7	111	113
Fergus	2	4	58	66
Golden Valley	0	0	3	5
Judith Basin	2	0	17	13
Musselshell	0	1	25	16
Petroleum	0	1	2	4
Wheatland	0	1	6	9
MILES CITY LMA	18	17	174	148
Carter	1	0	23	9
Custer	7	6	57	56
Fallon	0	1	38	30
Powder River	2	4	14	18
Rosebud	7	5	40	30
Treasure	1	1	2	5
MISSOULA LMA	46	44	657	752
Mineral	1	1	20	19
Missoula	31	28	468	538
Ravalli	13	9	134	140
Sanders	1	6	35	55
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	20	28	251	243
Choteau	5	5	50	37
Glacier	3	6	65	72
Pondera	3	3	36	47
Teton	2	2	32	21
Toole	7	12	68	66

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETAS-1593 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
DECEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	235	20,995.47
BIGHORN	535	46,364.28
BLAINE	264	24,917.13
BROADWATER	164	17,818.00
CARBON	204	19,998.36
CARTER	2	262.00
CASCADE	5,186	545,813.29
CHOUTEAU	87	8,947.32
CUSTER	343	33,170.18
DANIELS	22	2,151.00
DAWSON	153	13,423.18
DEER LODGE	2,576	292,546.45
FALLON	19	1,097.00
FERGUS	493	44,599.81
FLATHEAD	3,186	281,705.98
GALLATIN	1,894	162,437.09
GARFIELD	8	617.00
GLACIER	779	63,607.46
GOLDEN VALLEY	17	1,658.00
GRANITE	113	12,534.72
HILL	639	55,156.09
JEFFERSON	235	23,628.02
JUDITH BASIN	15	1,623.59
LAKE	942	81,137.58
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,967	174,227.35
LIBERTY	37	3,313.20
LINCOLN	1,208	112,995.02
MCCONE	9	747.00
MADISON	141	13,163.37
MEAGHER	95	8,642.78
MINERAL	275	26,750.36
MISSOULA	4,630	445,402.70
MUSSELSHELL	61	6,395.00
PARK	545	48,517.70
PETROLEUM	2	66.00
PHILLIPS	130	12,369.18
PONDERA	194	18,933.00
POWDER RIVER	6	726.00
POWELL	218	19,141.42
PRAIRIE	32	3,309.00
RAVALLI	1,258	114,664.50
RICHLAND	71	6,565.73
ROOSEVELT	249	20,705.67
ROSEBUD	397	41,249.45
SANDERS	586	53,630.43
SHERIDAN	28	2,147.00
SILVER BOW	2,559	249,308.08
STILLWATER	98	10,439.00
SWEET GRASS	79	8,508.00
TETON	143	14,430.00
TOOLE	168	15,939.00
TREASURE	3	293.00
VALLEY	277	25,975.95
WHEATLAND	17	1,751.00
WIBAUX	23	2,174.00
YELLOWSTONE		
INTRASTATE	37,709	3,639,703.06
INTERSTATE	1,868	184,762.06
TOTAL	39,577	3,824,465.12

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CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1980 THRU DECEMBER 1980

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	2,531	229,086.12
BIGHORN	4,813	406,384.59
BLAINE	3,315	288,417.46
BROADWATER	2,072	207,278.89
CARBON	2,962	282,034.37
CARTER	170	14,741.52
CASCADE	50,283	4,697,293.56
CHOUTEAU	982	86,366.32
CUSTER	3,563	317,019.13
DANIELS	275	22,257.26
DAWSON	2,155	198,476.29
DEER LODGE	13,225	1,314,262.02
FALLON	395	34,515.60
FERGUS	4,796	407,216.88
FLATHEAD	42,270	3,781,537.37
GALLATIN	21,901	1,924,015.53
GARFIELD	62	5,014.00
GLACIER	8,444	682,846.20
GOLDEN VALLEY	181	17,368.00
GRANITE	1,425	124,837.38
HILL	8,385	704,248.58
JEFFERSON	2,579	253,330.81
JUDITH BASIN	366	32,412.59
LAKE	10,591	905,048.86
LEWIS AND CLARK	21,379	1,942,782.61
LIBERTY	372	34,801.00
LINCOLN	25,050	2,394,173.79
MCCONE	195	13,683.00
MADISON	1,464	131,023.57
MEAGHER	909	70,063.16
MINERAL	4,375	436,147.62
MISSOULA	59,362	5,505,261.15
MUSSELSHELL	728	74,841.00
PARK	7,132	615,531.91
PETROLEUM	70	5,930.50
PHILLIPS	1,504	131,704.90
PONDERA	2,320	212,707.34
POWDER RIVER	254	25,403.00
POWELL	3,903	342,484.38
PRAIRIE	432	40,540.92
RAVALLI	15,651	1,368,945.58
RICHLAND	1,404	125,691.59
ROOSEVELT	2,973	237,249.37
ROSEBUD	4,195	394,133.61
SANDERS	8,344	810,443.78
SHERIDAN	355	29,444.00
SILVER BOW	26,843	2,408,836.43
STILLWATER	1,773	168,564.00
SWEET GRASS	582	56,763.37
TETON	1,586	145,639.58
TOOLE	1,993	186,991.23
TREASURE	131	13,518.00
VALLEY	4,069	363,569.19
WHEATLAND	221	18,975.65
WIBAUX	198	16,046.80
YELLOWSTONE	55,229	5,270,554.99
INTRASTATE	443,029	40,536,931.41
INTERSTATE	17,487	2,327,452.91
TOTAL	460,516	42,864,384.32

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SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	55,417	45,720	9,697	21.2
Continued Claims1/	558,911	444,982	113,929	25.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	460,516	371,675	88,841	23.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$42,864,382	$31,384,180	11,480,202	36.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$97.89	$88.29	$9.60	10.9

MONTHLY

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	5,599	3,250	5,332	267	5.0
Continued Claims1/	48,542	32,705	34,656	13,886	40.1
Number of Benefit Payments1/	39,577	26,074	27,454	12,123	44.2
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,824,465	$2,479,297	$2,373,607	$1,450,858	61.1
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$103.41	$99.67	$90.52	$12.89	14.2
Trust Fund Balance	$18,477,642	$22,368,419	$15,905,477*	$2,572,165	16.2

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to* $7,084,089.

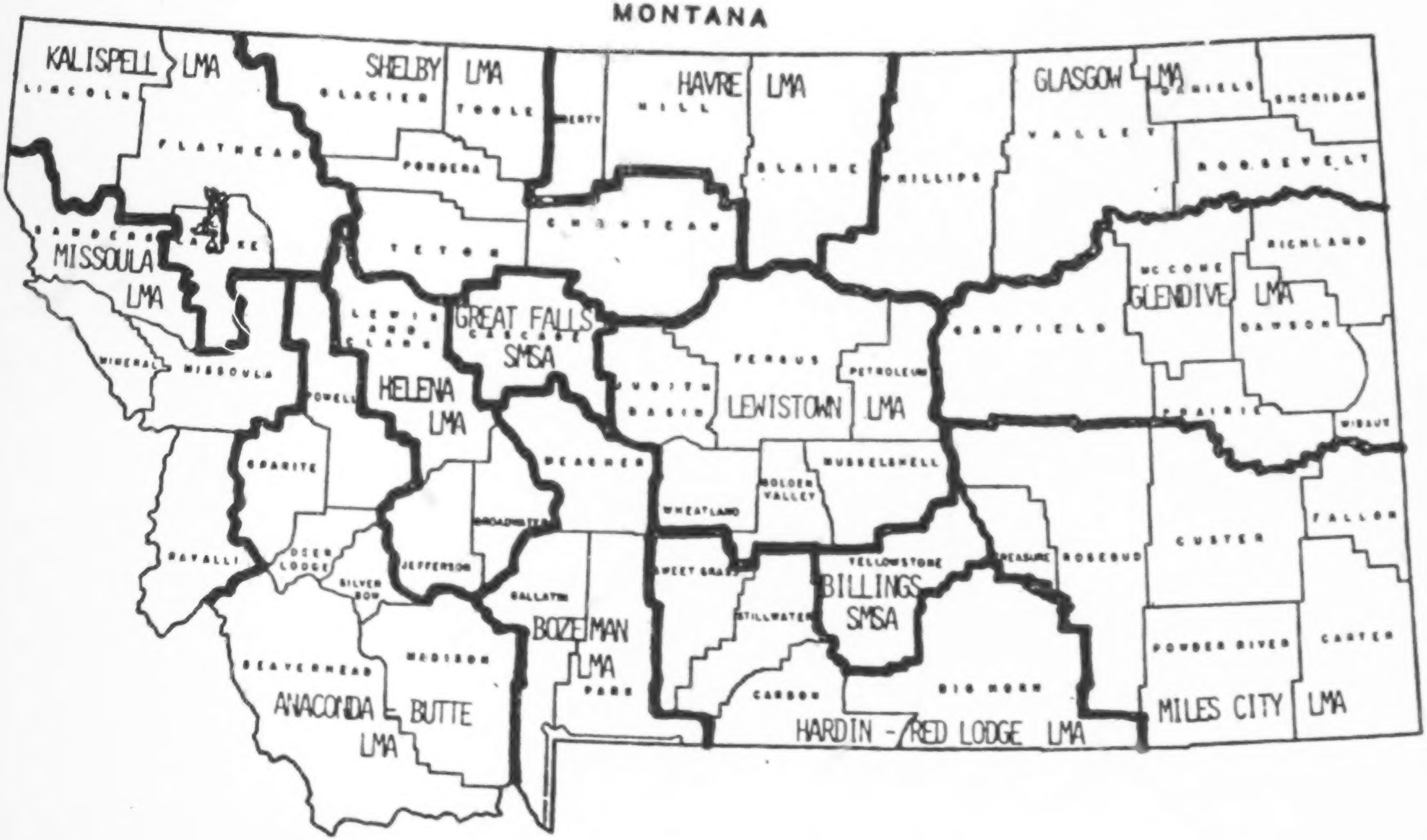
This last month of the year 1980, the number of claims showed the greatest increase since April when large scale layoffs in various industries occurred. Over 2,300 more initial claims were counted in December than in November but only 267 more than in December 1979. Continued claims total of 48,542 this month exceeded last month and last year by about 15,800 and 13,800, respectively.

As usual in December, the number of benefit payments rose substantially from the previous month, this year 13,500 more. For the year to year comparison, over 12,000 more payments were made than last December. Almost $4 million was paid out in benefits; nearly $1.5 million over December 1979 and $1.3 million more than November.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount climbed to $103.41 this month from $99.67 in November and $90.52 last December. This amount is $5.50 above 1980 cumulative AWBA of $97.89. All items for the full year 1980 advanced from 1979 by 10.9% to 36.6%.

Trust Fund Balance dropped drastically from November but was still well ahead of a year ago. The next few months should bring a further decline as winter continues. However, the fund should remain solvent, barring further economic downturn, as contributions come in and the seasonal decrease in benefits commences.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA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HAVRE LMA
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DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
PHILLIPS
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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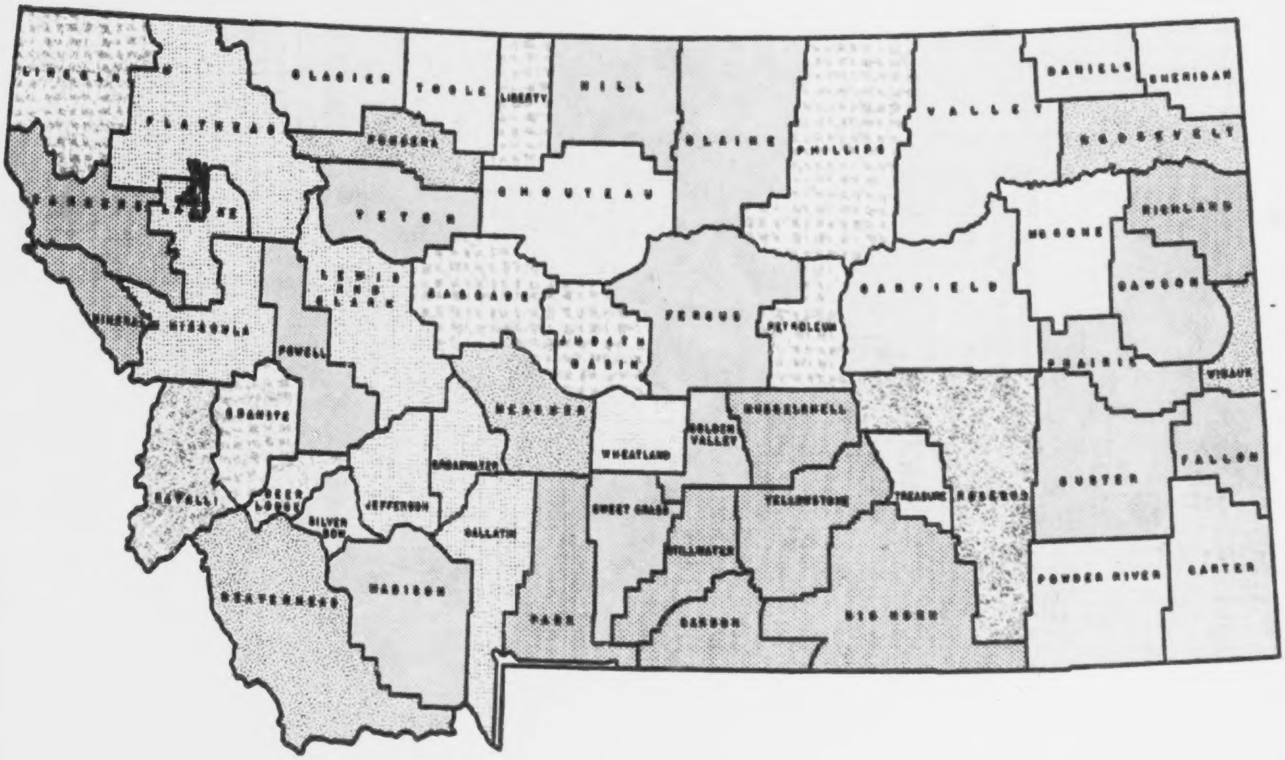
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

FEBRUARY- 1981



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RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

The front cover indicates the 1970 to 1980 percent increase or decrease in population for the counties in Montana. Percentages are computed from the preliminary 1980 census figures. The code is:

▒ + .1% to + 1.9%

▧ + 3.3% to + 9.2%

▓ + 10.2% to + 24.2%

░ + 29.2% to + 34.4%

▩ + 55 % to + 66 %

▚ - .1% to - 2.7%

▦ - 4.6% to - 7.0%

▤ - 8.0% to - 11.8%

▞ - 20 %

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

February 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 2

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

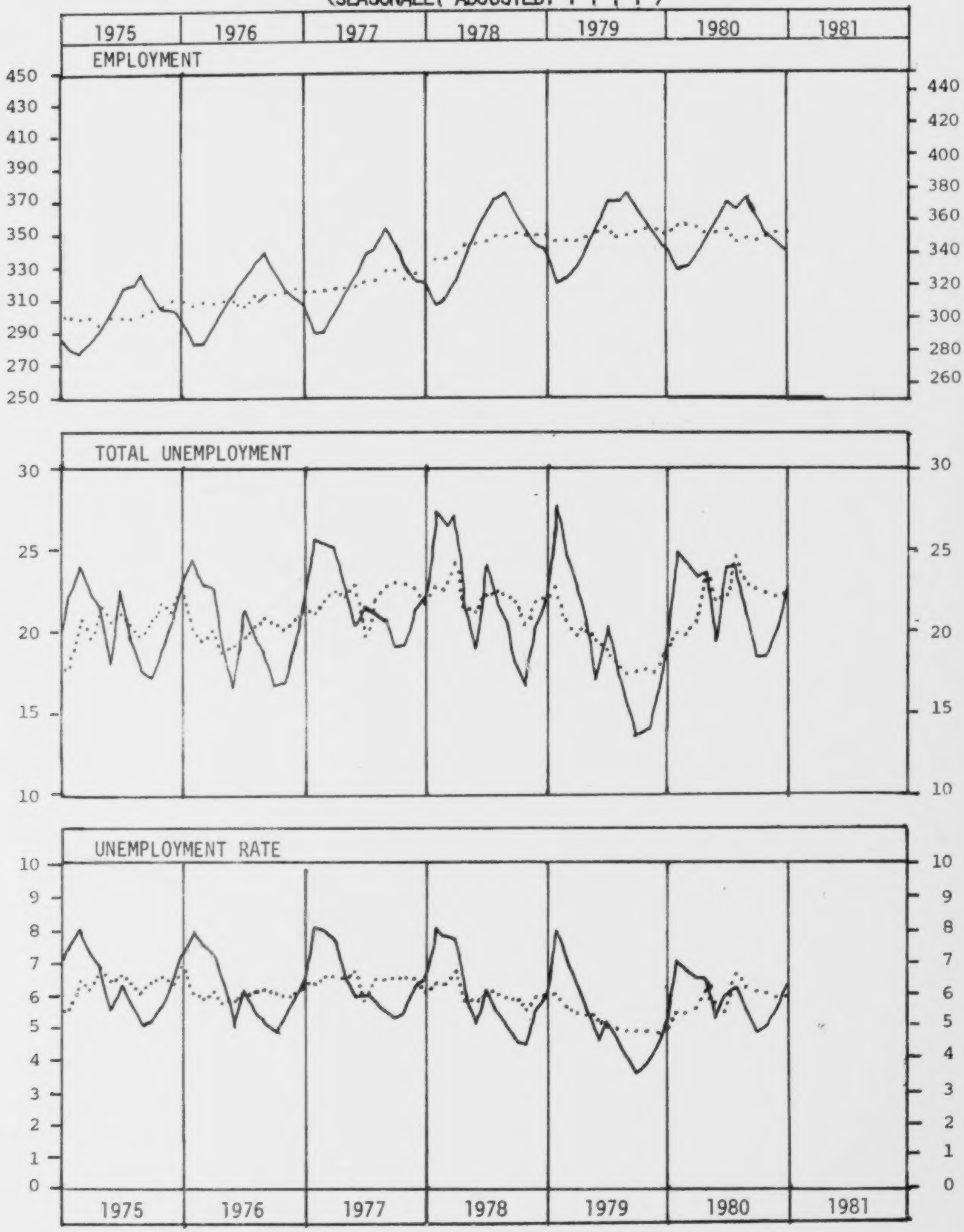
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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STATEWIDE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From:	
				Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	353.9	364.7	354.8	-10.8	- .9
Employment	327.5	342.1	329.9	-14.6	-2.4
Unemployment	26.4	22.6	24.9	3.8	1.5
Unemployment Rate	7.5	6.2	7.0	1.3	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The long awaited announcement of the site for "Resource 89" came this month. Great Falls was picked as the area for the 350 megawatt coal-fired generating plant. There will be 700 to 1000 people employed during the construction phase, which will begin in 1985. When the plant goes on line in 1989 there will be about 150 permanent jobs.

We normally think of grain and livestock as our agriculture products, however, in 1980 the state ranked fifth in the nation in the production of honey. The crop, down somewhat due to the volcanic ash fallout, was 10.7 million pounds. This was the production of 103,000 colonies of bees kept in Montana.

A $30 million barley processing plant may be built in the state by an Ohio company. The plant would process a new strain of barley developed by an MSU researcher. The strain can be processed into 12 byproducts without using toxic substances or high levels of heat normally required.

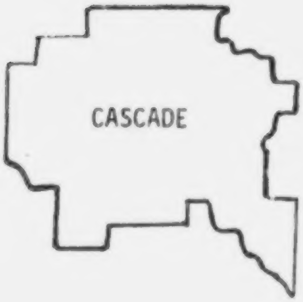
The state produces twice as much energy as it consumes. Coal makes up more than two-thirds of this production, crude oil about 25 percent, natural gas 6.5 percent, and hydroelectric 5.5 percent. There was no uranium produced in Montana last year. The total acreage of uranium leases, however, increased from 41,800 acres in January 1979 to 115,235 acres in June of 1980. Two-thirds of this prospecting acreage was in Carter County. Prospecting continues at a good pace for new oilfields. The "overthrust belt", which extends along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, is promising. There are oil shale deposits in the central part of the state--the value of which are unproven so far. A month long labor dispute that has halted coal production at one mine in the state is over and the 90 miners are going back to work with a new three-year contract.

STATEWIDE LMA (Cont.)

Eleven construction projects were let by the State Highway Department in January. The apparent low bids totaled about $9.5 million and all were below the engineers estimates. The State Highway Commission will review the contracts before they are awarded.

Retail and service industries have had problems with the weather this year. Most ski slopes reported poor business through January. Snow received early in February left most areas with enough snow to open all of their runs. The lack of skiers caused many motels and restaurants at resorts to need less personnel. Stores had stocked up on many winter items, but the mild weather has limited sales. Ski and snow equipment shops have reported poor sales through January although business picked up in February when the snows came.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	33.5	34.0	33.0	-.5	.5
Employment	30.8	31.5	30.5	-.7	.3
Unemployment	2.7	2.5	2.5	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	8.1	7.3	7.7	.8	.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The weather could cause damage to the winter wheat crop in the Great Falls area. Soil temperatures may have been high enough to encourage regrowth in the southern Triangle area, and below zero temperatures and a lack of snow in March could cause winter kill. If there is enough injury to reduce the original crop significantly, farmers may want to replant with another crop this spring.

Oil and natural gas development in the overthrust belt could be economically beneficial to the city. About ten percent of exploration money, which could be in the billions of dollars, is spent in the local economy. If discoveries are within 100 miles of Great Falls most of that money will be spent there.

A local construction firm will begin work on a $4.8 million project in March. The project is to add a third and fourth lane to the Tenth Avenue bridge. Twenty-five to thirty-five people will be employed in the first phase of the project, which is to be completed in October of 1982.

The transit district has been awarded a $1.6 million grant from the Urban Mass Transit Administration. This will provide 80 percent of the purchase cost of buses that will provide public transportation for the city by 1982.

Loss of a major industry, continued cutback of military personnel and the poor market for the home building industry dampened the city's economy in 1980. Great Falls businessmen, however, are not pessimistic. A recent poll shows that 46% of them expect business to get better, and an additional 34% do not expect business to get worse in 1981. Wholesalers who supply stores througout North Central Montana continue to increase in Cascade County. The growth and expansion of some existing industries plus plans for new industries are encouraging signs. Many people come from outside the county for medical services and for the retail stores. The tourist business will receive a boost from the Old West Regional Commission, which will fund a program to promote Great Falls as a convention and visitor center. These are some of the positive signs of economic growth for this area.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	56.0	57.3	54.9	-1.3	1.1
Employment	52.9	54.7	52.0	-1.8	.9
Unemployment	3.1	2.6	2.9	.5	.2
Unemployment Rate	*5.5*	*4.5*	*5.3*	*1.0*	*.2*

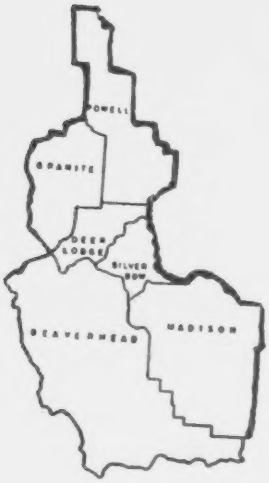
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Billings area is highlighted by closures and layoffs during this reporting period. A packing plant reported laying off over twenty persons in a two-week period. A telephone company also reports layoffs, as 26 telephone operators lost their jobs during the second week of February. A water and power office eliminated eight positions due to a slowdown on a $2.7 million irrigation project. Most of these eight positions will be eliminated by normal attrition, early retirement, or transfers.

Some closings include a tape and record shop, a retail clothing store, and a hardware store. The hardware store employed 21 persons, most of whom will be transferred to a related hardware store in Billings. It is expected that only three employees will be left without work in this closure. As for new openings, a restaurant and shoe shop will be opening. The shoe shop had previously closed several weeks ago.

A construction company received a contract for setting up approximately 100 housing units on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. A modular home building company will build the homes for the project. The company receiving this contract currently employs four persons and employed 60 workers last year.

ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	34.1	35.2	33.2	-1.1	.9
Employment	31.2	32.5	31.1	-1.3	.1
Unemployment	2.9	2.7	2.1	.2	.8
Unemployment Rate	*8.4*	*7.6*	*6.3*	*1.2*	*2.1*

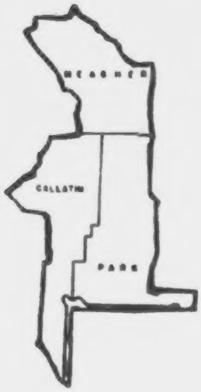
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

An announcement was made that the concentrator at the recently closed smelter in Anaconda will be activated to process a 1.2 million ton stockpile of copper slag. This should employ about 50 workers and take about two and a half years to complete. The workforce will be drawn from those employed in the mothballing operations at the smelter. The slag contains 1.25 percent more copper than double the.60 percent copper found in the Berkeley Pit. The copper company is also investigating the possibility of importing Japanese technology to refine 200,000 tons of "dust" at the Arbiter plant. The new process would recover a significant portion of the 25 percent that was missed in the old process. The feasibility report should be available in March.

The impact of the closing of the smelter on employment hasn't been as great as was first anticipated. The company's Denver office reported that 45 percent of those on the payroll in September have been laid off. A total of 294 have been retained by the company in various jobs while 226 chose retirement. The laid off workers received bad news with the denial of eligibility for Trade Readjustment Act benefits by the Department of Labor.

The future of the Butte MHD plant is clouded with the announcement of budget cuts by the Reagan administration. Nearly 10 years of preparation and hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent in construction and research for the program nationally. The facility in Butte employs about 200 people. The National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) received a $3.7 million grant from the U.S. Community Services Administration. The director for the center noted that there is support for renewable energy programs in Congress and budget cuts from the Reagan administration are not expected.

BOZEMAN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	24.4	25.5	25.8	-1.1	-1.4
Employment	22.7	24.0	24.0	-1.3	-1.3
Unemployment	1.7	1.5	1.8	.2	- .1
Unemployment Rate	7.1	5.8	6.8	1.3	.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture work picked up somewhat over the last month. Heavy snow late in January caused most ranchers to increase the supplemental feeding of their livestock. The Livingston Job Service reports that calving has started in the area. The supply of laborers, however, is meeting any increased demand.

The search for oil and gas is increasing in the basin between the Crazy and Bridger Mountains. A major oil company sunk a 13,000 foot hole in Meagher County and has now received a permit to drill a 7,700 foot well north of Wilsall. Other oil companies have seismic crews in the area.

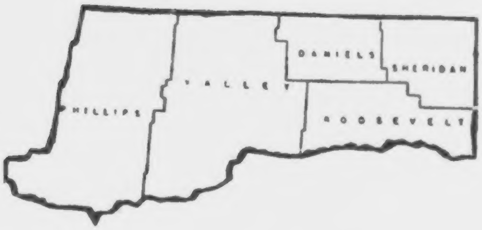
Construction work was further curtailed by the cold weather early in February. Bozeman Job Service reports 45 additional unemployment claims were filed due to this seasonal slowdown. A labor contract between Gallatin County and the road and bridge crews has been settled after months of negotiations.

Planning is continuing for new projects throughout the area. Three Forks is considering expanding their airport and negotiations are underway to obtain the needed land. The Old West Regional Commission has granted $7,500 to West Yellowstone to review the feasibility of a community plaza facilty. Livingston received a $3,000 grant to document the siting advantages and research construction funding alternatives for wind energy electric generators.

Manufacturing companies in the area are still curtailing their activities. A mobile home facility is working three days one week and five days the next. An electronics firm has laid off ten people permanently and an additional ten temporarily.

Demand for skiing related services is increasing. Most of the employees that were laid off in December at one ski slope have been recalled. The economic damage, however, has been done. Of the 150,000 skier visits that were planned for the year at one area, maybe about half will be realized because of the late snowfall.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	15.5	16.0	15.5	-.5	--
Employment	14.7	15.3	14.6	-.6	.1
Unemployment	.8	.7	.9	.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.3*	*4.4*	*5.6*	*.9*	*-.3*

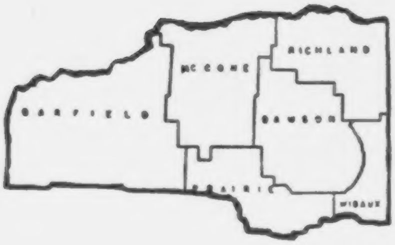
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Layoffs at an area training center continued through the period as the program nears its end due to a cutoff of funds. Though the effects on the area's economy from losing the center's sixty-five employees is severe, there do exist two important factors to counterbalance, to some extent, any negative impact. First, testing of aircraft inthe area has been increasing since last May and this will continue to boost activity in retail and service industries. Second, pipeline construction activities which should grow through the year will also boost the area's economy.

For the present period, activity was stable in most industrial groups. Cold weather did slow construction for about a week, otherwise, mild weather is allowing many projects to continue that normally wouldn't at this time of year. Agricultural hiring was slow as ranchers are limiting expenditures for feeding and cattle care due to last year's drought.

Oilfield related activity was brisk as crews moving out of the area are replaced by new rigs. However, little hiring was done in these occupations. An increase in drilling and exploration activity is expected this spring.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	14.6	15.3	14.0	-.7	.6
Employment	14.2	14.9	13.5	-.7	.7
Unemployment	.4	.4	.5	---	-.1
Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.3	3.5	.7	-.5

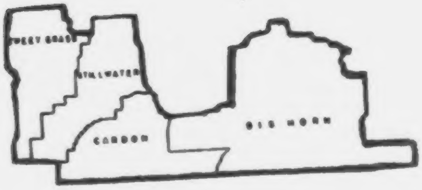
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in most industries was stable through the period and little hiring was reported. Construction work continued on existing projects except for one week when cold weather slowed outside work. A shortage of available housing continues to exist in Sidney and real estate agents in Glendive report the shortage is forcing people to look for rentals in Glendive.

One hundred forty housing units will be constructed in Sidney this year, however, by an oilfield service company. Activity in oilfield related occupations was steady and there was little or no hiring. Few new rigs are expected in the area in the near future and some rigs are finishing work and moving on. Job openings in these occupations, when they occur, continue to be filled quickly by local workers.

Retail trade activity was stable and there was occasional replacement hiring. Restaurants, motels, and taverns continue to experience better than average business; this due mostly to oilfield workers in the area. Agriculture activity was stable and the main activity at area ranches is the feeding of cattle.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	12.8	13.5	12.3	-.7	.5
Employment	12.0	12.8	11.5	-.8	.5
Unemployment	.8	.7	.8	.1	0
Unemployment Rate	*6.0*	*5.3*	*6.5*	*.7*	*-.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The impact of potential hard rock mining for the platinum group metals in Sweet Grass County is of big concern. If the projected 50% population increase in the next ten years is realized, it will create a need for much expanded community services. The current legislature is considering a bill that would place a severance tax on hard rock minerals as a possible way to help alleviate the financial impact.

Seismic exploration and drilling for oil and gas continues at an active pace. Eighty thousand acres along the face of the Beartooth Mountains has been leased for exploration. Heavy oil at shallow depths is known to exist near Red Lodge. The problem is getting the oil out of the sand. Steam injection is being considered as a possible solution for extracting the oil from the sand. Natural gas has been found in the Bridger Creek area. More testing must be done on this field before a decision is made to build a dehydration and compression plant.

A major railroad is proposing to abandon 34 miles of track in the in the Rock Creek Valley. The railroad is used mainly for shipment of grain and coal.

Cable TV may reach two towns in the area. The Bridger Town Council has been asked to grant exclusive right-of-way to a cable TV firm. A motion to allow a cable TV franchise was passed by the Joliet City Council.

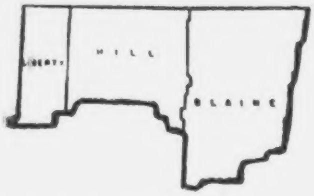
A new water treatment plant for Red Lodge received tentative approval of a $400,000 grant from HUD. This is part of a $2.5 million project to upgrade the city's water. The remainder of the money is to be supplied by a $500,000 grant and a $1.6 million loan from FmHA.

Retail and service industries received a boost from the weather late in January as a sufficient amount of snow fell to allow the entire ski area to open. Many people enjoyed the first good skiing of the season. Professional skiers provided an added attraction as they held their races at Red Lodge in February.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	11.7	12.1	12.1	-.4	-.4
Employment	10.8	11.4	11.2	-.6	-.4
Unemployment	.9	.7	.9	.2	0
Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.2	7.3	1.1	0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

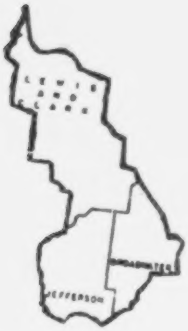
A Havre firm will open the area's first specialized seed facility. It will size, clean, treat and sack seeds for all cereal grains and legumes. The plant will consist of 21 bins of varying sizes from 400 to 1600 bushel capacity.

Several new businesses held grand openings during this time. A lumber company, T-shirt store, 64-unit motel, flower arrangement store, an applicance service shop and a tax and accounting service were in this group. Blaine County held an open house to show off the new $1.3 million courthouse annex. The major improvements consist of a new sheriff's office and jail, access for the handicapped to all areas, and the first floor can also be used as a bomb shelter.

Agriculture activity for the area has remained slow due to the mild winter. As calving gets underway, the demand for ranch hands should pick up.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	27.33	28.0	27.6	-.7	-.3
Employment	25.6	26.5	25.8	-.9	-.2
Unemployment	1.7	1.5	1.8	.2	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*6.1*	*5.2*	*6.4*	*.9*	*-.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Livestock feeding picked up with the snow and cold weather that arrived in February. Calving and lambing season is about to start. The increased agriculture activity, however, has not meant much of an increase in demand for farm laborers.

Cold weather halted some of the outdoor constuction activity for a week. Buildings which were started and closed in went on without interruption. High interest rates are delaying many new projects. Two more planned shopping malls have asked for extensions on their conditional use permits. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a permit to allow a new bridge to be built to York over the hydropower facility on Hauser Lake. If the $4.5 million project can meet state approval by the March bid letting deadline work on the bridge could be started in the spring.

Hydroelectric generation will be affected if the predicted low streamflows occur this year. The spring runoff is currently expected to be 50 to 80 percent of normal. Canyon Ferry Dam, which has a full capacity generating capability of 58 megawatts, will have its power production cut to 30 or 40 megawatts in an effort to save water.

Most business people in Helena expect 1981 to be a moderately better year than 1980 according to a recent survey. This winter, however, sales have been very slow. Most retailers had stocked up on winter items. Due to the mild weather, there has been very little demand for these items.

The Employment Service office reports that they are still getting unemployment claims from laid off state workers. The fact that there is a federal hiring freeze and that many state departments have curtailed putting on new employees has had a dampening effect on finding new jobs, as few people are leaving or changing employment.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	34.9	36.3	37.1	-1.4	-2.2
Employment	30.9	33.0	33.2	-2.1	-2.3
Unemployment	4.0	3.3	3.9	.7	.1
Unemployment Rate	*11.4*	*9.1*	*10.5*	*2.3*	*.9*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

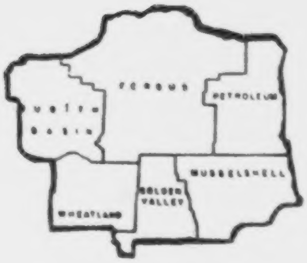
The increased layoffs of an aluminum company highlight economic activity in the Kalispell LMA. By the end of January, the number of layoffs had grown to 77. The company conducted an efficiency study and recommendations were to reduce the staffing on the "pot-lines". Consequently, the layoffs resulted, and it is reported that the production levels have remained the same.

A lumber mill in Columbia Falls has recalled all their shifts to bring up their inventory. At the same time, a Polson sawmill has reported a cut in their payrolls. In the Libby area, it is said that logging operations may soon shutdown due to spring breakup. The major wood products employer in the Libby area has noted no layoffs at this time.

In the manufacturing sector, activity remains stable with a few persons added to the payrolls of a local bee hive manufacturer to fill new orders received. Local retailers are concerned about the lack of sales. This is seen most in auto sales, restaurants, clothing, and furniture stores.

In the construction industry, a case has come before the State Supreme Court concerning regulations and zoning for a new mall in Kalispell. If the developers win this case, a 300,000 square foot mall can be expected to go up soon. Total cost is estimated at between 13 and 15 million dollars with 400-500 new jobs for the project.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

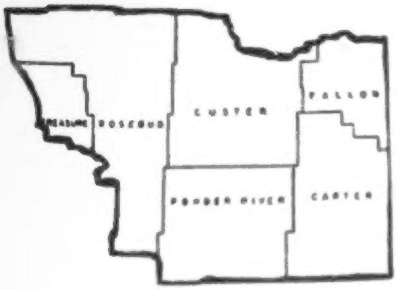
				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	9.5	9.7	9.8	-.2	-.3
Employment	8.9	9.3	9.2	-.4	-.3
Unemployment	.6	.4	.6	.2	---
Unemployment Rate	5.9	4.5	6.3	1.4	-.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in all industrial sectors remained unchanged from last period. Hiring in agriculture occupations was up slightly, however, as ranchers prepared for, or began, their calving season. Several large construction projects continued through the period. The city complex is nearing completion and is already partially occupied. Activity was especially slow in forestry occupations, where high interest rates continue to depress the demand for lumber.

Claims for unemployment insurance benefits were down through the period as mild weather allowed outside work to continue. Also, a local brickyard which had been shutdown resumed production with 15 employees back on the job.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	15.6	16.3	14.8	-.7	.8
Employment	14.7	15.6	14.0	-.9	.7
Unemployment	.9	.7	.8	.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.6*	*4.4*	*5.3*	*1.2*	*.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

An extended period of dry weather throughout the LMA has had a noticeable effect on the retail trade industry. The dry weather, which has lasted over the past two years, has depressed income in the agriculture industry and even more so in retail trade. Claims for unemployment insurance benefits from laid off workers in retail establishments have been increasing due to lack of business and the uncertainty of the near future for farmers and ranchers.

Cold weather slowed construction work for about a week this period . otherwise, many projects continued. Many contractors report they have enough work to avoid layoffs, however, most projects are nearly complete and few new projects have been announced. A new manufacturing facility will open soon in Miles City employing about 15 persons. The firm will make bricks out of coal and wood products. A labor dispute at an area coal mine continued through the period. The dispute began January 16 and involves 87 workers.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	48.0	48.9	48.6	-.9	-.6
Employment	43.1	44.9	44.3	-1.8	-1.2
Unemployment	4.9	4.0	4.3	.9	.6
Unemployment Rate	*10.3*	*8.2*	*8.9*	*2.1*	*1.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula labor market area notes little change in most industrial sectors. A number of layoffs are reported along with sawmill workers returning to work. A Thompson Falls sawmill resumed oeprations, which put nearly 75 workers back on the job. It is not known whether they will be able to continue operations due to the depressed lumber market. At other plants, layoffs are reported in the Missoula area and also at a sawmill in Seeley Lake. A log home building company continued to lay personnel off due to lack of orders.

The City of Missoula has instituted a hiring freeze due to a 35 percent shortage on tax collections for the first half of fiscal year 1980. A deficit of six million dollars is attributed to the failure of a large number of property owners to pay their taxes on time.

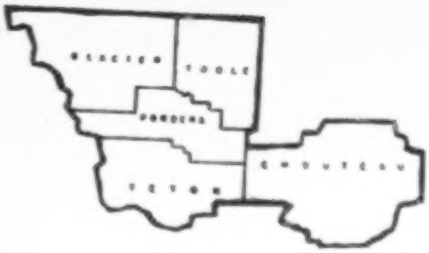
In the construction industry, the Missoula County Commissioners have approved the sale of tax-free industrial development revenue bonds in the amount of 8.6 million dollars for the proposed mall expansion. The proposed mall will be adjacent to an existing mall in Missoula. The addition will include a large drug discount store, a nursery and garden shop, and a grocery store. In another construction project, a significant number of workers were laid off.

A discount store and a car dealer have been reported going out of business affecting a number of workers from both businesses. Nearly 40 part-time employees were hired as inventory clerks in Hamilton. A new snowfall was welcomed at ski resorts and activity picked up with skiers moving into the area.

Agricultural activity consists of calving, potato sorting and shipping, and supplemental feeding, but little demand is noted in this industrial sector.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	 Jan. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.0	16.7	16.2	-.7	-.2
Employment	14.9	15.7	15.0	-.8	-.1
Unemployment	1.1	1.0	1.2	.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	6.9	5.8	7.6	1.1	-.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Very little activity is reported during this period for the Shelby-Cut Bank area. The main activity appears to be in retail trade and oilfield work. Retail trade sales are reported above average for this time of year, yet there is no new hiring.

Oilfield activity consists of rigs moving down from Canada and also some hiring may be done by seismic crews. These are mainly Canadian crews also.

The new restaurant and lounge is now open in the Cut Bank shopping center and was reported as hosting capacity business every day.

Farm and ranch activity is very slow with no hires noted during this reporting period.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

January 1981

Social Characteristics		*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*	
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Non-White	*14.5%*	*14.4%*	*14.2%*
Female	*17.8%*	*18.1%*	*18.2%*
Youth	*4.8%*	*4.8%*	*10.1%*
Over 45	*21.8%*	*23.2%*	*18.5%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5		
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9		
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6		
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1		
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8		
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0		
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
December	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		
AVERAGE						

---

[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	353.9	327.5	306.7	20.8	26.4	7.5	8.2	*
February	*357.3*	*330.6*	*308.5*	*22.1*	*26.7*	*7.5*	*8.0*	*1.0*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						County	State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	*9.4*	*7.9*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.3*	*7.1*	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	*7.5*	*6.4*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	*6.5*	*5.6*	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	*6.2*	*5.2*	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	*6.0*	*4.5*	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	*5.5*	*4.0*	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	*4.8*	*3.6*	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	*4.1*	*3.8*	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	*5.4*	*4.3*	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	*5.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	*7.7*	*7.0*	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	*7.0*	*6.7*	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	*6.6*	*6.5*	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.4*	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	*5.6*	*5.2*	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	*7.7*	*6.0*	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	*7.8*	*6.2*	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	*6.8*	*5.4*	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	*6.0*	*4.8*	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.9*	*5.0*	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	*7.0*	*5.5*	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	*7.3*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	*8.1*	*7.5*	*
February	*33.3*	*30.8*	*29.9*	*.9*	*2.5*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						County	State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	6.0	7.9	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	5.1	7.1	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	4.5	6.4	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.6	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	3.1	4.6	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	3.8	5.2	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	3.2	4.5	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	3.0	4.0	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.6	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	2.6	3.8	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	3.1	4.3	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	3.7	5.2	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	5.3	7.0	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	5.3	6.7	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	5.3	6.5	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	4.4	6.4	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	5.0	6.2	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	4.5	5.4	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	4.0	4.8	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	3.8	5.0	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	3.8	5.5	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	4.5	6.2	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	56.0	52.9	52.0	.9	3.1	5.5	7.5	*
February	*55.7*	*52.7*	*51.7*	*1.0*	*3.0*	*5.4*	*7.5*	*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50. Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	353.9	364.7	354.8	-10.8	-.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	327.5	342.1	329.9	-14.6	-2.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.3	22.0	20.8	-1.7	-.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	26.4	22.6	24.9	3.8	1.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*7.5*	*6.2*	*7.0*	*1.3*	*.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*5.7*	*6.0*	*5.3*	*-.3*	*.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*274.9*	*280.7*	*274.0*	*-5.8*	*.9*
MANUFACTURING	*22.9*	*23.5*	*25.5*	*-.6*	*-2.6*
Durable Goods	*13.8*	*14.2*	*16.4*	*-.4*	*-2.6*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*9.1*	*9.3*	*10.0*	*-.2*	*-.9*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*2.0*	*1.9*	*3.2*	*.1*	*-1.2*
Other Durable Goods	*2.7*	*3.0*	*3.2*	*-.3*	*-.5*
Nondurable Goods	*9.1*	*9.3*	*9.1*	*-.2*	*0*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*-.1*	*-.1*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*0*	*.1*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*0*	*0*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.6*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*-.2*	*0*
MINING	*7.7*	*7.7*	*8.2*	*0*	*-.5*
10 Metal Mining	*1.6*	*1.6*	*2.2*	*0*	*-.6*
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*0*	*.2*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*0*	*0*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*11.7*	*13.5*	*11.6*	*-1.8*	*.1*
15 General Building Contractors	*3.8*	*4.6*	*4.1*	*-.8*	*-.3*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*2.5*	*3.0*	*2.2*	*-.5*	*.3*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*5.4*	*5.9*	*5.4*	*-.5*	*0*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*23.2*	*23.2*	*22.5*	*0*	*.7*
40 Railroad Transportation	*6.9*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*0*	*-.1*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*0*	*0*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.0*	*0*	*.8*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*70.3*	*72.6*	*70.4*	*-2.3*	*-.1*
Wholesale Trade	*17.8*	*17.8*	*17.3*	*0*	*.5*
Retail Trade	*52.5*	*54.8*	*53.1*	*-2.3*	*-.6*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.1*	*8.5*	*8.4*	*-.4*	*-.3*
54 Food Stores	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*0*	*-.1*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*0*	*-.1*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*18.3*	*19.7*	*18.3*	*-1.4*	*0*
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.7*	*11.3*	*10.8*	*-.6*	*-.1*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.8*	*12.9*	*12.6*	*-.1*	*.2*
SERVICES	*55.4*	*55.9*	*53.4*	*-.5*	*2.0*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*-.1*	*0*
72 Personal Services	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*0*	*.1*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*18.8*	*18.8*	*17.8*	*0*	*1.0*
Other Services	*27.9*	*28.3*	*27.0*	*-.4*	*.9*
GOVERNMENT	*70.9*	*71.4*	*69.7*	*-.5*	*1.2*
91 Federal Government	*12.9*	*13.5*	*12.6*	*-.4*	*.3*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*0*	*0*
92 Other State Government	*10.9*	*10.7*	*10.6*	*.2*	*.3*
93 Local Education	*24.5*	*24.7*	*24.7*	*-.2*	*-.2*
93 Other Local Government	*14.4*	*14.3*	*13.6*	*.1*	*.8*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(*Establishment Data in italics*)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan.. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS [1]	33.5	34.0	33.0	-.5	.5
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.8	31.5	30.5	-.7	.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	1.0	.8	-.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.5	2.5	.2	.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*8.1*	*7.3*	*7.7*	*.8*	*.4*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.2*	*7.2*	*5.9*	*-1.0*	*.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.0	29.3	28.8	-.3	.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.3	1.4	1.3	-.1	0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Trade	9.5	9.7	9.4	-.2	.1
Wholesale Trade	2.9	3.0	2.8	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	6.5	6.7	6.6	-.2	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	7.0	6.8	0	.2
Government	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	.3
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.0	0	.3

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Dec. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	56.0	57.3	54.9	-1.3	1.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	52.9	54.7	52.0	-1.8	.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.0	-.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.1	2.6	2.9	.5	.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.5*	*4.5*	*5.3*	*1.0*	*.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.1*	*4.4*	*3.9*	*-.3*	*.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.1	47.9	45.9	-.8	1.2
Manufacturing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0	-.1
Contract Construction	2.0	2.4	2.1	-.4	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.7	4.8	4.6	-.1	.1
Trade	16.2	16.3	15.6	-.1	.6
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.5	0	.2
Retail Trade	10.5	10.6	10.1	-.1	.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	0
Services and Mining	9.9	10.1	9.5	-.2	.4
Government	8.0	7.8	7.6	.2	.4
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.5	6.3	6.1	.2	.4

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981
STATEWIDE	368.4	364.7	353.9	348.3	342.1	327.5	20.1	22.6	26.4	*5.5*	*6.2*	*7.5*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.1	34.0	33.5	31.7	31.5	30.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	*7.0*	*7.3*	*8.1*
BILLINGS SMSA	57.0	57.3	56.0	54.8	54.7	52.9	2.2	2.6	3.1	*3.8*	*4.5*	*5.5*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	277.4	273.6	264.5	261.8	256.0	243.9	15.6	17.6	20.6	*5.6*	*6.4*	*7.8*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.7	35.2	34.1	33.0	32.5	31.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	*7.4*	*7.6*	*8.4*
BOZEMAN	25.7	25.5	24.4	24.4	24.0	22.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	*4.9*	*5.8*	*7.1*
GLASGOW	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.3	14.7	.6	.7	.8	*3.8*	*4.4*	*5.3*
GLENDIVE	15.6	15.3	14.6	15.3	14.9	14.2	.3	.4	.4	*1.9*	*2.3*	*3.0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.8	13.5	12.8	13.2	12.8	12.0	.6	.7	.8	*4.2*	*5.3*	*6.0*
HAVRE	12.3	12.1	11.7	11.7	11.4	10.8	.6	.7	.9	*5.2*	*6.2*	*7.3*
HELENA	28.0	28.0	27.3	26.7	26.5	25.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	*4.5*	*5.2*	*6.1*
KALISPELL	36.8	36.3	34.9	33.8	33.0	30.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	*8.2*	*9.1*	*11.4*
LEWISTOWN	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.9	.4	.4	.6	*4.5*	*4.5*	*5.9*
MILES CITY	16.4	16.3	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.7	.6	.7	.9	*3.3*	*4.4*	*5.6*
MISSOULA	49.4	48.9	48.0	46.0	44.9	43.1	3.4	4.0	4.9	*7.0*	*8.2*	*10.3*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.1	16.7	16.0	16.3	15.7	14.9	.8	1.0	1.1	*4.9*	*5.8*	*6.9*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jan. 1981	Jan. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Jan. 1981	Jan. 1980	Percent Change 1980 1981	Jan. 1981	Jan. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	Jan. 1981	Jan. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	353.9	354.8	*-.3*	327.5	329.9	*-.7*	26.4	24.9	*1.5*	7.5	7.0	*.5*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.5	33.0	*1.5*	30.8	30.5	*1.0*	2.7	2.5	*.2*	8.1	7.7	*.4*
BILLINGS SMSA	56.0	54.9	*2.0*	52.9	52.0	*1.7*	3.1	2.9	*.2*	5.5	5.3	*.2*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	264.5	266.9	*-.9*	243.9	247.4	*-1.4*	20.6	19.5	*1.1*	7.8	7.3	*.5*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.1	33.2	*2.7*	31.2	31.1	*.3*	2.9	2.1	*.8*	8.4	6.3	*2.1*
BOZEMAN	24.4	25.8	*-5.4*	22.7	24.0	*-5.4*	1.7	1.8	*-.1*	7.1	6.8	*.3*
GLASGOW	15.5	15.5	*0*	14.7	14.6	*.7*	.8	.9	*-.1*	5.3	5.6	*-.3*
GLENDIVE	14.6	14.0	*4.3*	14.2	13.5	*5.2*	.4	.5	*-.1*	3.0	3.5	*-.5*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.8	12.3	*4.1*	12.0	11.5	*4.4*	.8	.8	*0*	6.0	6.5	*-.5*
HAVRE	11.7	12.1	*-3.3*	10.8	11.2	*-3.6*	.9	.9	*0*	7.3	7.3	*0*
HELENA	27.3	27.6	*-1.1*	25.6	25.8	*-.8*	1.7	1.8	*-.1*	6.1	6.4	*-.3*
KALISPELL	34.9	37.1	*-5.9*	30.9	33.2	*-6.9*	4.0	3.9	*.1*	11.4	10.5	*.9*
LEWISTOWN	9.5	9.8	*-3.1*	8.9	9.2	*-3.3*	.6	.6	*0*	5.9	6.3	*-.4*
MILES CITY	15.6	14.8	*5.4*	14.7	14.0	*5.0*	.9	.8	*.1*	5.6	5.3	*.3*
MISSOULA	48.0	48.6	*-1.2*	43.1	44.3	*-1.8*	4.9	4.3	*.6*	10.3	8.9	*1.4*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.0	16.2	*-1.2*	14.9	15.0	*- .7*	1.1	1.2	*-.1*	6.9	7.6	*-.7*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page.* ***Map inside back cover.***
[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

DECEMBER 1980

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	364767	342130	22637	6.2
CASCADE	33946	31475	2471	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	57259	54673	2586	4.5
BEAVERHEAD	4021	3846	175	4.4
BIG HORN	5847	5459	388	6.6
BLAINE	2668	2427	241	9.0
BROADWATER	1246	1144	102	8.2
CARBON	3339	3184	155	4.6
CARTER	707	693	14	2.0
CHOUTEAU	2634	2540	94	3.6
CUSTER	6090	5803	287	4.7
DANIELS	1297	1267	30	2.3
DAWSON	5774	5591	183	3.2
DEER LODGE	5207	4407	800	15.4
FALLON	2363	2331	32	1.4
FERGUS	5564	5268	296	5.3
FLATHEAD	22154	20296	1858	8.4
GALLATIN	18807	17834	973	5.2
GARFIELD	718	706	12	1.7
GLACIER	5399	4863	536	9.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	333	322	11	3.3
GRANITE	1041	962	79	7.6
HILL	8417	7934	483	5.7
JEFFERSON	2386	2211	175	7.3
JUDITH BASIN	980	938	42	4.3
LAKE	7642	7072	570	7.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	24334	23160	1174	4.8
LIBERTY	1035	1003	32	3.1
LINCOLN	6526	5636	890	13.6
MC CONE	1076	1058	18	1.7
MADISON	2215	2075	140	6.3
MEAGHER	1082	1021	61	5.6
MINERAL	1660	1498	162	9.8
MISSOULA	36062	33446	2616	7.3
MUSSELSHELL	1515	1469	46	3.0
PARK	5642	5198	444	7.9
PETROLEUM	266	258	8	3.0
PHILLIPS	2892	2739	153	5.3
PONDERA	3441	3296	145	4.2
POWDER RIVER	1147	1102	45	3.9
POWELL	3045	2879	166	5.5
PRAIRIE	792	757	35	4.4
RAVALLI	7263	6421	842	11.6
RICHLAND	6256	6166	90	1.4
ROOSEVELT	4631	4407	224	4.8
ROSEBUD	5569	5241	328	5.9
SANDERS	3884	3516	368	9.5
SHERIDAN	2860	2805	55	1.9
SILVER BOW	19696	18365	1331	6.8
STILLWATER	2554	2453	101	4.0
SWEET GRASS	1799	1729	70	3.9
TETON	2657	2553	104	3.9
TOOLE	2598	2502	96	3.7
TREASURE	390	376	14	3.6
VALLEY	4301	4064	237	5.5
WHEATLAND	1101	1064	37	3.4
WIBAUX	639	627	12	1.9

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TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
JANUARY 19[illegible]

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATE TOTAL	353912	327490	26422	7.5
CASCADE	33472	30767	2705	8.1
YELLOWSTONE	55962	52858	3104	5.5
BEAVERHEAD	3812	3645	167	4.4
BIG HORN	5460	5063	397	7.3
BLAINE	2596	2303	293	11.3
BROADWATER	1159	1041	118	10.2
CARBON	3211	3038	173	5.4
CARTER	683	672	11	1.6
CHOUTEAU	2394	2329	66	2.8
CUSTER	5938	5611	327	5.5
DANIELS	1249	1223	26	2.1
DAWSON	3573	3347	226	6.3
DEER LODGE	5290	4422	868	16.4
FALLON	2177	2133	44	2.0
FERGUS	5371	5032	339	6.3
FLATHEAD	21606	19305	2301	10.6
GALLATIN	18466	17341	1125	6.1
GARFIELD	723	713	10	1.4
GLACIER	5311	4707	604	11.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	320	305	15	4.7
GRANITE	1064	983	81	7.6
HILL	3106	2572	534	17.2
JEFFERSON	2222	2056	166	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	948	891	57	6.0
LAKE	7024	6345	679	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	23944	22557	1387	5.8
LIBERTY	1010	977	33	3.3
LINCOLN	6313	5293	1020	16.2
MCCONE	1018	999	19	1.9
MADISON	2014	1909	105	5.2
MEAGHER	965	874	91	9.4
MINERAL	1678	1476	202	12.0
MISSOULA	35446	32222	3224	9.1
MUSSELSHELL	1465	1408	57	3.9
PARK	4940	4433	507	10.3
PETROLEUM	235	230	5	2.1
PHILLIPS	2690	2561	129	4.8
PONDERA	3277	3128	149	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1043	997	46	4.4
POWELL	3484	3234	250	7.2
PRAIRIE	753	717	36	4.8
RAVALLI	7002	6038	964	13.8
RICHLAND	5988	5847	141	2.4
ROOSEVELT	4625	4334	291	6.3
ROSEBUD	5386	4969	417	7.7
SANDERS	3884	3344	540	13.9
SHERIDAN	2751	2709	42	1.5
SILVER BOW	18432	17038	1394	7.6
STILLWATER	2547	2433	114	4.5
SWEET GRASS	1595	1510	85	5.3
TETON	2508	2370	138	5.5
TOOLE	2494	2348	146	5.9
TREASURE	381	359	22	5.8
VALLEY	4185	3858	327	7.8
WHEATLAND	1115	1028	87	7.8
WIBAUX	597	584	13	2.2

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TABLE X

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	Jan. 1981 1/	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Net Change to Current Month From: Dec. 1980	Net Change to Current Month From: Jan. 1980	Total Jan. 1981	Percent Women	Total Dec. 1980	Percen Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	132.7	133.1	133.0	-.4	3.7	274.9	48.3	280.7	47.4
Manufacturing	2.9	3.0	3.4	-.1	-.5	22.9	12.7	23.5	12.9
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	7.7	6.1	7.7	6.0
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	11.7	12.5	13.5	10.8
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.2	0	.2	23.2	19.0	23.2	19.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.3	36.7	36.5	-.4	3.8	70.3	51.6	72.6	50.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0	12.8	65.6	12.9	65.2
Services	34.8	34.7	36.2	.1	-1.4	55.4	62.7	55.9	62.1
Government 2/	44.0	43.9	42.5	.1	1.5	70.9	61.7	71.4	61.5

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

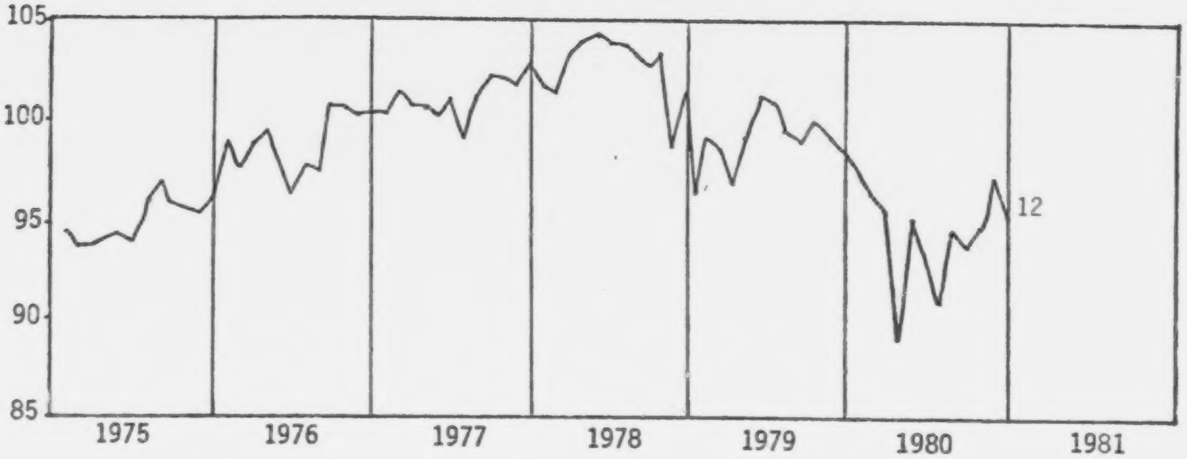
1981

Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	132.7
Manufacturing..................	2.9
Mining.........................	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4
Services.......................	34.8
Government.....................	44.0

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



1972 = 100

Monthly Figures
of Composite Index

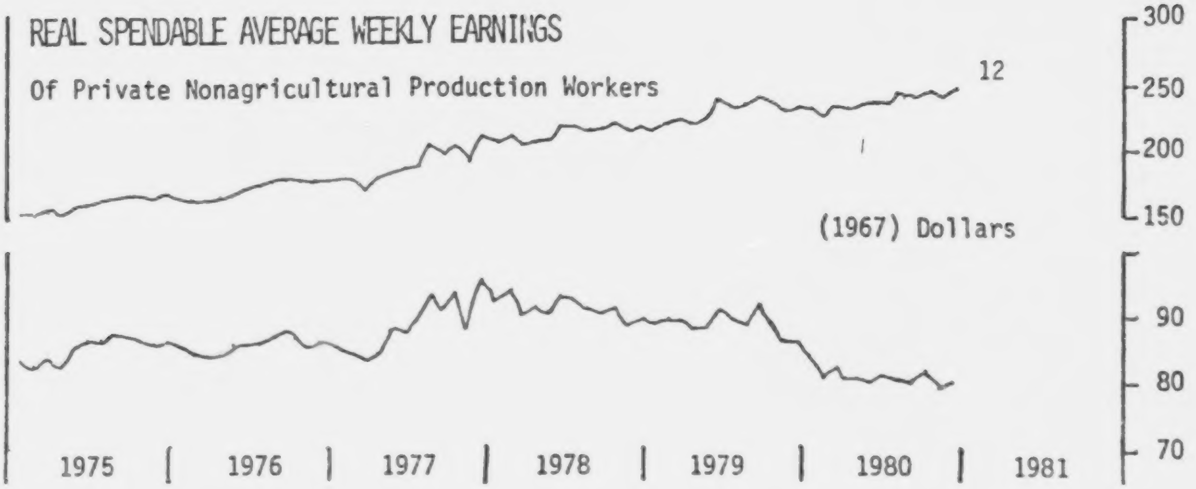
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Montana's Composite Index dropped by two points from November to December bringing the number to 95.5. The decline in the manufacturing accession rate and the increase in average weekly initial claims were the main reasons for a decrease in the Composite Index. The manufacturing accession rate dropped by 2.4 per 100 employees, while average weekly initial claims rose by 613 in December. The other components of the composite index either showed very little change or remained unchanged.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	247.75	241.89	233.24
3/ Taxes Withheld	40.24	38.58	35.15
Spendable Earnings	207.52	203.31	198.09
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	127.31	124.02	111.97
Real Spendable Earnings	80.21	79.29	86.12

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January		232.60	215.42		84.36	89.20
Febuary		224.93	219.57		80.79	89.60
March		234.24	221.43		82.44	89.29
April		232.23	220.68		80.94	88.10
May		234.15	225.42		80.67	88.52
June		234.97	236.99		80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

The rate of inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, kept real spendable earnings down in December. Gross average weekly earnings rose from $241.89 in November to $247.75 in December, an increase of $5.86. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings rose from $79.29 to $80.21, a rise of only $0.92. The Consumer Price Index rose by 12.4% from December 1979 to December 1980.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XII

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ Montana	Percent1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	*6.1*	*5.8*	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	*5.6*	*5.7*	1.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	*5.4*	*5.7*	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	*5.4*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	*5.0*	*5.7*	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	*4.9*	*5.7*	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	*4.8*	*5.9*	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	*4.8*	*5.8*	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	*4.8*	*5.9*	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	*5.0*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	*5.3*	*6.2*	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	*5.3*	*6.2*	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	*5.8*	*6.3*	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	*6.1*	*6.9*	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	*5.9*	*7.6*	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	*6.7*	*7.6*	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	*6.2*	*7.6*	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	*6.1*	*7.4*	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	*6.0*	*7.6*	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	*6.0*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	*374.8*	*353.5*	*322.1*	*31.4*	*21.3*	*5.7*	*7.4*	*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

Under 50.

. *Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

BEST AVAILA

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/*		
						County	State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	*7.6*	*6.1*	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	*7.3*	*5.6*	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.2*	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.8*	*5.0*	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.9*	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.8*	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	*5.7*	*4.8*	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	*4.7*	*4.8*	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*4.7*	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*5.3*	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.3*	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*6.1*	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.7*	*5.9*	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	*7.5*	*5.9*	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	*7.9*	*6.7*	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.4*	*6.2*	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.1*	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	*7.5*	*6.0*	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*5.9*	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.4	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	*34.5*	*32.4*	*31.2*	*1.2*	*2.1*	*6.2*	*5.7*	*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
Under 50.
Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

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CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ County	Percent1/ State	
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	4.1	5.6	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.4	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.5	5.0	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	5.0	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	3.9	5.3	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	4.5	5.9	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	5.3	6.7	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	4.9	6.2	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.1	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	4.5	6.0	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.3	5.9	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.4	6.0	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	57.4	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.4	4.1	5.7	*
February								
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

Under 50.

Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	$243.69	$247.75	$232.60	36.7	37.2	36.4	6.64	6.66	6.39
MANUFACTURING	396.76	388.20	383.63	42.8	42.8	45.4	9.27	9.07	8.45
Durable Goods	432.19	426.27	414.01	43.7	43.9	47.1	9.89	9.71	8.79
Primary Metal Industries	401.54	375.45	411.10	31.2	32.2	41.4	12.87	11.66	9.93
Nondurable Goods	331.27	324.28	343.54	41.1	41.1	42.1	8.06	7.89	8.16
Food and Kindred Products	248.71	243.49	280.67	41.8	41.2	44.2	5.95	5.91	6.35
MINING	445.00	442.33	441.60	44.5	44.5	46.0	10.00	9.94	9.60
Metal Mining	400.03	400.03	428.05	36.3	36.3	35.0	11.02	11.02	12.23
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	414.51	417.36	369.63	41.0	41.2	37.0	10.11	10.13	9.99
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	356.95	357.79	333.13	42.8	42.9	42.6	8.34	8.34	7.82
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	387.50	388.33	367.73	46.8	46.9	50.1	8.28	8.28	7.34
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	188.03	196.99	167.59	32.7	34.2	31.8	7.75	5.76	5.27
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	159.93	159.46	157.43	34.1	34.0	34.6	4.69	4.69	4.55
SERVICES	160.26	159.35	150.93	35.3	35.1	35.1	4.54	4.54	4.30

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Dec. 1979
MANUFACTURING	1.6	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.3	2.7	4.4	2.8	2.0	2.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.5
Durable Goods	0.7	4.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4	3.4	0.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.3
Primary Metal Industries	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.6	5.8	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	8.2	2.0	4.1	5.6	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1
MINING	4.3	7.5	6.6	2.9	7.1	6.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	7.3	5.9	12.4	6.1	3.3	9.2	0.6	2.2	0.0
Metal Mining	5.4	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	2.5	3.1	11.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

** Less than .05.*

TABLE XVII
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA
BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Jan. 1981	Jan. 1980	Year to Date 1981	Year to Date 1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	23	47	23	47
MINING	40	37	40	37
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	51	67	51	67
MANUFACTURING	17	34	17	34
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	19	19	19	19
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	101	151	101	151
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	64	54	64	54
SERVICES	176	177	176	177
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(62)	(40)	(62)	(40)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	2	16	2	16
STATE TOTAL	493	602	493	602

TABLE XVIII

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Jan. 1981	Jan. 1980	Year to Date 1981	Year to Date 1980
STATE OF MONTANA	493	602	493	602
GREAT FALLS SMSA	41	43	41	43
BILLINGS SMSA	57	80	57	80
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	117	46	117	46
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	20	35	20	35
Beaverhead	5	11	5	11
Deer Lodge	3	1	3	1
Granite	0	3	0	3
Madison	4	5	4	5
Powell	0	2	0	2
Silver Bow	8	13	8	13
BOZEMAN LMA	23	39	23	39
Gallatin	16	26	16	26
Meagher	0	2	0	2
Park	7	11	7	11
GLASGOW LMA	11	19	11	19
Daniels	1	1	1	1
Phillips	1	3	1	3
Roosevelt	4	6	4	6
Sheridan	3	4	3	4
Valley	2	5	2	5
GLENDIVE LMA	18	37	18	37
Dawson	9	13	9	13
Garfield	1	1	1	1
McCone	1	4	1	4
Prairie	1	3	1	3
Richland	6	16	6	16
Wibaux	0	0	0	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	11	16	11	16
Big Horn	0	4	0	4
Carbon	2	4	2	4
Stillwater	7	5	7	5
Sweet Grass	2	3	2	3

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Jan. 1981	Jan. 1980	Year to Date 1981	Year to Date 1980
HAVRE LMA	12	12	12	12
Blaine	1	4	1	4
Hill	10	8	10	8
Liberty	1	0	1	0
HELENA LMA	34	42	34	42
Broadwater	0	1	0	1
Jefferson	3	4	3	4
Lewis and Clark	31	37	31	37
KALISPELL LMA	50	86	50	86
Flathead	35	60	35	60
Lake	7	13	7	13
Lincoln	8	13	8	13
LEWISTOWN LMA	8	10	8	10
Fergus	4	5	4	5
Golden Valley	0	0	0	0
Judith Basin	0	1	0	1
Musselshell	2	4	2	4
Petroleum	1	0	1	0
Wheatland	1	0	1	0
MILES CITY LMA	14	20	14	20
Carter	1	0	1	0
Custer	7	3	7	3
Fallon	0	7	0	7
Powder River	2	3	2	3
Rosebud	3	7	3	7
Treasure	1	0	1	0
MISSOULA LMA	61	77	61	77
Mineral	3	2	3	2
Missoula	41	59	41	59
Ravalli	12	12	12	12
Sanders	5	4	5	4
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	16	40	16	40
Choteau	2	6	2	6
Glacier	7	14	7	14
Pondera	2	7	2	7
Teton	2	1	2	1
Toole	3	12	3	12

ources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

BEST AVAILAB

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	352	34,881.96
BIGHORN	597	58,047.19
BLAINE	282	27,335.81
BROADWATER	204	23,351.80
CARBON	350	35,969.06
CARTER	5	655.00
CASCADE	5,829	623,544.01
CHOUTEAU	87	9,136.00
CUSTER	629	62,830.87
DANIELS	40	4,411.00
DAWSON	182	17,446.00
DEER LODGE	2,486	290,141.33
FALLON	29	1,762.76
FERGUS	528	50,178.36
FLATHEAD	4,306	395,722.98
GALLATIN	2,034	191,141.13
GARFIELD	12	961.00
GLACIER	883	75,856.90
GOLDEN VALLEY	18	1,643.00
GRANITE	125	13,876.28
HILL	691	64,642.71
JEFFERSON	277	29,536.30
JUDITH BASIN	31	3,340.00
LAKE	1,159	105,240.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,302	224,359.21
LIBERTY	61	5,803.50
LINCOLN	1,717	156,165.78
MCCONE	19	1,521.00
MADISON	181	16,598.71
MEAGHER	146	14,484.30
MINERAL	407	41,152.08
MISSOULA	6,278	621,152.80
MUSSELSHELL	78	8,263.00
PARK	772	67,861.58
PETROLEUM	6	280.00
PHILLIPS	218	21,109.72
PONDERA	265	26,961.00
POWDER RIVER	23	2,607.00
POWELL	379	35,908.62
PRAIRIE	62	6,428.00
RAVALLI	1,450	138,609.41
RICHLAND	109	9,888.56
ROOSEVELT	358	31,433.75
ROSEBUD	674	76,100.61
SANDERS	956	94,205.98
SHERIDAN	42	3,737.00
SILVER BOW	2,620	266,510.75
STILLWATER	235	25,660.00
SWEET GRASS	118	12,674.00
TETON	217	22,073.00
TOOLE	176	18,765.84
TREASURE	17	1,928.00
VALLEY	478	47,298.12
WHEATLAND	31	3,300.00
WIBAUX	28	2,897.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,625	589,779.65
INTRASTATE	47,233	4,719,001.13
INTERSTATE	1,936	282,323.07
TOTAL	49,169	5,001,324.20

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CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	352	34,881.96
BIGHORN	597	58,047.19
BLAINE	282	27,335.81
BROADWATER	204	23,351.80
CARBON	350	35,969.06
CARTER	5	655.00
CASCADE	5,829	623,544.01
CHOUTEAU	87	9,136.00
CUSTER	629	62,830.87
DANIELS	40	4,411.00
DAWSON	182	17,446.00
DEER LODGE	2,486	290,141.33
FALLON	29	1,762.76
FERGUS	528	50,178.36
FLATHEAD	4,306	395,722.98
GALLATIN	2,084	191,141.13
GARFIELD	12	961.00
GLACIER	883	75,856.90
GOLDEN VALLEY	18	1,643.00
GRANITE	125	13,876.28
HILL	691	64,642.71
JEFFERSON	277	29,536.30
JUDITH BASIN	31	3,340.00
LAKE	1,158	105,240.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,302	224,859.21
LIBERTY	61	5,803.50
LINCOLN	1,717	156,166.78
MCCONE	19	1,521.00
MADISON	181	16,598.71
MEAGHER	146	14,484.30
MINERAL	407	41,152.08
MISSOULA	6,278	621,152.80
MUSSELSHELL	78	8,263.00
PARK	772	67,861.58
PETROLEUM	6	280.00
PHILLIPS	218	21,109.72
PONDERA	265	26,961.00
POWDER RIVER	23	2,607.00
POWELL	379	36,908.62
PRAIRIE	62	6,428.00
RAVALLI	1,450	138,608.41
RICHLAND	109	9,888.56
ROOSEVELT	358	31,433.75
ROSEBUD	674	76,100.61
SANDERS	956	94,206.98
SHERIDAN	42	3,737.00
SILVER BOW	2,620	266,510.75
STILLWATER	235	25,660.00
SWEET GRASS	118	12,674.00
TETON	217	22,073.00
TOOLE	176	18,765.84
TREASURE	17	1,928.00
VALLEY	478	47,298.12
WHEATLAND	31	3,300.00
WIBAUX	28	2,897.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,625	589,779.65
INTRASTATE	47,233	4,713,671.05
INTERSTATE	1,936	282,323.07
TOTAL	49,169	5,000,994.12

BEST AVAILA

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	6,630	9,392	-2,762	-29.4
Continued Claims1/	55,953	64,015	-8,062	-12.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	49,169	48,411	758	1.6
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$5,001,324	$4,413,181	$588,143	13.3
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$109.35	$95.15	$14.20	14.9

MONTHLY

	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	6,630	5,599	9,392	-2,762	-29.4
Continued Claims1/	55,953	48,542	64,015	-8,062	-12.6
Number of Benefit Payments1/	49,169	39,577	48,411	758	1.6
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$5,001,324	$3,824,465	$4,413,181	$588,143	13.3
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$109.35	$103.41	$95.15	$14.20	14.9
Trust Fund Balance	$16,599,737	$18,477,642	$15,175,674*	$1,424,063	9.4

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

The increase in the number of claims from December to January was only 1,031 initial claims and 7,411 continued claims. The count of 6,630 initial claims and 55,953 continued claims in January was down from a year ago with 9,392 and 64,015 respectively. This may be due to the milder than normal weather this year, as usually there is a year to year advance in January.

Number and amount of benefit payments during January were higher than either last month or a year ago. The sizeable rise from December amounted to $1,176,859, while from January 1980 it was only $588,143. Total payments amount of $5,001,324 was the largest in many months.

A gain of almost $6.00 was noted in the Average Weekly Benefit Amount, from $103.41 in December to $109.35 in January. This compares with $95.15 for a year ago, and possibly indicates that more higher paid persons are unemployed.

In January the Trust Fund Balance was $1.4 million over January 1980, but was reduced to $16.5 million from $18.4 million in December. This declining trend is expected to continue for another two months until the weather and perhaps the economy improves.

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ANNUAL
TABLES
1980

NEW CORPORATIONS AND BUSINESSES IN MONTANA

By Industry and Area, for 1980

Industry	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	% of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fish	47	31	23	28	17	21	40	26	22	29	23	26	333	6.1
Mining	37	18	20	31	32	36	57	48	67	63	41	39	489	9.0
Construction	67	48	36	37	26	55	40	44	72	54	43	37	559	10.3
Manufacturing	34	22	18	9	10	28	23	16	30	18	20	8	236	4.4
Transp., Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	19	34	16	19	11	18	4	12	28	26	19	16	222	4.1
Wholesale, Retail	151	123	79	104	76	130	105	99	134	131	132	112	1376	25.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	54	50	33	37	28	25	42	43	50	39	37	61	499	9.2
Services	177	160	119	125	83	132	116	116	150	143	152	121	1594	29.3
Government	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonclassifiable Establishments	16	42	1	3	3	29	6	8	13	4	0	0	125	2.3
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
STATE TOTAL	602	528	345	393	286	474	433	412	566	507	467	420	5433	100
Area														
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
Multi-County & Foreign Corporations	46	38	26	77	41	38	90	99	100	98	64	60	777	14.3
Cascade SMSA	43	42	28	21	24	24	21	22	33	23	40	32	353	6.5
Yellowstone SMSA	80	83	52	55	30	64	42	58	84	68	55	56	727	13.4
Anaconda-Butte LMA	35	41	24	13	27	44	27	24	28	26	27	25	341	6.3
Bozeman LMA	39	36	24	30	12	38	36	30	53	38	41	31	408	7.5
Glasgow LMA	19	15	12	14	8	12	10	8	14	16	10	16	154	2.8
Glendive LMA	37	32	22	12	19	23	19	18	24	28	28	20	282	5.2
Hardin LMA	16	9	9	10	5	17	11	9	11	4	13	8	122	2.3
Havre LMA	12	15	9	13	14	14	12	14	10	15	12	14	154	2.8
Helena LMA	42	31	20	25	18	29	31	27	29	24	33	31	340	6.3
Kalispell LMA	86	52	45	44	36	55	30	34	60	50	51	39	582	10.7
Lewistown LMA	10	14	9	9	6	6	15	7	9	15	7	4	111	2.0
Miles City LMA	20	18	11	13	10	17	21	11	10	15	10	18	174	3.2
Missoula LMA	77	83	39	41	18	68	42	34	80	71	58	46	657	12.1
Shelby LMA	40	19	15	16	18	25	26	17	21	16	18	20	251	4.6

1980 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	374000	352000	22000	6.0
CASCADE	34188	31831	2357	6.9
YELLOWSTONE	56725	54139	2586	4.6
BEAVERHEAD	4179	4026	153	3.7
BIG HORN	5953	5583	370	6.2
BLAINE	2925	2681	244	8.3
BROADWATER	1429	1328	101	7.1
CARBON	3365	3223	142	4.2
CARTER	898	844	54	6.0
CHOUTEAU	3009	2938	71	2.4
CUSTER	6210	5981	229	3.7
DANIELS	1408	1384	24	1.7
DAWSON	5897	5725	172	2.9
DEER LODGE	5214	4763	451	8.6
FALLON	2374	2326	48	2.0
FERGUS	6016	5736	280	4.7
FLATHEAD	23056	21099	1957	8.5
GALLATIN	19648	18657	991	5.0
GARFIELD	845	820	25	3.0
GLACIER	5839	5307	532	9.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	397	381	16	4.0
GRANITE	1138	1052	86	7.6
HILL	8799	8316	483	5.5
JEFFERSON	2371	2223	148	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1175	1096	79	6.7
LAKE	7965	7398	567	7.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	24703	23510	1193	4.8
LIBERTY	1166	1132	34	2.9
LINCOLN	6877	5834	1043	15.2
MC CONE	1222	1201	21	1.7
MADISON	2463	2352	111	4.5
MEAGHER	1116	1061	55	4.9
MINERAL	1787	1600	187	10.5
MISSOULA	36177	33666	2511	6.9
MUSSELSHELL	1722	1681	41	2.4
PARK	5758	5364	394	6.8
PETROLEUM	314	303	11	3.5
PHILLIPS	3007	2894	113	3.8
PONDERA	3584	3444	140	3.9
POWDER RIVER	1279	1245	34	2.7
POWELL	3328	3131	197	5.9
PRAIRIE	881	856	25	2.8
RAVALLI	7806	7023	781	10.0
RICHLAND	6135	5997	138	2.2
ROOSEVELT	5043	4783	260	5.2
ROSEBUD	5305	5021	284	5.4
SANDERS	4029	3655	374	9.3
SHERIDAN	2994	2949	45	1.5
SILVER BOW	19102	17905	1197	6.3
STILLWATER	2581	2497	84	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1869	1834	35	1.9
TETON	2867	2760	107	3.7
TOOLE	2853	2744	109	3.8
TREASURE	442	428	14	3.2
VALLEY	4639	4399	240	5.2
WHEATLAND	1203	1162	41	3.4
WIBAUX	731	714	17	2.3

(1980 Benchmarks)

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1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	370000	351000	19000	5.1
CASCADE	33930	31819	2111	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	55130	53093	2037	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4101	3949	152	3.7
BIG HORN	5888	5592	296	5.0
BLAINE	3094	2880	214	6.9
BROADWATER	1632	1568	64	3.9
CARBON	3240	3098	142	4.4
CARTER	910	839	71	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2986	2920	66	2.2
CUSTER	5966	5761	205	3.4
DANIELS	1438	1409	29	2.0
DAWSON	5790	5590	200	3.5
DEER LODGE	5439	5059	380	7.0
FALLON	2292	2243	49	2.1
FERGUS	6081	5872	209	3.4
FLATHEAD	23500	21374	1626	6.9
GALLATIN	19652	18888	764	3.9
GARFIELD	846	806	40	4.7
GLACIER	5641	5163	478	8.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	402	385	17	4.2
GRANITE	1116	1030	86	7.7
HILL	8853	8482	371	4.2
JEFFERSON	2294	2122	172	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1225	1124	101	8.2
LAKE	8122	7628	494	6.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	24412	23241	1171	4.8
LIBERTY	1128	1092	36	3.2
LINCOLN	7197	6447	750	10.4
MC CONE	1264	1243	21	1.7
MADISON	2440	2367	73	3.0
MEAGHER	1106	1062	44	4.0
MINERAL	1709	1580	129	7.5
MISSOULA	36217	33966	2251	6.2
MUSSELSHELL	1903	1854	49	2.6
PARK	5929	5611	318	5.4
PETROLEUM	333	328	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2705	2604	101	3.7
PONDERA	3509	3379	130	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1235	1249	36	2.8
POWELL	3363	3172	191	5.7
PRAIRIE	875	851	24	2.7
RAVALLI	7906	7302	604	7.6
RICHLAND	5484	5379	105	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5343	5092	251	4.7
ROSEBUD	4577	4346	231	5.0
SANDERS	3880	3570	310	8.0
SHERIDAN	2812	2770	42	1.5
SILVER BOW	18337	17201	1136	6.2
STILLWATER	2263	2188	75	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1722	1701	21	1.2
TETON	2861	2761	100	3.5
TOOLE	2820	2707	113	4.0
TREASURE	439	425	14	3.2
VALLEY	4692	4447	245	5.2
WHEATLAND	1194	1166	28	2.3
WIBAUX	727	705	22	3.0

(1980 Benchmarks)

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1978 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	368000	346000	22000	6.0
CASCADE	34306	31914	2392	7.0
YELLOWSTONE	53450	50947	2503	4.7
BEAVERHEAD	4149	3981	168	4.0
BIG HORN	5519	5168	351	6.4
BLAINE	3027	2781	246	8.1
BROADWATER	1565	1495	70	4.5
CARBON	3301	3109	192	5.8
CARTER	914	841	73	8.0
CHOUTEAU	3036	2924	112	3.7
CUSTER	5960	5691	269	4.5
DANIELS	1489	1445	44	3.0
DAWSON	5797	5551	246	4.2
DEER LODGE	5650	5124	526	9.3
FALLON	2321	2243	78	3.4
FERGUS	6044	5766	278	4.6
FLATHEAD	22955	21173	1782	7.8
GALLATIN	19609	18773	836	4.3
GARFIELD	869	841	28	3.2
GLACIER	5744	5183	561	9.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	401	384	17	4.2
GRANITE	1202	1096	106	8.8
HILL	8707	8319	388	4.5
JEFFERSON	2372	2192	180	7.6
JUDITH BASIN	1245	1124	121	9.7
LAKE	8025	7506	519	6.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	24413	23106	1307	5.4
LIBERTY	1138	1086	52	4.6
LINCOLN	7263	6403	860	11.8
MC CONE	1302	1243	59	4.5
MADISON	2422	2320	102	4.2
MEAGHER	1067	1018	49	4.6
MINERAL	1708	1563	145	8.5
MISSOULA	35966	33637	2329	6.5
MUSSELSHELL	1877	1793	84	4.5
PARK	5831	5505	326	5.6
PETROLEUM	322	317	5	1.6
PHILLIPS	2623	2492	131	5.0
PONDERA	3528	3381	147	4.2
POWDER RIVER	1271	1234	37	2.9
POWELL	3544	3318	226	6.4
PRAIRIE	890	861	29	3.3
RAVALLI	7771	7142	629	8.1
RICHLAND	5134	4994	140	2.7
ROOSEVELT	5122	4850	272	5.3
ROSEBUD	4512	4248	264	5.9
SANDERS	3931	3617	314	8.0
SHERIDAN	2802	2742	60	2.1
SILVER BOW	18912	17353	1559	8.2
STILLWATER	2111	2019	92	4.4
SWEET GRASS	1743	1702	41	2.4
TETON	2896	2777	119	4.1
TOOLE	2850	2737	113	4.0
TREASURE	479	460	19	4.0
VALLEY	4930	4597	333	6.8
WHEATLAND	1255	1200	55	4.4
WIBAUX	738	717	21	2.8

(1980 Benchmarks)

1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	345000	323000	22000	6.4
CASCADE	33304	31183	2116	6.4
YELLOWSTONE	50816	48373	2443	4.8
BEAVERHEAD	3884	3728	156	4.0
BIG HORN	4517	4156	361	8.0
BLAINE	2863	2680	183	6.4
BROADWATER	1351	1272	79	5.8
CARBON	3384	3197	187	5.5
CARTER	851	824	27	3.2
CHOUTEAU	3009	2901	108	3.6
CUSTER	5554	5274	280	5.0
DANIELS	1421	1378	43	3.0
DAWSON	5281	5043	238	4.5
DEER LODGE	6016	5493	523	8.7
FALLON	2189	2134	55	2.5
FERGUS	5524	5225	299	5.4
FLATHEAD	20946	19104	1842	8.8
GALLATIN	17793	16923	870	4.9
GARFIELD	889	866	23	2.6
GLACIER	5190	4730	460	8.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	411	379	32	7.8
GRANITE	1137	1034	103	9.1
HILL	8327	7891	436	5.2
JEFFERSON	2727	2510	217	8.0
JUDITH BASIN	1197	1147	50	4.2
LAKE	7484	6971	513	6.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	22531	21391	1140	5.1
LIBERTY	1073	1038	35	3.3
LINCOLN	6735	5864	871	12.9
MC CONE	1304	1258	46	3.5
MADISON	2243	2110	133	5.9
MEAGHER	957	905	52	5.4
MINERAL	1749	1566	183	10.5
MISSOULA	32255	29897	2358	7.3
MUSSELSHELL	1786	1646	140	7.8
PARK	5516	5150	366	6.6
PETROLEUM	305	299	6	2.0
PHILLIPS	2448	2304	144	5.9
PONDERA	3395	3210	185	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1188	1150	38	3.2
POWELL	3805	3575	230	6.0
PRAIRIE	963	935	28	2.9
RAVALLI	7330	6609	721	9.8
RICHLAND	4570	4404	166	3.6
ROOSEVELT	4795	4504	291	6.1
ROSEBUD	3942	3671	271	6.9
SANDERS	4036	3691	345	8.5
SHERIDAN	2495	2424	71	2.8
SILVER BOW	17285	15700	1585	9.2
STILLWATER	1968	1864	104	5.3
SWEET GRASS	1635	1589	46	2.8
TETON	2658	2527	131	4.9
TOOLE	2707	2565	142	5.2
TREASURE	470	443	27	5.7
VALLEY	4874	4443	431	8.8
WHEATLAND	1223	1170	53	4.3
WIBAUX	701	679	22	3.1

1976 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	332000	312000	20000	6.1
CASCADE	31288	29269	2019	6.5
YELLOWSTONE	47688	45422	2266	4.6
BEAVERHEAD	4110	3963	147	3.6
BIG HORN	4307	4052	255	5.9
BLAINE	2825	2661	164	5.8
BROADWATER	1198	1121	77	6.4
CARBON	3265	3091	174	5.3
CARTER	918	903	15	1.6
CHOUTEAU	3074	2979	95	3.1
CUSTER	5351	5155	196	3.7
DANIELS	1412	1381	31	2.2
DAWSON	5258	5072	186	3.5
DEER LODGE	6281	5858	423	6.7
FALLON	2031	1977	54	2.7
FERGUS	5350	5087	263	4.9
FLATHEAD	18849	17117	1732	9.2
GALLATIN	18390	17448	942	5.1
GARFIELD	830	808	22	2.7
GLACIER	4804	4469	335	7.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	461	436	25	5.4
GRANITE	1137	1029	108	9.5
HILL	8290	7914	376	4.5
JEFFERSON	2699	2491	208	7.7
JUDITH BASIN	1206	1165	41	3.4
LAKE	6997	6495	502	7.2
LEWIS AND CLARK	19895	18973	922	4.6
LIBERTY	1115	1089	26	2.3
LINCOLN	6451	5599	852	13.2
MC CONE	1390	1358	32	2.3
MADISON	2278	2140	138	6.1
MEAGHER	961	895	66	6.9
MINERAL	1759	1607	152	8.6
MISSOULA	30075	28029	2046	6.8
MUSSELSHELL	1861	1763	98	5.3
PARK	5520	5221	299	5.4
PETROLEUM	300	295	5	1.7
PHILLIPS	2580	2468	112	4.3
PONDERA	3238	3098	140	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1075	1048	27	2.5
POWELL	3261	3006	255	7.8
PRAIRIE	971	947	24	2.5
RAVALLI	6771	6103	668	9.9
RICHLAND	4512	4347	165	3.7
ROOSEVELT	4980	4735	245	4.9
ROSEBUD	4495	4236	259	5.8
SANDERS	3899	3609	290	7.4
SHERIDAN	2468	2408	60	2.4
SILVER BOW	17538	15894	1644	9.4
STILLWATER	2016	1920	96	4.8
SWEET GRASS	1683	1623	60	3.6
TETON	2733	2621	112	4.1
TOOLE	2608	2483	125	4.8
TREASURE	540	515	25	4.6
VALLEY	5039	4702	337	6.7
WHEATLAND	1278	1232	46	3.6
WIBAUX	696	676	20	2.9

1975 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	322575	301961	20614	6.4
CASCADE	31769	29698	2071	6.5
YELLOWSTONE	46489	44006	2483	5.3
BEAVERHEAD	3995	3794	201	5.0
BIG HORN	4157	3862	295	7.1
BLAINE	2641	2482	159	6.0
BROADWATER	1160	1084	76	6.6
CARBON	3126	2936	190	6.1
CARTER	944	917	27	2.9
CHOUTEAU	2987	2894	93	3.1
CUSTER	5439	5212	227	4.2
DANIELS	1339	1313	26	1.9
DAWSON	5038	4845	193	3.8
DEER LODGE	6609	6181	428	6.5
FALLON	1876	1825	51	2.7
FERGUS	5181	4912	269	5.2
FLATHEAD	17742	15925	1817	10.2
GALLATIN	17667	16608	1059	6.0
GARFIELD	857	834	23	2.7
GLACIER	4639	4340	299	6.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	463	420	43	9.3
GRANITE	1115	993	122	10.9
HILL	7906	7539	367	4.6
JEFFERSON	2229	2007	222	10.0
JUDITH BASIN	1167	1107	60	5.1
LAKE	6577	6044	533	8.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	18510	17626	884	4.8
LIBERTY	1032	999	33	3.2
LINCOLN	6315	5413	902	14.3
MC CONE	1342	1312	30	2.2
MADISON	2386	2221	165	6.9
MEAGHER	945	853	92	9.7
MINERAL	1544	1372	172	11.1
MISSOULA	29008	26869	2139	7.4
MUSSELSHELL	1757	1660	97	5.5
PARK	5330	4927	403	7.6
PETROLEUM	299	287	12	4.0
PHILLIPS	2437	2324	113	4.6
PONDERA	2945	2817	128	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1053	1027	26	2.5
POWELL	3229	3019	210	6.5
PRAIRIE	887	869	18	2.0
RAVALLI	6407	5738	669	10.4
RICHLAND	4316	4149	167	3.9
ROOSEVELT	4538	4295	243	5.4
ROSEBUD	5100	4931	169	3.3
SANDERS	3644	3327	317	8.7
SHERIDAN	2398	2324	74	3.1
SILVER BOW	17641	16207	1434	8.1
STILLWATER	1938	1843	95	4.9
SWEET GRASS	1636	1583	53	3.2
TETON	2646	2521	125	4.7
TOOLE	2670	2556	114	4.3
TREASURE	486	458	28	5.8
VALLEY	5145	4843	302	5.9
WHEATLAND	1245	1206	39	3.1
WIBAUX	640	612	28	4.4

1974 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	318602	301878	16724	5.2
CASCADE	31373	29658	1715	5.5
YELLOWSTONE	45498	43572	1926	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	3986	3835	151	3.8
BIG HORN	4177	3856	321	7.7
BLAINE	2691	2546	145	5.4
BROADWATER	1176	1126	50	4.3
CARBON	3252	3091	161	5.0
CARTER	1015	988	27	2.7
CHOUTEAU	3270	3181	89	2.7
CUSTER	5266	5081	185	3.5
DANIELS	1339	1316	23	1.7
DAWSON	5119	4958	161	3.1
DEER LODGE	6284	6027	257	4.1
FALLON	1827	1779	48	2.6
FERGUS	5457	5189	268	4.9
FLATHEAD	17714	16073	1641	9.3
GALLATIN	17530	16769	761	4.3
GARFIELD	869	858	11	1.3
GLACIER	4637	4326	311	6.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	465	441	24	5.2
GRANITE	1213	1136	77	6.3
HILL	7748	7446	302	3.9
JEFFERSON	2049	1879	170	8.3
JUDITH BASIN	1242	1194	48	3.9
LAKE	6854	6413	441	6.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	17987	17136	851	4.7
LIBERTY	1051	1021	30	2.9
LINCOLN	6552	5760	792	12.1
MC CONE	1372	1342	30	2.2
MADISON	2467	2339	128	5.2
MEAGHER	1038	987	51	4.9
MINERAL	1568	1417	151	9.6
MISSOULA	27548	25891	1657	6.0
MUSSELSHELL	1777	1710	67	3.8
PARK	5630	5291	339	6.0
PETROLEUM	319	312	7	2.2
PHILLIPS	2431	2346	85	3.5
PONDERA	2934	2792	142	4.8
POWDER RIVER	1307	1281	26	2.0
POWELL	2938	2800	138	4.7
PRAIRIE	910	884	26	2.9
RAVALLI	6646	6150	496	7.5
RICHLAND	4118	3971	147	3.6
ROOSEVELT	4136	3920	216	5.2
ROSEBUD	3238	3120	118	3.6
SANDERS	3372	3148	224	6.6
SHERIDAN	2432	2359	73	3.0
SILVER BOW	18001	17059	942	5.2
STILLWATER	1884	1815	69	3.7
SWEET GRASS	1704	1661	43	2.5
TETON	2756	2645	111	4.0
TOOLE	2624	2528	96	3.7
TREASURE	491	464	27	5.5
VALLEY	5344	5114	230	4.3
WHEATLAND	1286	1222	64	5.0
WIBAUX	695	659	36	5.2

1973 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	303186	288567	14619	4.8
CASCADE	31119	29336	1783	5.7
YELLOWSTONE	42582	40844	1738	4.1
BEAVERHEAD	3618	3502	116	3.2
BIG HORN	3865	3608	257	6.6
BLAINE	2619	2473	146	5.6
BROADWATER	1103	1063	40	3.6
CARBON	3102	2947	155	5.0
CARTER	963	936	27	2.8
CHOUTEAU	2920	2823	97	3.3
CUSTER	4901	4713	188	3.8
DANIELS	1280	1239	41	3.2
DAWSON	4979	4785	194	3.9
DEER LODGE	5751	5535	216	3.8
FALLON	1655	1614	41	2.5
FERGUS	5052	4826	226	4.5
FLATHEAD	16673	15505	1168	7.0
GALLATIN	16251	15693	558	3.4
GARFIELD	825	815	10	1.2
GLACIER	4427	4205	222	5.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	438	414	24	5.5
GRANITE	1147	1073	74	6.5
HILL	7527	7229	298	4.0
JEFFERSON	2002	1863	139	6.9
JUDITH BASIN	1178	1138	40	3.4
LAKE	6751	6385	366	5.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	17338	16590	748	4.3
LIBERTY	993	959	34	3.4
LINCOLN	6872	6240	632	9.2
MC CONE	1308	1275	33	2.5
MADISON	2324	2213	111	4.8
MEAGHER	970	931	39	4.0
MINERAL	1458	1348	110	7.5
MISSOULA	26419	25060	1359	5.1
MUSSELSHELL	1612	1558	54	3.3
PARK	5504	5204	300	5.5
PETROLEUM	310	295	15	4.8
PHILLIPS	2310	2196	114	4.9
PONDERA	2933	2774	159	5.4
POWDER RIVER	1177	1149	28	2.4
POWELL	2690	2558	132	4.9
PRAIRIE	864	837	27	3.1
RAVALLI	6128	5747	381	6.2
RICHLAND	3879	3731	148	3.8
ROOSEVELT	3951	3695	256	6.5
ROSEBUD	3155	3055	100	3.2
SANDERS	3215	3053	162	5.0
SHERIDAN	2292	2202	90	3.9
SILVER BOW	16975	16234	741	4.4
STILLWATER	1774	1699	75	4.2
SWEET GRASS	1622	1578	44	2.7
TETON	2544	2417	127	5.0
TOOLE	2490	2379	111	4.5
TREASURE	532	520	12	2.3
VALLEY	4939	4709	230	4.7
WHEATLAND	1232	1172	60	4.9
WIBAUX.	653	627	26	4.0

1972 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	291152	277270	13882	4.8
CASCADE	30896	29280	1616	5.2
YELLOWSTONE	39359	37606	1753	4.5
BEAVERHEAD	3529	3408	121	3.4
BIG HORN	3704	3481	223	6.0
BLAINE	2648	2464	184	6.9
BROADWATER	1030	990	40	3.9
CARBON	2936	2750	186	6.3
CARTER	917	900	17	1.9
CHOUTEAU	2788	2699	89	3.2
CUSTER	4835	4628	207	4.3
DANIELS	1180	1129	51	4.3
DAWSON	4759	4592	167	3.5
DEER LODGE	5882	5629	253	4.3
FALLON	1655	1606	49	3.0
FERGUS	4785	4574	211	4.4
FLATHEAD	15832	14697	1135	7.2
GALLATIN	15162	14713	449	3.0
GARFIELD	809	794	15	1.9
GLACIER	4056	3877	179	4.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	425	393	32	7.5
GRANITE	1073	997	76	7.1
HILL	7254	7001	253	3.5
JEFFERSON	1853	1741	112	6.0
JUDITH BASIN	1109	1066	43	3.9
LAKE	6361	6013	348	5.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	16912	16293	619	3.7
LIBERTY	967	929	38	3.9
LINCOLN	7282	6630	652	9.0
MC CONE	1185	1154	31	2.6
MADISON	2195	2092	103	4.7
MEAGHER	899	856	43	4.8
MINERAL	1457	1360	97	6.7
MISSOULA	25649	24486	1163	4.5
MUSSELSHELL	1541	1464	77	5.0
PARK	5025	4701	324	6.4
PETROLEUM	299	282	17	5.7
PHILLIPS	2212	2118	94	4.2
PONDERA	2930	2767	163	5.6
POWDER RIVER	1147	1122	25	2.2
POWELL	2669	2534	135	5.1
PRAIRIE	815	791	24	2.9
RAVALLI	5934	5544	390	6.6
RICHLAND	3758	3614	144	3.8
ROOSEVELT	3813	3639	174	4.6
ROSEBUD	2662	2577	85	3.2
SANDERS	3126	2963	163	5.2
SHERIDAN	2196	2116	80	3.6
SILVER BOW	16327	15577	750	4.6
STILLWATER	1757	1673	84	4.8
SWEET GRASS	1549	1512	37	2.4
TETON	2416	2291	125	5.2
TOOLE	2407	2269	138	5.7
TREASURE	448	437	11	2.5
VALLEY	4943	4750	193	3.9
WHEATLAND	1169	1093	76	6.5
WIBAUX	631	609	22	3.5

1971 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	278513	265011	13502	4.8
CASCADE	30006	28523	1483	4.9
YELLOWSTONE	36503	34912	1591	4.4
BEAVERHEAD	3376	3248	128	3.8
BIG HORN	3759	3530	229	6.1
BLAINE	2420	2274	146	6.0
BROADWATER	1051	1023	28	2.7
CARBON	2781	2638	143	5.1
CARTER	886	869	17	1.9
CHOUTEAU	2750	2671	79	2.9
CUSTER	4754	4570	184	3.9
DANIELS	1192	1161	31	2.6
DAWSON	4548	4381	167	3.7
DEER LODGE	6051	5695	356	5.9
FALLON	1584	1536	48	3.0
FERGUS	4863	4673	190	3.9
FLATHEAD	14623	13612	1011	6.9
GALLATIN	14061	13659	402	2.9
GARFIELD	812	793	19	2.3
GLACIER	3980	3773	207	5.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	447	419	28	6.3
GRANITE	1083	978	105	9.7
HILL	6697	6434	263	3.9
JEFFERSON	1866	1784	82	4.4
JUDITH BASIN	1142	1106	36	3.2
LAKE	5491	5140	351	6.4
LEWIS AND CLARK	16122	15486	636	3.9
LIBERTY	980	949	31	3.2
LINCOLN	7176	6520	656	9.1
MC CONE	1253	1220	33	2.6
MADISON	2161	2033	128	5.9
MEAGHER	886	853	33	3.7
MINERAL	1363	1277	86	6.3
MISSOULA	23924	22896	1028	4.3
MUSSELSHELL	1527	1451	76	5.0
PARK	4964	4682	282	5.7
PETROLEUM	334	316	18	5.4
PHILLIPS	2161	2066	95	4.4
PONDERA	2802	2659	143	5.1
POWDER RIVER	1243	1219	24	1.9
POWELL	2582	2460	122	4.7
PRAIRIE	822	785	37	4.5
RAVALLI	5568	5188	380	6.8
RICHLAND	3512	3361	151	4.3
ROOSEVELT	3620	3404	216	6.0
ROSEBUD	2738	2657	81	3.0
SANDERS	2993	2828	165	5.5
SHERIDAN	2121	2039	82	3.9
SILVER BOW	16019	15018	1001	6.2
STILLWATER	1838	1733	105	5.7
SWEET GRASS	1524	1494	30	2.0
TETON	2393	2308	85	3.6
TOOLE	2463	2310	153	6.2
TREASURE	434	420	14	3.2
VALLEY	4489	4266	223	5.0
WHEATLAND	1177	1131	46	3.9
WIBAUX	605	585	20	3.3

1970 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	273021	261171	11850	4.3
CASCADE	28653	27470	1183	4.1
YELLOWSTONE	35295	33812	1483	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	3367	3237	130	3.9
BIG HORN	3664	3496	168	4.6
BLAINE	2427	2303	124	5.1
BROADWATER	1028	998	30	2.9
CARBON	2783	2646	137	4.9
CARTER	921	891	30	3.3
CHOUTEAU	2763	2705	58	2.1
CUSTER	4837	4684	153	3.2
DANIELS	1191	1153	38	3.2
DAWSON	4689	4552	137	2.9
DEER LODGE	5877	5734	143	2.4
FALLON	1611	1566	45	2.8
FERGUS	4867	4687	180	3.7
FLATHEAD	14209	13209	1000	7.0
GALLATIN	13689	13317	372	2.7
GARFIELD	828	816	12	1.4
GLACIER	4016	3785	231	5.8
GOLDEN VALLEY	463	438	25	5.4
GRANITE	1097	1029	68	6.2
HILL	6551	6291	260	4.0
JEFFERSON	1984	1897	87	4.4
JUDITH BASIN	1156	1133	23	2.0
LAKE	5144	4800	344	6.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	15725	15185	540	3.4
LIBERTY	990	957	33	3.3
LINCOLN	7275	6628	647	8.9
MC CONE	1263	1239	24	1.9
MADISON	2172	2063	109	5.0
MEAGHER	911	876	35	3.8
MINERAL	1283	1203	80	6.2
MISSOULA	23512	22398	1114	4.7
MUSSELSHELL	1519	1443	76	5.0
PARK	4872	4646	226	4.6
PETROLEUM	342	332	10	2.9
PHILLIPS	2195	2103	92	4.2
PONDERA	2824	2720	104	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1268	1250	18	1.4
POWELL	2510	2390	120	4.8
PRAIRIE	809	785	24	3.0
RAVALLI	5470	5101	369	6.7
RICHLAND	3616	3487	129	3.6
ROOSEVELT	3660	3447	213	5.8
ROSEBUD	2690	2606	84	3.1
SANDERS	2686	2526	160	6.0
SHERIDAN	2160	2088	72	3.3
SILVER BOW	15516	14904	612	3.9
STILLWATER	1766	1699	67	3.8
SWEET GRASS	1427	1407	20	1.4
TETON	2385	2319	66	2.8
TOOLE	2398	2299	99	4.1
TREASURE	441	427	14	3.2
VALLEY	4420	4245	175	4.0
WHEATLAND	1204	1166	38	3.2
WIBAUX	602	583	19	3.2

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1980

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

Feb. 1981

(In Thousands)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	354.8	356.4	362.9	370.7	377.1	394.7	390.4	393.8	381.5	372.2	368.4	364.7	374.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	329.9	332.6	339.5	347.2	357.6	370.9	366.3	372.7	363.0	353.7	348.3	342.1	352.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	20.8	22.6	27.2	33.4	34.4	39.2	42.0	44.9	35.0	29.8	25.6	22.0	31.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.9	23.8	23.4	23.5	19.5	23.8	24.1	21.1	18.5	18.5	20.1	22.6	22.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.0*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*5.2*	*6.0*	*6.2*	*5.4*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*5.5*	*6.2*	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*6.1*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*5.9*	*6.0*	[illegible]
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	*274.0*	*273.0*	*274.6*	*276.2*	*283.0*	*290.1*	*280.2*	*284.1*	*284.9*	*283.2*	*282.5*	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANUFACTURING	*25.5*	*24.7*	*24.2*	*21.6*	*22.4*	*23.6*	*22.7*	*23.5*	*23.4*	*23.8*	*23.9*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	*16.4*	*15.9*	*15.6*	*13.1*	*13.5*	*14.7*	*13.7*	*14.5*	*14.5*	*14.2*	*14.5*	*14.3*	[illegible]
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*10.0*	*9.7*	*9.3*	*6.7*	*7.1*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*9.0*	*9.2*	*9.1*	*9.4*	*9.5*	[illegible]
33 Primary Metal Industries	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	[illegible]
Other Durable Goods	*3.2*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.2*	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	*9.1*	*8.8*	*8.6*	*8.5*	*8.8*	*9.0*	*9.0*	*9.2*	*8.9*	*9.6*	*9.4*	*9.3*	[illegible]
20 Food and Kindred Products	*4.2*	*4.1*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*4.6*	*4.2*	*4.1*	[illegible]
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	[illegible]
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*.8*	*.8*	*.8*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*1.0*	[illegible]
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	[illegible]
MINING	*8.2*	*8.0*	*8.4*	*8.3*	*8.5*	*8.6*	*6.6*	*6.8*	*6.5*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*7.7*	[illegible]
10 Metal Mining	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*.6*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*1.6*	[illegible]
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.5*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.3*	[illegible]
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.8*	[illegible]
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*11.6*	*11.3*	*11.5*	*13.2*	*14.9*	*16.3*	*16.9*	*17.2*	*17.0*	*16.7*	*16.3*	*13.6*	*14.7*
15 General Building Contractors	*4.1*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.4*	*4.9*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*5.8*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*4.7*	*4.9*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*2.2*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*3.3*	*4.1*	*4.7*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.1*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*3.0*	*3.9*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*5.4*	*4.9*	*5.0*	*5.5*	*5.9*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.2*	*5.9*	*5.9*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*22.5*	*22.5*	*22.5*	*22.6*	*23.1*	*23.1*	*23.5*	*23.2*	*23.3*	*23.4*	*23.1*	*23.2*	[illegible]
40 Railroad Transportation	*7.0*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*7.1*	*6.8*	*7.2*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*6.9*	*6.9*	[illegible]
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.5*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.5*	*6.5*	[illegible]
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas, Sanitary Services	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.3*	*9.4*	*9.5*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*9.9*	*9.9*	*9.8*	*9.9*	*9.8*	*9.6*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*70.4*	*69.8*	*70.3*	*71.6*	*73.1*	*73.9*	*73.4*	*74.2*	*73.5*	*72.1*	*72.2*	*72.6*	*72.3*
Wholesale Trade	*17.3*	*17.3*	*17.5*	*17.5*	*17.4*	*17.4*	*17.6*	*17.7*	*17.6*	*17.7*	*17.8*	*17.8*	*17.5*
Retail Trade	*53.1*	*52.4*	*52.8*	*54:3*	*55.7*	*56.4*	*55.4*	*56.5*	*55.9*	*54.4*	*54.4*	*54.8*	*54.7*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*8.4*	*8.1*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*7.9*	*8.1*	*8.6*	[illegible]
54 Food Stores	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*7.8*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.7*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*7.8*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.9*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*18.3*	*18.3*	*18.6*	*19.8*	*20.6*	*21.6*	*21.0*	*21.4*	*21.0*	*20.0*	*19.7*	*19.7*	*20.0*
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn.,Misc.	*10.9*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.8*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*10.8*	*10.9*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*11.5*	*10.9*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.6*	*12.6*	*12.7*	*12.8*	*12.8*	*13.0*	*13.0*	*13.1*	*13.0*	*12.9*	*12.8*	*12.8*	*12.8*
SERVICES	*53.4*	*54.0*	*54.5*	*55.3*	*55.9*	*57.6*	*57.4*	*57.8*	*57.4*	*56.3*	*56.0*	*55.9*	*55.9*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*6.0*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.1*	*6.2*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.6*
72 Personal Services	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*17.8*	*17.9*	*18.0*	*18.1*	*18.0*	*18.6*	*18.7*	*18.7*	*18.7*	*18.5*	*18.7*	*18.8*	*18.4*
Other Services	*27.0*	*27.4*	*27.6*	*28.1*	*28.7*	*28.6*	*28.4*	*28.7*	*28.9*	*28.8*	*28.6*	*28.3*	*28.3*
GOVERNMENT	*69.7*	*70.1*	*70.6*	*70.6*	*72.3*	*74.4*	*66.7*	*66.2*	*70.6*	*71.1*	*71.7*	*71.4*	*70.8*
91 Federal Government	*12.6*	*12.5*	*12.6*	*12.9*	*13.7*	*14.3*	*16.1*	*16.2*	*15.6*	*14.4*	*13.9*	*13.5*	*14.1*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.2*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*6.9*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.2*	*7.9*
92 Other State Government	*10.6*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.6*	*10.6*	*11.4*	*11.6*	*11.4*	*11.1*	*11.0*	*10.9*	*10.7*	*10.9*
93 Local Education	*24.7*	*25.0*	*25.3*	*24.7*	*25.2*	*25.1*	*16.6*	*18.0*	*20.7*	*23.1*	*24.6*	*24.7*	*23.1*
93 Other Local Government	*13.6*	*13.7*	*13.6*	*14.0*	*14.4*	*15.6*	*15.4*	*15.7*	*15.2*	*14.4*	*14.1*	*14.3*	[illegible]

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis,
Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

BEST AVA

MONTANA

ANNUAL STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE REPORT FOR 1979

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

Feb. 1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	348.6	349.2	353.7	364.2	373.0	391.6	388.5	391.2	381.0	371.1	365.3	362.6	370.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	321.0	324.6	331.1	343.8	356.0	371.2	370.9	375.4	367.3	357.2	349.7	343.8	351.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	21.3	23.2	27.8	34.2	35.3	40.2	43.0	46.0	35.9	30.5	26.2	22.6	32.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.6	24.6	22.6	20.4	17.0	20.4	17.6	15.8	13.7	13.9	15.6	18.8	19.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	7.9	7.1	6.4	5.6	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.9	[illegible]	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) 3/	268.3	268.1	271.1	277.4	285.3	294.1	[illegible]	295.6	291.3	290.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANUFACTURING	25.9	27.1	26.0	26.6	26.0	27.4	27.6	28.4	28.2	[illegible]	25.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	17.0	18.1	17.1	17.6	17.5	18.4	18.7	19.7	18.8	18.6	16.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Lumber and Wood Products	10.9	11.7	10.5	10.5	12.3	11.5	[illegible]	13.0	12.6	11.7	11.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
33 Primary Metal Industries	4.1	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.6	3.7	[illegible]
Other Durable Goods	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.4	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	8.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	[illegible]
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	[illegible]
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
MINING	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	[illegible]
10 Metal Mining	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	[illegible]
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	[illegible]
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	11.2	10.8	11.8	13.8	16.5	18.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	18.6	[illegible]	14.9	15.6
15 General Building Contractors	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.1	3.1	4.0
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.4	4.3	5.0	6.0	6.2	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.2	6.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	21.8	21.8	22.0	22.1	23.1	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.0	23.1	23.1	[illegible]
40 Railroad Transportation	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.3	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.6	[illegible]	7.4
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
48 & 49 Commun.,Electric,Gas, Sanitary Services	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	69.9	69.1	70.4	72.6	74.4	76.7	74.8	75.8	75.1	74.0	74.1	74.0	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.1	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.2	17.8	17.9	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.8	[illegible]
Retail Trade	53.6	53.0	53.8	55.5	56.9	58.6	57.0	57.9	57.4	56.2	56.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54 Food Stores	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.1	8.0	7.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
55 Automobile Dealers, Gasoline Stations	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58 Eating and Drinking Places	18.1	18.0	18.9	19.3	20.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20.0	19.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
52,57,59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm Equip.,Furn., Misc.	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.8	[illegible]
SERVICES	51.7	51.8	52.4	53.9	54.6	56.7	58.0	58.0	56.1	54.5	53.6	53.8	54.2
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.5
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
80 Medical and other Health Services	17.1	17.0	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.7	17.7	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.6	17.8	17.5
Other Services	26.3	26.6	26.9	27.8	28.2	28.7	28.0	27.6	28.4	27.7	27.4	27.4	27.6
GOVERNMENT	69.3	68.6	69.0	70.0	71.2	70.2	68.8	68.6	71.8	70.8	70.9	71.6	70.1
91 Federal Government	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.7	13.5	15.1	15.8	15.9	15.3	14.0	13.7	13.1	13.9
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9
92 Other State Government	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.8
93 Local Education	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.4	21.3	18.2	18.1	21.6	24.0	24.6	25.3	22.8
93 Other Local Government	13.4	12.9	12.9	13.7	14.0	17.0	17.2	17.0	18.5	14.2	14.0	14.2	14.7

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

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Feb. 1981

(In thousands)

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.*	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	336.9	339.5	350.7	361.7	369.0	388.0	393.8	395.3	383.4	369.7	365.3	362.8	368.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	309.6	313.1	323.6	339.9	350.1	364.0	372.0	375.0	365.6	353.0	345.2	341.0	346.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.0	23.9	28.6	35.1	36.1	41.2	44.1	47.2	36.8	31.1	26.9	23.1	33.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.3	26.4	27.1	21.8	18.9	24.0	21.8	20.3	17.8	16.7	20.1	21.8	22.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	8.1	7.8	[illegible]	6.0	5.1	6.2	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.0	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Establishment Basis) 3/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	288.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANUFACTURING	22.7	23.0	24.6	26.0	26.7	28.8	27.5	27.1	27.3	27.2	27.1	25.6	[illegible]
Durable Goods	16.2	16.4	16.1	16.4	17.0	19.6	18.4	18.6	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.0	[illegible]
24 Lumber and Wood Products	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.7	10.9	11.0	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.0	[illegible]
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Durable Goods	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.0	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	7.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.3	[illegible]
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	5.2	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.1	[illegible]
27 Printing and Publishing	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	[illegible]
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	[illegible]
Other Nondurable Goods	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	[illegible]
MINING	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.3	[illegible]
10 Metal Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	[illegible]
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	[illegible]
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	12.2	12.2	13.1	16.1	17.6	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.6	18.1	17.0	14.8	16.6
15 General Building Contractors	4.2	4.1	4.4	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.2	5.5
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.7	5.6	5.5	4.7	3.6	4.7
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.7	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.4	6.0	6.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.2	22.4	23.1	22.8	22.6	22.6	[illegible]
40 Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9
41-47 Transportation, Except Railroad	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.7
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64.6	65.1	67.3	69.1	71.4	73.9	75.2	76.9	76.6	74.4	74.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	15.6	15.5	15.7	16.3	16.6	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.3	16.2	16.5
Retail Trade	49.3	49.9	51.5	53.3	54.9	57.0	58.1	59.8	59.5	57.5	57.7	58.0	[illegible]
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.4	9.9	8.5
54 Food Stores	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.3	8.1	7.5
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.2	8.1	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9
58 Eating and Drinking Places	16.9	17.2	18.1	19.2	20.1	21.0	21.3	22.1	22.0	20.6	20.2	19.1	[illegible]
52,57,59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Eqpt., Furn., Misc.	9.5	9.9	10.7	10.4	10.7	11.1	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.7	10.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.2
SERVICES	49.0	49.1	49.8	51.5	52.2	54.2	55.2	55.2	55.5	53.3	52.6	53.1	[illegible]
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.3	7.6	8.0	8.1	7.5	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.6
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
80 Medical and other Health Services	16.5	16.6	16.8	17.2	17.3	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.1
Other Services	24.4	24.2	24.6	25.8	26.1	26.6	27.1	27.0	27.7	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.1
GOVERNMENT	71.0	71.7	71.9	71.9	72.4	72.0	71.2	71.0	72.9	71.5	71.0	70.8	71.7
91 Federal Government	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	13.0	13.8	15.3	15.6	15.7	13.7	13.2	12.8	13.6
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	[illegible]
92 Other State Government	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.1
93 Local Education	24.6	25.4	25.6	25.5	25.5	23.2	21.1	18.6	22.1	24.6	24.9	25.1	23.8
93 Other Local Government	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.9	14.2	15.4	16.2	17.3	15.6	14.0	13.7	13.7	14.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
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INDUSTRY	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	316.4	318.9	327.7	336.7	344.0	360.5	365.0	375.1	362.3	346.2	343.6	343.6	345.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	290.8	293.4	302.4	314.4	323.6	339.0	343.8	354.3	343.2	327.0	322.4	321.7	323.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.6	24.8	29.9	37.0	38.1	43.3	46.2	49.3	38.4	32.5	27.9	23.9	34.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.6	25.5	25.3	22.3	20.4	21.5	21.2	20.8	19.1	19.2	21.2	21.9	22.0
Percent of Labor Force Unadjusted2/	8.1	8.0	[illegible]	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.4
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	6.8	6.1	6.6	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.4
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)3/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANUFACTURING	22.2	24.0	23.6	23.6	24.6	25.8	24.9	26.2	26.4	26.1	25.8	25.8	25.1
Durable Goods	16.1	15.3	15.1	15.2	16.1	17.1	16.0	17.2	17.4	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.8	[illegible]	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.1	9.6
33 Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Other Durable Goods	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.8
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	[illegible]	1.5	1.5
MINING	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	4.9	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.1
10 Metal Mining	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
12 & 14 Bitum, Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.6
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	10.6	11.5	12.5	14.3	16.7	17.4	18.3	19.1	19.4	17.4	16.7	15.2	15.7
15 General Building Contractors	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.6
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	6.6	5.4	6.0	5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.9	20.5	20.8	20.6	21.0	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.3
40 Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	61.8	61.6	63.0	65.2	67.7	69.4	69.0	70.6	70.7	67.7	68.1	69.6	67.0
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8
Retail Trade	46.9	46.7	47.9	49.5	51.8	53.3	53.0	54.6	54.6	51.7	52.1	53.8	51.2
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.4	9.1	8.0
54 Food Stores	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.5	6.9
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	15.2	15.5	16.3	17.4	18.7	19.4	19.4	20.0	20.0	18.2	18.1	18.2	18.0
52, 57, 59 Bldg.,Mat., Farm [illegible], Furn., Misc.	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.6	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.1	[illegible]	9.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.2
SERVICES	46.4	47.0	47.5	48.8	49.2	51.3	50.8	51.6	52.2	49.2	49.0	49.9	49.4
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	5.1	[illegible]	5.3	5.5	5.7	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.4	6.0	5.6	[illegible]	6.2
72 Personal Services	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
80 Medical and other Health Services	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.6	15.9	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.2	15.7
Other Services	24.0	24.5	24.8	25.3	25.2	25.5	24.6	25.1	25.8	24.7	24.9	25.4	25.1
GOVERNMENT	66.7	[illegible]	67.7	67.5	68.3	70.3	70.3	74.3	73.0	71.6	71.6	71.8	70.0
91 Federal Government	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.1	13.0	14.1	15.4	15.6	15.0	14.0	13.5	13.1	13.6
92 State Colleges and Universities	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9
92 Other State Government	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.1	10.4	11.3	11.1
93 Local Education	21.8	22.5	22.6	22.4	21.4	21.8	20.2	22.6	23.7	23.8	25.0	25.0	22.6
93 Other Local Government	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	13.4	14.6	14.6	15.2	13.9	13.7	13.7	13.5	13.6

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes nonagricultural self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

Produced in cooperation, with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Research and Analysis,
Employment Security Division, Helena, Montana.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

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GREAT FALLS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report

(In Thousands)

1980 Feb. 1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	33.0	33.0	33.6	33.5	34.3	34.8	35.3	35.5	34.8	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.5	30.7	31.4	31.4	32.4	32.1	32.6	33.1	32.7	31.8	31.7	31.5	31.8
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.9	1.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.6	7.7	7.8	6.8	6.0	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.9
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.7	7.5	7.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.9
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	28.8	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.8	29.3	29.4	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.5	29.3	29.3
Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Contract Construction	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.5
Wholesale Trade	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services and Mining	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
Government	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.1	5.8
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
State Government	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) number.

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1979

Feb. 1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	33.3	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.4	35.1	35.0	36.0	34.5	33.3	33.2	32.9	33.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	30.2	30.4	31.0	31.7	32.5	32.9	32.9	33.1	32.8	31.9	31.4	31.0	31.8
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	.9	1.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*9.4*	*8.3*	*7.5*	*6.5*	*5.5*	*6.2*	*6,0*	*5.5*	*4.8*	*4.1*	*5.4*	*5.7*	*6.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.6*	*7.3*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*6.6*	*5.8*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*5.7*	*4.7*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*6.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	*28.8*	*28.7*	*29.2*	*29.7*	*30.3*	*31.0*	*30.4*	*30.5*	*30.6*	*29.9*	*29.6*	*29.2*	*29.8*
Manufacturing	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.7*
Contract Construction	*1.4*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.8*	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.2*	*2.0*	*1.6*	*1.9*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*9.3*	*9.3*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.7*	*9.9*	*9.8*	*9.9*	*9.9*	*9.6*	*9.7*	*9.9*	*9.7*
Wholesale Trade	*2.7*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*2.8*
Retail Trade	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.0*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*6.9*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*
Services and Mining	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.8*
Government	*6.0*	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*5.7*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*5.6*	*5.8*
Federal Government	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*
State and Local Government	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.9*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

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(CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA)

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(In Thousands)

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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	32.2	32.4	33.2	33.9	34.5	36.2	35.1	35.8	35.4	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.4	29.7	30.6	31.9	32.6	33.4	32.8	33.5	33.2	32.4	31.8	31.6	31.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	.9	1.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4
Persons of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*8.7*	*8.4*	*7.8*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*7.6*	*6.6*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*5.8*	*7.3*	*7.6*	*7.0*
Persons of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*7.0*	*7.5*	*7.1*	*6.2*	*6.5*	*7.3*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*7.1*	*6.4*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3] (Establishment Data)	*28.4*	*28.5*	*29.0*	*29.9*	*30.4*	*31.0*	*30.2*	*31.0*	*31.1*	*30.5*	*30.1*	*30.1*	*30.0*
Manufacturing	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.7*	*1.8*
Contract Construction	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.6*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.4*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.9*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*9.3*	*9.3*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.9*	*10.0*	*10.1*	*10.1*	*10.0*	*9.9*	*10.1*	*9.8*
Wholesale Trade	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.6*
Retail Trade	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*6.9*	*7.0*	*7.3*	*7.3*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.3*	*7.2*	*7.3*	*7.1*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*
Services and Mining	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.8*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.6*
Government	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*6.2*	*5.5*	*5.8*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*
Federal Government	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*
State and Local Government	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*3.7*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.1*

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

[3] *1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*

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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	31.4	31.5	32.2	32.3	32.7	34.2	34.3	34.5	34.8	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	29.0	29.4	30.0	30.4	30.8	32.1	32.2	32.4	32.7	31.8	31.9	31.6	31.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	.9	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.7*	*6.8*	*7.0*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*6.0*	*6.2*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.3*	*5.9*	*6.6*	*6.4*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.2*	*6.0*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.8*	*5.2*	*6.4*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.9*	*6.1*	*6.5*	*6.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	*27.7*	*28.1*	*28.6*	*28.6*	*29.1*	*30.1*	*29.3*	*30.0*	*30.8*	*29.7*	*29.7*	*29.8*	*29.3*
Manufacturing	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.4*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*
Contract Construction	*1.6*	*1.7*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*1.9*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*1.7*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*8.8*	*8.7*	*8.8*	*9.2*	*9.4*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*10.0*	*10.0*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*10.1*	*9.5*
Wholesale Trade	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.5*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.6*
Retail Trade	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*6.8*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*7.4*	*6.9*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*
Services and Mining	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.0*	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*6.6*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*
Government	*6.0*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*6.2*
Federal Government	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*	*1.9*
State and Local Government	*4.1*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.5*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.3*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*

3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

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BILLINGS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1979

Feb. 1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	53.2	53.0	53.0	54.2	54.8	57.2	56.0	57.0	56.3	55.7	55.7	55.3	55.1
EMPLOYED PERSONS	50.0	50.3	50.6	52.1	53.1	55.0	54.2	55.3	54.8	54.2	54.0	53.3	53.1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*6.0*	*5.1*	*4.5*	*3.8*	*3.1*	*3.8*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*3.1*	*3.7*	*3.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*4.5*	*4.1*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.5*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.3*	*3.4*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS 3/ (Establishment Data)	*45.2*	*45.0*	*45.4*	*46.5*	*47.1*	*48.5*	*47.6*	*48.6*	*48.6*	*48.4*	*48.4*	*47.8*	*47.2*
Manufacturing	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.8*	*4.6*	*4.5*	*4.4*
Contract Construction	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.2*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.9*	*2.9*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*3.2*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*2.7*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*4.6*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*4.7*	*4.8*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*15.3*	*15.3*	*15.3*	*15.7*	*15.9*	*16.0*	*16.1*	*16.3*	*16.3*	*15.9*	*16.3*	*16.3*	*15.9*
Wholesale Trade	*5.1*	*5.1*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.4*
Retail Trade	*10.2*	*10.2*	*10.2*	*10.5*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*10.4*	*10.7*	*10.8*	*10.5*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*
Services and Mining	*9.2*	*9.2*	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.7*	*10.1*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.8*	*9.7*	*9.6*
Government	*7.7*	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.9*	*7.3*	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.5*	*7.4*	*7.6*
Federal Government	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.5*
State and Local Government	*6.3*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.3*	*6.1*	*6.4*	*5.8*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.0*	*6.0*	*5.9*	*6.1*

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*
2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) number.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*
3/ *1972 Standard Industrial Classification.*
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(YELLOWSTONE COUNTY, MONTANA)

Annual Labor Force Report
(In Thousands)

1980

Feb. 1981

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	54.9	55.1	55.4	55.5	56.1	58.5	57.8	58.2	57.7	57.2	57.0	57.3	56.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	52.0	52.2	52.5	53.0	54.0	55.6	54.9	55.6	55.4	55.0	54.8	54.7	54.1
Persons Employed In Agriculture	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*5.3*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*4.4*	*3.8*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*4.5*	*4.0*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*4.5*	*4.6*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted	*3.9*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*5.3*	*4.9*	*4.8*	*4.5*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.6*
NON FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/													
(Establishment Data)	*45.9*	*45.8*	*45.9*	*47.0*	*47.4*	*48.7*	*47.9*	*48.2*	*48.6*	*48.6*	*48.4*	*47.9*	*47.5*
Manufacturing	*4.3*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.0*	*4.5*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.2*
Contract Construction	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.6*	*2.4*	*2.4*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*4.6*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*4.8*	*4.8*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*15.6*	*15.6*	*15.6*	*15.9*	*16.0*	*16.4*	*16.4*	*16.4*	*16.2*	*16.0*	*16.1*	*16.3*	*16.0*
Wholesale Trade	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.6*	*5.5*	*5.5*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*5.7*
Retail Trade	*10.1*	*10.0*	*10.0*	*10.4*	*10.4*	*10.5*	*10.5*	*10.5*	*10.5*	*10.2*	*10.4*	*10.6*	*10.3*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*
Services and Mining	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.7*	*9.8*	*10.1*	*10.6*	*10.4*	*10.4*	*10.5*	*10.3*	*10.2*	*10.1*	*10.1*
Government	*7.6*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.8*	*7.4*	*7.4*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*7.9*	*7.8*	*7.7*
Federal Government	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
State and Local Government	*6.1*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*6.2*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*6.2*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*
3/ 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

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	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	ANN. AVG.
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	50.4	50.4	51.6	52.0	52.8	55.1	54.6	55.1	55.8	54.4	54.6	54.6	53.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	47.2	47.4	48.3	49.7	50.7	52.4	52.2	52.8	53.7	52.7	52.1	52.1	50.9
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*6.4*	*5.9*	*6.3*	*4.4*	*4.0*	*4.9*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*3.7*	*3.1*	*4.6*	*4.7*	*4.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*4.9*	*4.9*	*5.5*	*4.5*	*4.7*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*4.6*	*4.4*	*3.9*	*5.1*	*4.6*	*4.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS[3] (Establishment Data)	*43.1*	*43.0*	*43.5*	*44.2*	*44.8*	*46.3*	*45.7*	*46.4*	*47.9*	*47.1*	*46.7*	*46.9*	*45.5*
Manufacturing	*4.1*	*4.1*	*3.9*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.4*	*4.3*	*4.3*	*4.2*
Contract Construction	*1.9*	*1.8*	*2.0*	*2.5*	*2.8*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*3.0*	*2.7*	*2.4*	*2.6*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*4.1*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*14.4*	*14.4*	*14.6*	*14.9*	*15.1*	*15.4*	*15.6*	*16.0*	*16.2*	*15.8*	*15.8*	*16.2*	*15.4*
Wholesale Trade	*4.9*	*4.9*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*5.1*
Retail Trade	*9.5*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.9*	*10.1*	*10.4*	*10.4*	*10.7*	*10.8*	*10.7*	*10.8*	*11.0*	*10.3*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*
Services and Mining	*8.6*	*8.6*	*8.9*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.6*	*9.9*	*9.6*	*9.5*	*9.6*	*9.3*
Government	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*8.0*	*7.0*	*7.1*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.5*	*7.6*	*7.7*
Federal Government	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*
State and Local	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.7*	*6.3*	*6.1*	*6.5*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*6.2*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.2*

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[1] Estimates based on National Household Sample. Census and Other Relationships: includes self-employed, unpaid family and domestic workers.
[2] Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	48.1	48.3	49.1	49.5	50.1	51.8	51.9	52.7	52.9	51.5	51.8	52.3	50.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	45.1	45.4	46.3	47.1	47.8	49.5	49.6	50.4	50.7	49.2	49.5	49.9	48.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*6.2*	*6.0*	*5.6*	*4.8*	*4.6*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.4*	*4.4*	*4.6*	*4.8*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.9*	*5.0*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*5.4*	*4.0*	*4.6*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*5.2*	*4.8*	*4.3*	*4.8*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS3/ (Establishment Data)	*40.7*	*41.1*	*41.9*	*42.2*	*42.9*	*44.1*	*44.0*	*44.4*	*45.3*	*44.5*	*44.7*	*45.0*	*43.4*
Manufacturing	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*4.1*	*4.1*	*4.2*	*4.3*	*4.5*	*4.3*	*4.2*	*4.1*
Contract Construction	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*3.1*	*3.1*	*2.6*	*2.5*	*2.4*	*2.5*
Transportation and Public Utilities	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.6*	*3.7*	*3.9*	*4.0*	*3.9*	*3.8*	*4.0*	*4.0*	*3.8*
Wholesale and Retail Trade	*13.4*	*13.3*	*13.7*	*13.9*	*14.2*	*14.5*	*14.3*	*14.4*	*14.6*	*14.5*	*14.8*	*15.2*	*14.2*
Wholesale Trade	*4.6*	*4.6*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*4.9*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*
Retail Trade	*8.8*	*8.7*	*9.0*	*9.1*	*9.4*	*9.6*	*9.3*	*9.4*	*9.6*	*9.6*	*9.8*	*10.2*	*9.4*
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	*1.9*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.1*	*2.0*	*2.0*
Services and Mining	*8.1*	*8.3*	*8.3*	*8.7*	*8.7*	*8.8*	*8.8*	*8.9*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.9*	*8.7*
Government	*7.8*	*8.1*	*8.2*	*8.0*	*8.0*	*8.2*	*8.1*	*7.7*	*8.3*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*8.1*
Federal Government	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*
State and Local	*6.4*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.2*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*6.7*	*6.9*	*6.7*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.
2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) number. *Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.*
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MONTANA

HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES BY MONTHS

Average Hours and Earnings in Private, Nonagricultural Industries 1980 (1)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
TOTAL PRIVATE	$232.60	$224.93	$234.24	$232.23	$234.15	$234.97	$238.82	$239.47	$241.60	$246.66	$241.89	$247.75	$237.26
MANUFACTURING	383.63	355.75	391.30	371.70	381.00	388.94	375.90	377.09	375.68	393.72	372.20	388.20	379.30
Durable Goods	414.01	394.70	389.82	375.46	397.34	415.87	391.42	396.88	392.70	437.60	393.12	426.27	402.74
Primary Metal Industries	411.10	403.34	407.08	427.99	417.99	411.67	467.39	465.26	399.38	380.39	448.57	375.45	419.54
Nondurable Goods	343.54	279.17	357.73	358.26	355.68	340.97	346.88	342.72	345.51	326.42	335.34	324.28	338.24
Food and Kindred Products	280.67	286.01	306.90	298.15	306.91	281.67	282.66	283.98	313.95	255.84	269.60	243.49	284.19
MINING	441.60	445.52	410.62	416.09	408.88	428.64	434.40	437.55	433.41	429.84	438.89	442.33	434.40
Metal Mining	428.05	413.82	388.30	398.31	396.01	399.28	529.34	529.34	577.90	577.90	446.49	400.03	454.58
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	369.63	372.11	367.37	377.85	383.72	392.83	407.32	405.11	416.34	412.00	411.86	417.36	394.98
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	333.13	333.32	346.96	334.65	336.23	332.20	331.78	335.62	356.53	361.18	364.93	357.79	343.63
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	367.73	361.61	396.55	361.37	363.34	358.63	361.08	363.80	412.90	413.77	416.50	388.33	380.74
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	167.59	167.26	183.48	190.63	195.17	182.38	193.80	193.57	195.05	196.84	188.91	196.99	187.82
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	157.43	156.37	163.15	158.73	157.45	162.96	162.84	161.98	159.65	160.48	166.07	159.46	160.69
SERVICES	150.93	150.72	150.33	148.68	140.68	153.87	158.30	158.20	159.46	160.72	155.75	159.35	153.72

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
TOTAL PRIVATE	36.4	35.2	36.6	36.4	36.7	36.6	37.2	37.3	37.4	37.6	37.1	37.2	36.5
MANUFACTURING	45.4	42.2	43.0	41.3	43.1	43.8	42.0	42.9	45.1	45.1	42.2	42.8	43.2
Durable Goods	47.1	44.1	43.8	40.9	44.1	45.7	42.5	44.0	47.6	48.3	43.2	43.9	44.6
Primary Metal Industries	41.4	40.7	40.7	40.8	41.1	40.8	43.6	43.0	35.5	32.1	37.6	32.2	39.1
Nondurable Goods	42.1	38.4	41.5	42.0	41.6	40.4	41.1	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.5	41.1	40.9
Food and Kindred Products	44.2	43.4	45.4	44.5	45.2	41.0	42.0	41.7	45.5	39.3	40.0	41.2	42.8
MINING	46.0	46.7	49.0	49.3	47.6	49.1	53.3	54.9	46.8	43.2	45.2	44.5	48.0
Metal Mining	35.0	33.4	35.3	35.5	36.6	36.8	40.5	40.5	40.3	40.3	36.3	36.3	37.2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	37.0	37.1	36.7	37.3	37.4	37.7	39.7	39.6	40.5	40.0	40.9	41.2	38.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	42.6	42.3	43.1	42.2	42.4	42.7	42.7	42.7	44.2	43.1	43.6	42.9	42.9
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	50.1	49.4	51.3	48.9	49.3	50.3	50.5	49.7	54.4	49.2	49.0	46.9	49.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	31.8	30.3	33.3	33.8	34.3	33.1	34.3	34.2	34.4	34.9	34.1	34.2	33.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	34.6	33.7	33.5	33.7	33.5	33.6	34.5	34.1	33.4	34.0	34.1	34.0	33.9
SERVICES	35.1	34.1	34.4	34.1	33.9	34.5	35.1	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.0	35.1	34.7

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
TOTAL PRIVATE	6.39	6.39	6.40	6.38	6.38	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.46	6.56	6.52	6.66	6.45
MANUFACTURING	8.45	8.43	9.10	9.00	8.84	8.88	8.95	8.79	8.33	8.73	8.82	9.07	8.78
Durable Goods	8.79	8.95	8.90	9.30	9.01	9.10	9.21	9.02	8.25	9.06	9.10	9.71	9.03
Primary Metal Industries	9.93	9.91	10.00	10.49	10.17	10.09	10.72	10.82	11.25	11.85	11.93	11.66	10.73
Nondurable Goods	8.16	7.27	8.62	8.53	8.55	8.44	8.44	8.40	8.51	8.12	8.28	7.89	8.27
Food and Kindred Products	6.35	6.59	6.76	6.70	6.79	6.87	6.73	6.81	6.90	6.51	6.74	5.91	6.64
MINING	9.60	9.54	8.38	8.44	8.59	8.73	8.15	7.97	9.61	9.95	9.71	9.94	9.05
Metal Mining	12.23	12.39	11.00	11.22	10.82	10.85	13.07	13.07	14.34	14.34	12.30	11.02	12.22
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	9.99	10.03	10.01	10.13	10.26	10.42	10.26	10.23	10.28	10.30	10.07	10.13	10.18
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	7.82	7.88	8.05	7.93	7.93	7.78	7.77	7.86	8.06	8.38	8.37	8.34	8.01
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	7.34	7.32	7.73	7.39	7.37	7.13	7.15	7.32	7.59	8.41	8.50	8.28	7.63
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	5.27	5.52	5.51	5.64	5.69	5.51	5.65	5.66	5.67	5.64	5.54	5.76	5.59
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	4.55	4.64	4.87	4.71	4.70	4.85	4.72	4.75	4.78	4.72	4.87	4.69	4.74
SERVICES	4.30	4.42	4.37	4.36	4.15	4.46	4.51	4.52	4.53	4.54	4.45	4.54	4.43

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(1) Based on reports from cooperating establishments, and covers both full and part-time production and related workers who worked during or received pay for any part of the weekly pay period including the 12th of each month. Figures are average of gross earnings including overtime and premium pay.

Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES 1980

(Per 100 Employees by Calendar Year)

MANUFACTURING

	1980 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Total Accessions........	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.6	12.5	7.3	4.0	11.3	2.8	6.0	3.7	1.6	4.5
New Hires...............	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	5.3	1.6	1.3	1.7
Recalls.................	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	10.7	4.5	1.6	9.6	1.2	0.7	2.1	0.3	2.7
Total Separations.......	1.0	4.9	2.8	19.7	2.5	2.3	7.9	4.0	3.6	2.3	4.4	2.7	4.8
Quits...................	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.8	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.6
Layoffs.................	0.3	2.3	1.5	18.6	0.6	0.4	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	2.6

DURABLE GOODS

	1980 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Total Accessions........	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.2	18.5	9.3	3.8	16.4	2.6	3.4	4.1	0.7	5.2
New Hires...............	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.8
Recalls.................	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	17.6	7.1	2.5	15.3	1.9	1.1	3.4	0.4	4.3
Total Separations.......	0.5	2.7	3.2	30.7	2.1	2.0	10.2	3.9	2.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	5.2
Quits...................	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Layoffs.................	0.4	1.0	2.2	30.1	0.7	0.3	9.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.8

PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES

	1980 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Total Accessions........	1.5	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	4.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	2.8	1.6
New Hires...............	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5
Recalls.................	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.7
Total Separations.......	2.7	5.4	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.5	6.2	1.5	0.6	2.0	2.4
Quits...................	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.8	5.4	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.1
Layoffs.................	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5

NON-DURABLE GOODS

	1980 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Total Accessions........	1.[illegible]	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.5	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.3	10.0	3.0	3.0	3.4
New Hires...............	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.8	9.9	3.0	3.0	3.2
Recalls.................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total Separations.......	1.9	10.6	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.3	4.1	5.5	3.5	8.2	4.6	4.4
Quits...................	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.8	3.6	3.4	4.7	2.3	5.6	4.1	2.7
Layoffs.................	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	2.3	0.3	1.0

MINING

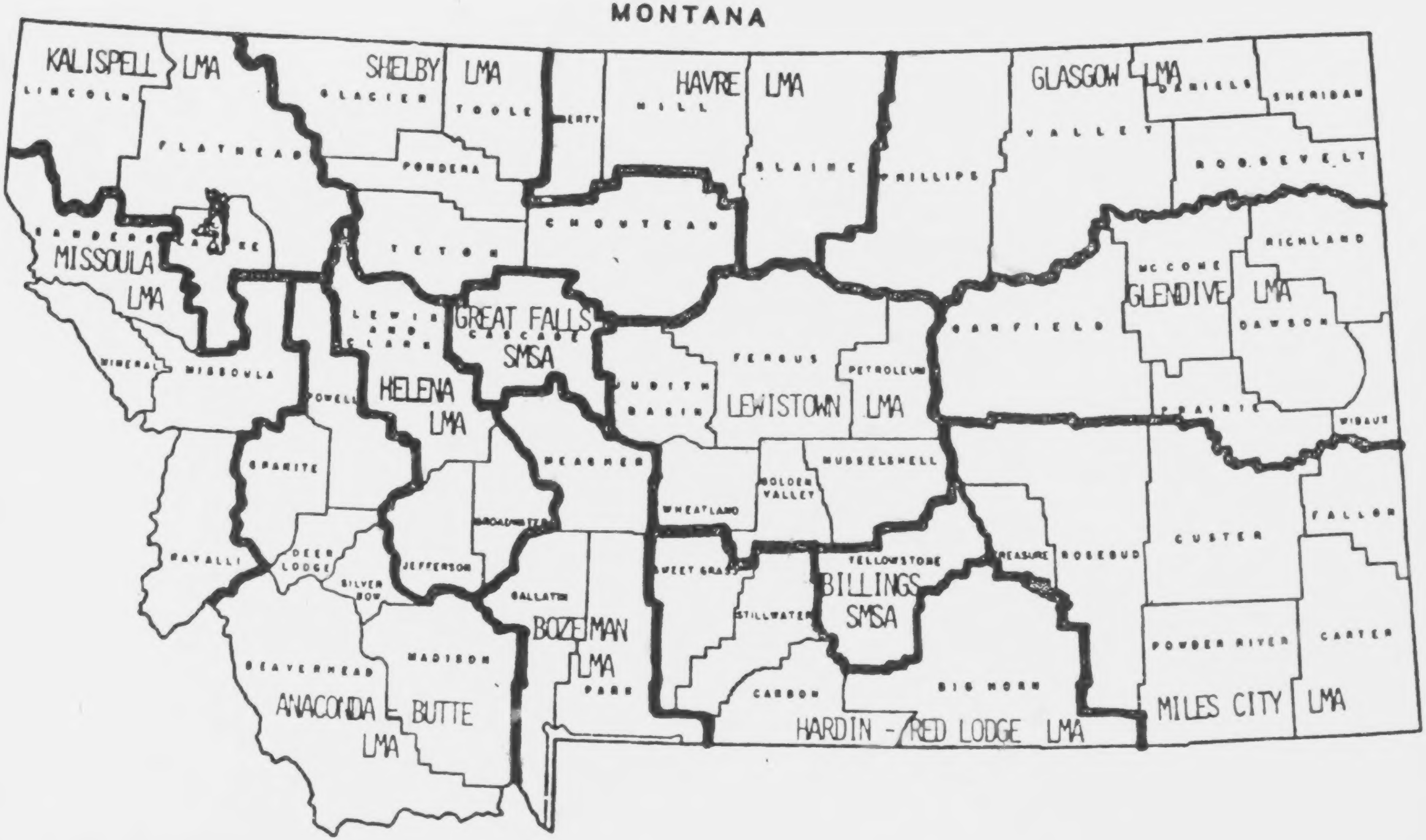
	1980 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Total Accessions........	1.4	7.7	15.5	7.2	10.4	5.3	3.4	11.4	12.4	0.2	7.5	4.3	7.2
New Hires...............	0.0	6.5	11.7	6.0	8.4	4.4	2.7	9.9	10.5	0.2	7.1	2.9	5.9
Recalls.................	0.0	0.8	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6
Total Separations.......	1.1	11.8	8.1	6.7	4.0	6.8	3.9	6.4	11.4	0.0	5.9	7.3	6.1
Quits...................	0.1	6.8	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.6	5.4	5.2	0.0	3.3	6.1	3.1
Layoffs.................	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.2	0.4	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.6	1.1

METAL MINING

	1980 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
Total Accessions........	4.8	1.3	5.8	2.7	5.6	1.9	2.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.4	3.2
New Hires...............	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1
Recalls.................	0.0	0.0	4.6	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.5	1.1
Total Separations.......	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	6.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.5	2.3
Quits...................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.2
Layoffs.................	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

*Less than .05. Prepared in cooperation with U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Series began January 1969.*

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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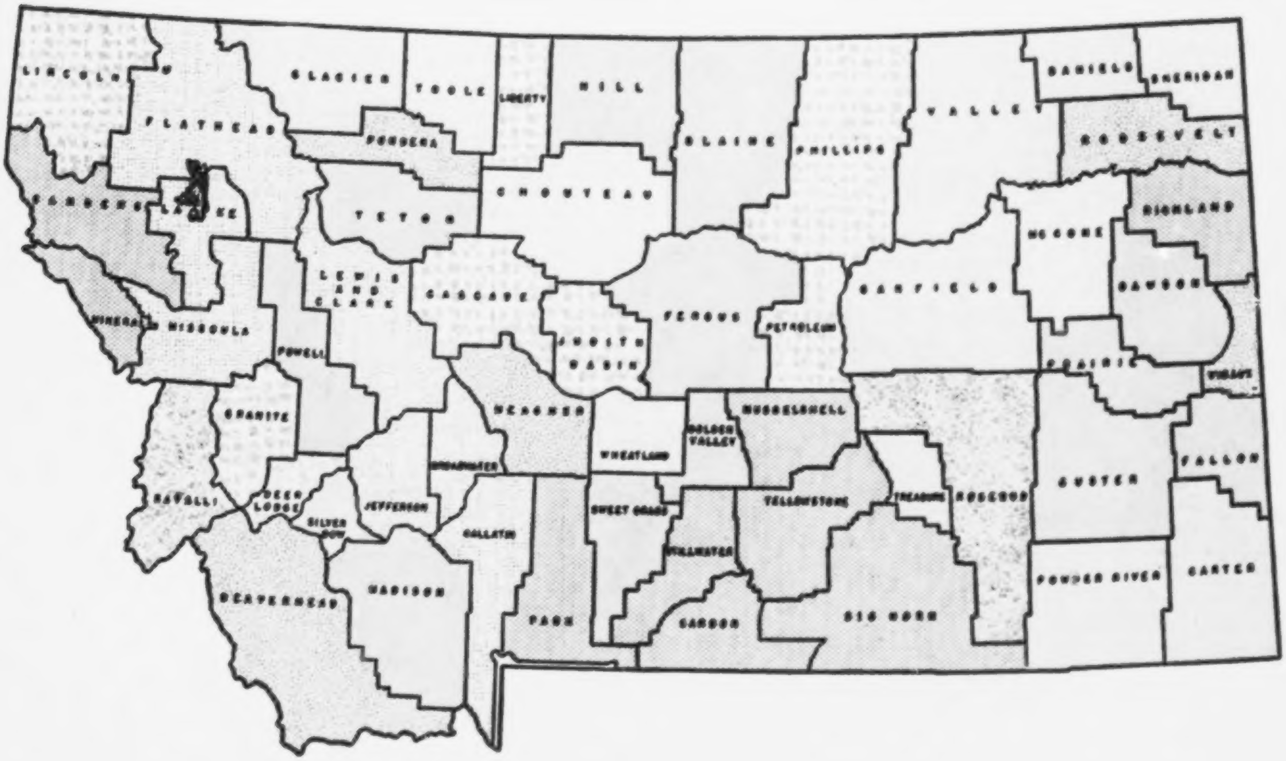
MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MARCH - 1981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The front cover indicates the 1970 to 1980 percent increase or decrease in population for the counties in Montana. Percentages are computed from the preliminary 1980 census figures. The code is:

▒	+ .1% to + 1.9%
▨	+ 3.3% to + 9.2%
■	+ 10.2% to + 24.2%
░	+ 29.2% to + 34.4%
▓	+ 55 % to + 66 %
▚	- .1% to - 2.7%
▤	- 4.6% to - 7.0%
▦	- 8.0% to - 11.8%
▩	- 20 %

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

March 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 3

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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Helena, MT 59601
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

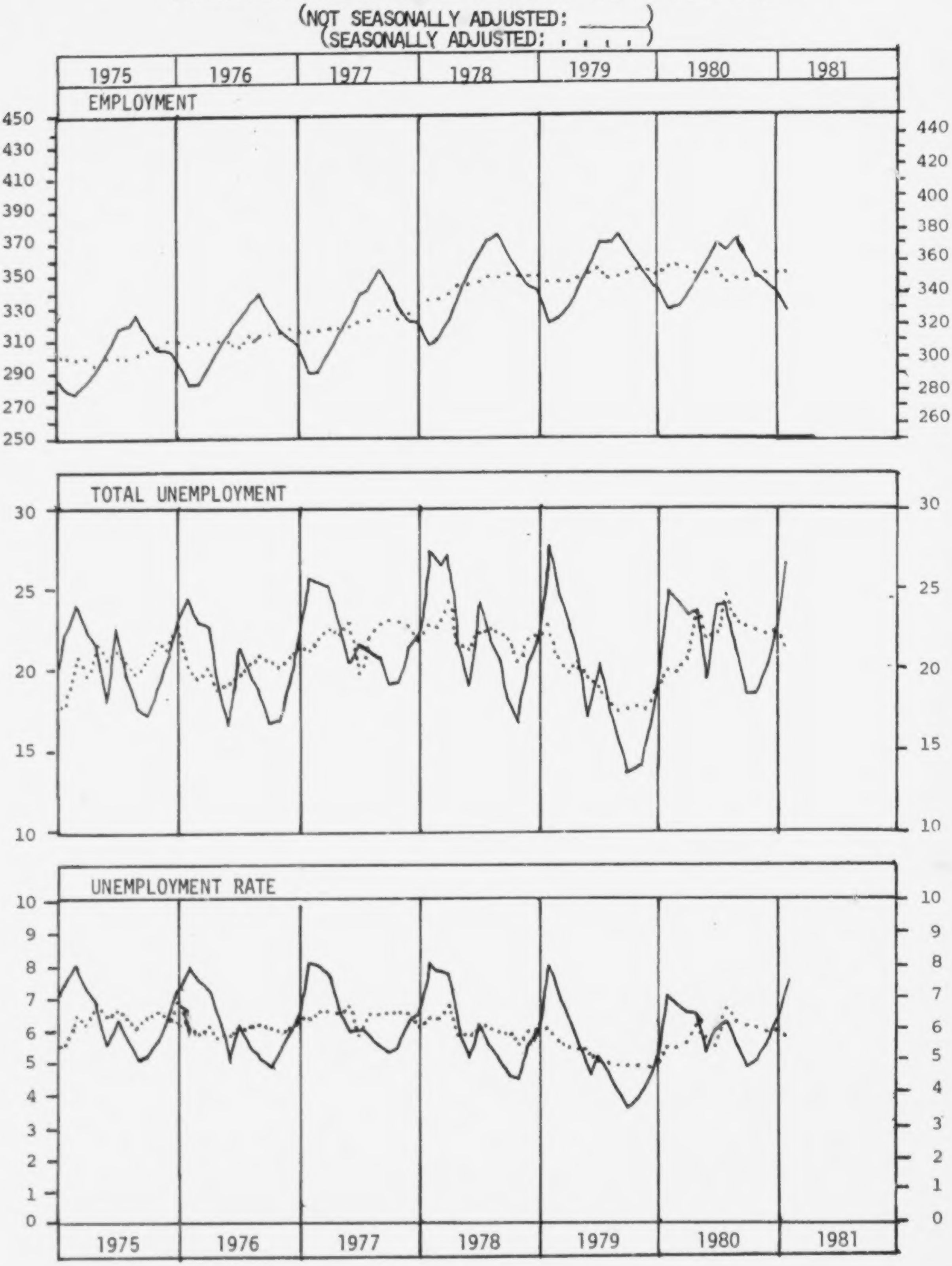
11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	361.3	354.6	356.4	6.7	4.9
Employment	333.8	328.1	332.6	5.7	1.2
Unemployment	27.5	26.5	23.8	1.0	3.7
Unemployment Rate	7.6	7.5	6.7	.1	.9

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Farmers and ranchers who have been concerned about irrigation and stockwater supplies due to our low snowpack received some relief with a snow storm in mid-March. Drought conditions still exist, however, in the eastern part of the state. The winter wheat crop is greening up and its condition is fair. Cutworms have been infesting the crop in several counties in southeast Montana. Ranchers are busy with their calving and lambing operation which is about 30 percent complete. Sheep shearing is underway also and is about 45 percent complete.

Exploration for oil and gas continues to provide a positive push to Montana economy. A recent recommendation by the Forest Service will cause many existing lease applications to be processed and many new applications to be filed on federal lands. The recommendation that oil and gas leases be allowed on nonwilderness lands of the National Forest will free for leasing much of the Overthrust Belt that lies in Montana.

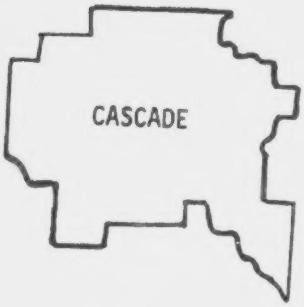
A six-year-old ban on selling state-owned coal overseas is coming under question at the legislature. In 1975, it was feared that all the coal on state lands would be shipped to Asia and the legislature then passed a law that decreed coal on state lands could not be leased to foreign owned firms. Many now feel that it would probably benefit the state to sell the coal. The company that the rule penalizes the most can lease oil and gas on state lands but not coal; also, some overseas countries are major buyers of other Montana products.

The budget proposals of the President will affect some major projects in the state. The previous administration proposed to spend $3.7 million on the Libby Dam. This will be cut back to $2.6 million. The funding for continuation of MHD research will be eliminated entirely under the proposed budget. Funding for the federally subsidized railroad will be concentrated on short-haul, high-density runs. This would appear to eliminate the passenger train that currently runs across northern Montana.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	34.0	33.5	33.0	.5	1.0
Employment	31.1	30.8	30.7	.3	.4
Unemployment	2.9	2.7	2.3	.2	.6
Unemployment Rate	*8.5*	*8.1*	*7.0*	*.4*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The prime site for "Resource 89" is eight miles northeast of Great Falls. The 350 megawatt plant is to be completed by 1989 at a cost of a half billion in 1989 dollars. When completed, there will be about 160 permanent jobs and an annual payroll of $8.8 million. The power plant will provide a substantial increase to Cascade County's tax base--at current rates, it would yield about $10.6 million in property taxes. The utility that plans to build the coal-fired generating plant will file this fall for a construction permit under the Montana Major Facilities Siting Act. It will take about three years for the permit to be granted, if the request is successful. Construction on the plant will probably begin in 1985.

The peak construction force required by "Resource 89" will be about 1,000. This was encouraging to the labor force that for the last year has had one of the higher unemployment rates in the state; but work on the project will not begin for four years. In the meantime, the dollar amount for building permits issued for the city in February was $123,014 which appears to be a 13-year low. There was only one project of any size under way--a $4.8 million bridge over the Missouri River. The hope is that the utility project will encourage construction in the area before 1985, but tight money and high interest rates are currently dampening the outlook.

Plant closures and layoffs continue to keep the unemployment rate high. A firm that manufactures solar heating systems closed its factory at the end of February and 37 people were laid off for about a month due to lack of sales. The school district adopted a reduction in force plan that calls for the elimination of 72 full-time teaching positions. Sixty-two teachers were notified that they wouldn't be hired back next year. Those people who have been unemployed for a long time and are nearing or have reached the end of their regular unemployment benefits will not be able to receive extended benefits after March 7 since the extended benefit program "triggered off" at that time. The 350 workers that were laid off at the refinery at the end of September, however, will continue to receive $140 a week in benefits from the company for the next 26 weeks.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	56.8	55.8	55.1	1.0	1.7
Employment	53.5	52.7	52.2	.8	1.3
Unemployment	3.3	3.1	2.9	.2	.4
Unemployment Rate	5.8	5.6	5.3	.2	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A number of layoffs and business closures highlight economic activity in the Billings SMSA. Businesses are closing due to little activity and layoffs are either a result of these closures or a result of a slowdown in activity in each particular business.

Some businesses which are closing include a drug store, a finance company, a food store and a building supply store which is selling out. These will affect between 23 and 25 employees. A fire destroyed a cleaners which will leave nine employees temporarily without work.

One trucking firm has laid off six truck drivers and one manager, while at the same time, another trucking company is selling its trucks and going to an owner-operator lease agreement. This will affect up to 20 drivers if they cannot afford to buy the trucks. A sugar company has decided to lay off 200 seasonal employees. In the transportation sector, a railroad company has reported a 38% reduction of workers in the last twelve months, and at present, a regionwide hiring freeze exists.

A labor dispute continues between the machinists union and a car dealership. The mechanics have agreed to go back to work under the old contract, but the business will not accept this. They are using non-union personnel now. but will not settle except on their own dictations. The labor dispute started on July 15, 1980.

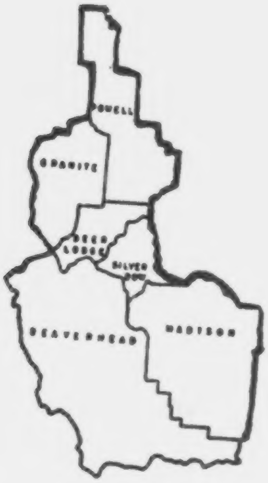
Some county employees are talking of not participating in the social security program. The employees who are thinking of not participating have been warned of all benefits that would be lost if they choose not to have social security taxes withheld.

BILLINGS SMSA (Cont.)

In the construction industry, there is quite a bit of activity. The zoning commission approved changes that will allow redevelopment of an area, which would replace 18 old homes with 55 new apartment units. A townhouse development on Custer Avenue will allow twenty-two 3-story, two bedroom townhouses to be built.

The City Council has approved a $50-60 million mall to be constructed near the 27th street exit to Interstate 90 in Billings. The project would involve 17.5 million square feet of retail space and should be completed by 1984.

ANACONDA-BUTTE



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	33.9	33.5	33.3	.4	.6
Employment	31.0	30.7	31.2	.3	-.2
Unemployment	2.9	2.8	2.1	.1	.8
Unemployment Rate	*8.5*	*8.5*	*6.3*	*0*	*2.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

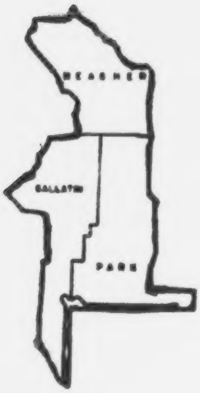
The Anaconda Task Force, formed to oversee the distribution of funds donated to the city by the Anaconda Co. after the closing of the smelter, has granted three firms loans from this fund. Money was loaned to a foundry, which will employ at least 58 people. A boot manufacturing firm which hopes to open in mid-March and would employ about 30 persons was a recipient. The third firm is a cabinet making company which makes custom built shelving, counters and furniture.

The area received some bad news during this period. Trade Readjustment Act benefits were denied to those laid off with the closure of the smelter. The copper mining company is studying all mining operations due to the low price of copper. Production at the copper pit mine has been cut back resulting in the loss of 91 jobs. The proposed Reagan budget would cut the funding of MHD and would result in the closure of the $40 million plant employing 200 if passed by Congress.

Two companies are looking into revitalizing gold mining in the Whitehall area. The proposed operations if shown to be feasible could employ several hundred area workers. A custom, closed circuit cyanide leaching plant for the recovery of silver and gold opened in Philipsburg. The mill would first test the ore at no charge to the miners. Testing would determine the mineral value and leaching time necessary for the ore. The cost for processing would be $39 a ton. The plant will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and could process 2,000 tons of ore per week. When the plant is in full operation following the construction of a flotation mill it should employ 60-70 persons.

Agricultural activity is dominating the news in the Dillion area. The county commissioners are encouraging the construction of a feed pelleting plant by sponsoring a million dollar industrial revenue bond issuance. If the bond is approved the proposed plant would be capable of producing 100 tons of feed pellets a day. The area farmers and ranchers would benefit by the plant. They would be able to use substandard grain for feed pellets rather than sell the grain at a lower price and then buy feed pellets. A certified seed potato grower has started processing seed potatoes for shipping. Twenty people were recalled or hired for this job.

BOZEMAN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	25.3	24.9	26.0	.4	-.7
Employment	23.5	23.2	24.2	.3	-.7
Unemployment	1.8	1.7	1.8	.1	0
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.9	7.1	.2	0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

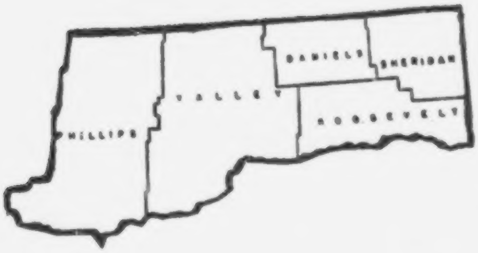
Exploration for oil and gas in Gallatin National Forest will probably increase as a result of a recent Forest Service recommendation that oil and gas leases be allowed on nonwilderness lands in the forest. There are applications on file for about 197,000 acres in the Gallatin Forest. Existing applications for 39,000 acres and lease applications for 99,000 acres will be processed as a result of this recommendation.

Construction work started again on the Health and Physical Education Center being built at Montana State University. The $1.38 million project was stopped in November due to irregular size brick being supplied to the contractor. Manufacturing activity picked up somewhat as two lumber mills reopened and a mobile home plant began working five day weeks again.

The production of alternative and renewable energy supplies looks favorable for this area. The first fuel alcohol plant in the state will make its initial runs of fuel grade alcohol this summer. At full production this still should produce 600,000 gallons of alcohol a year using 25 tons of milled barley a day. The by-products of this process are protein rich cattle feed and liquid fertilizer. The Bozeman Job Service is setting up a pre-employment training program for this firm. The wind farm in the Livingston area could be finished by this fall. The county commission and the city council have voted to grant approval of a site east of town. Design, construction and a two year break in will cost $355,000. Grants for the money have been applied for from the Environmental Protection Agency and Montana's renewable resources program.

Some increase in the demand for retail and service workers has been noted recently. The local Employment Service reports having openings for both part-time and full-time sales clerks. Motels have openings for room cleaners, and some restaurants have placed orders for food servers. A recently completed business district study in Livingston should provide the city with much needed information for future planning.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.1	15.5	15.7	.6	.4
Employment	15.2	14.7	14.9	.5	.3
Unemployment	.9	.8	.8	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.2	4.9	.4	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

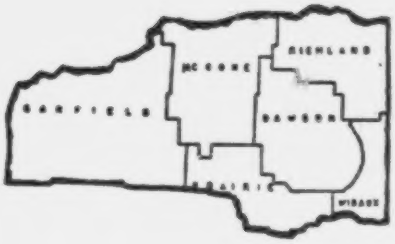
The first trainload of pipe to be used for a natural gas pipeline arrived at an area industrial park this period. The park will be used as a staging area for a pipeline project which will involve laying over 180 miles of pipe in three Montana counties. A work camp will be set up for over 500 workers involved in assembling the pipe which should be finished by this fall. Contractors for the project have been selected and hiring of workers will be done through craft unions.

An aircraft manufacturer remained in the area testing aircraft and training crews. These crews have been coming and going for quite awhile and a steady amount of activity is expected through the year. An average of 80 persons come with each crew and usually stay in the area six to ten days.

Oilfield exploration and drilling activity was erratic through the period as spring break-up hampered efforts to move equipment. Local Job Service officials report a surplus of out-of-town people looking for oilfield work.

Hotels and motels have been doing well lately due to a steady supply of oilfield workers and aircraft crews coming into the area. The addition of pipeline personnel should strain lodging and office space through most of the summer. While those businesses which serve the oilfield business have been doing well, those serving the agriculture industry are having a little tougher time. A lack of moisture and a generally depressed farm economy have hurt agriculture related businesses.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

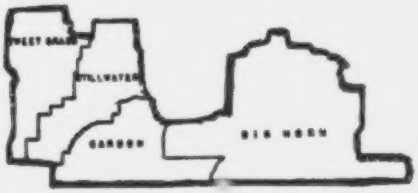
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	14.9	14.7	14.2	.2	.7
Employment	14.5	14.3	13.7	.2	.8
Unemployment	.4	.4	.5	0	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*2.7*	*3.0*	*3.7*	*-.3*	*-1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Hiring activity was slow in all industry groups through the period. Even with good weather and several projects underway, most contractors still have not put on full crews yet. Openings in construction occupations are expected to increase quite soon, though. Activity in agriculture was also slow, as ranchers have been able to handle their feeding operations without extra help due to mild weather. When spring field work begins in a few weeks, however, some openings should be reported. Rain and spring break-up slowed oil drilling and exploration for about a week. Three new drilling rigs moved into the Sidney area along with a new firm which will specialize in moving drilling rigs. About 40 persons will be employed by the company.

Area Job Service offices continue to comment on the number of persons coming into the area seeking oil field work. Local supply has been satisfying the demand for workers in almost all occupations. Unless workers are highly skilled in some form of rig work, oil field related jobs are difficult to get.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	13.1	12.9	12.3	.2	.8
Employment	12.3	12.1	11.6	.2	.7
Unemployment	.8	.8	.7	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	6.5	5.9	5.9	.6	.6

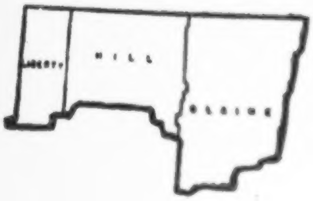
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Hard rock mining in the area is receiving more attention. Exploration for the platinum group metals in the Stillwater Complex is increasing. One company has filed for permission from the Forest Service to build a second exploratory adit in the Brownlee Creek area. Another company will begin core drilling in the area this summer. A bulk ore sample will be removed from the Crazy Mountains for an assay on gold content. The Forest Service has previously turned down a request to mine the Crazies because their assay of the ore projected too low a content of minerals.

The recent auction of oil and gas leases on state land included 9200 acres of Carbon County. The average bid for the leases in the county was $6, less than half the $12.64 which is the statewide average. The highest bid for an oil and gas lease in the county was $28 per acre for 440 acres in the Roberts-Boyd area. The Oil and Gas Conservation Board has approved the drilling of an 8,100 ft. test hole in the Madison formation near Belfry. At a depth of 10,000 ft. in the Frontier formation near Bearcreek the test hole is dry but the drilling will continue.

Energy producing projects for the area received some bad news this last month. Hardin finished a strong second, but only second, to the Great Falls area for the half-billion dollar coal fired generation plant known as Resource 89. Funding for a planned ethonal still near Big Timber may be more difficult to get with President Reagan's budget proposal. The good news however, is an energy company has applied for a preliminary permit to locate a 10 megawatt powerhouse at the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam. Engineering, environment and legal studies will be done at a cost of about $50,000 in the three year period after the granting of the preliminary permit.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	12.1	11.8	12.1	.3	0
Employment	11.2	10.9	11.3	.3	-.1
Unemployment	.9	.9	.8	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.3	6.7	.2	.8

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

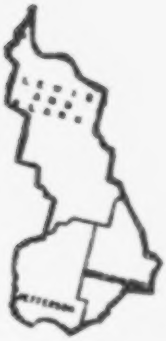
A plant that would manufacture gasahol from grain and other products is under construction on an area farm. The plant will use a still with a 300 gallon tank and will have six 250 gallon tanks. The plant will be a continuous flow operation utilizing barley and wheat. The residue from the barley will be used as cattle feed.

A local manufacturing firm is adding an additional shift. Welders and other craft workers are being hired for this shift.

The weather station at Havre will be closed if proposed cuts by the Reagan Administration are approved. It was included in the proposed closure of 38 forecasting stations throughout the U.S. The station provides weather information and issues severe weather warnings to northern Montana counties.

Agricultural hiring remains slow. There has been some activity due to calving. If the mild weather conditions continue, farm field work should generate some more activity.

HELENA LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	28.0	27.4	27.7	.6	.3
Employment	26.4	25.7	26.2	.7	.2
Unemployment	1.6	1.7	1.5	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.8*	*6.1*	*5.5*	*-.3*	*.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

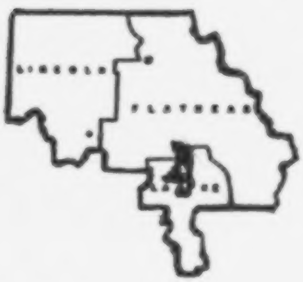
An open pit gold mining operation is a possibility for the southern part of Jefferson County. Exploratory mining and an economical study are in progress and should be completed by mid-year. If the study shows the venture would be profitable it could mean employment of 100 to 150 people and a $2 million payroll.

Oil and gas leasing is possible on 650,000 acres of Helena National Forest according to a recent recommendation of the Forest Service. The Helena Forest has received more than 260 oil-gas lease applications in the last five years. More applications are expected as the search for oil and gas in the overthrust belt continues.

Construction work was down last year, hurt mostly by high interest rates. Three planned shopping centers in Helena were delayed by the economy. As the spring-like weather continues this year many construction workers are returning to work with the hope of a better year, which it could be if the planned projects are started. Work has begun on a $800,000 storm drain project. This is the first part of a program to improve the drainage on the city's west side. Bids were let in March for the $4.5 million York Bridge project. The city commission passed a resolution of intent to approve a $4 million industrial revenue bond for funding of a new office building in downtown Helena. A new $3 million hospital and clinic is being planned for Townsend. A motel in Helena has received the go ahead to double its size and become a first class convention center.

The lumber mills in the area are beginning to recall their workers according to the local Job Service. One mill which has been shut down since late last year was not sure when it would reopen. It was waiting for a piece of machinery to be repaired and thought it could possibly get back into production by the end of March.

KALISPELL LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	35.7	35.1	37.0	.6	-1.3
Employment	31.4	31.1	33.3	.3	-1.9
Unemployment	4.3	4.0	3.7	.3	.6
Unemployment Rate	*11.9*	*11.4*	*10.1*	*.5*	*1.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

At the aluminum plant in Columbia Falls, layoffs are continuing. Another 26 persons were laid off during this reporting period. This brings the total to 118 since December, 1980. According to a report, the reductions are due to the completion of a $42 million modification project. About 200 workers were added to the staff at the Columbia Falls plant when the project was begun in 1977. The same aluminum company plans to expand their casting facilities. This would allow the firm to expand into new markets of aluminum products. This change would require either the remodeling of the present casting plant in Columbia Falls, or a new facility would have to be constructed there.

The Young Adult Conservation Corps Camp at Lakeside closed its doors at the end of February. The program was cut out of the budget by the federal government. Enrollees will not be elligible for unemployment benefits. Forest service officials estimated that during the first year the camp returned about 94 cents worth of work for each dollar spent. This closure leaves 150 persons without jobs.

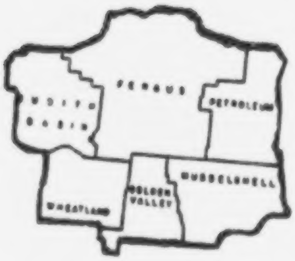
A T-shirt factory is to open in Kalispell. The owners of the operation said they would initially employ about 35 persons and will send T-shirts all over the United States. Another new business in the LMA is a brake shoe plant planned for Polson. The brake shoe fabrication plant is to open at the Polson Industrial Park next spring. The plant will employ six workers initially, most of which would be welders. Orders are expected to account for about 350 brake shoes per day.

Construction in the Kalispell area is very slow with a few new housing starts reported. Besides a few new homes, construction consists of an 84 unit townhouse at Lakeside which will be using a maximum of 60 full time construction workers.

The major wood products employer in the Libby area has gone to 4-day work weeks in order to control inventories. Logging has ceased due to spring breakup.

In the service industry, several drive-in restaurants have opened for the season. Also, it has been reported that there are some requests for waitresses, bartenders and nurses.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	9.7	9.5	10.0	.2	-.3
Employment	9.2	8.9	9.4	.3	-.2
Unemployment	.5	.6	.6	-.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.5*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*-.4*	*-.1*

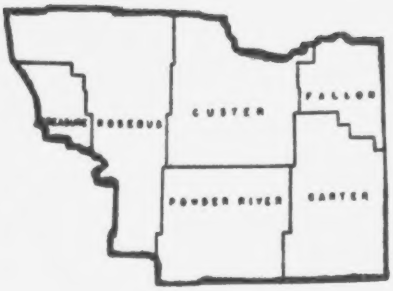
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Claims for unemployment insurance dropped through the period as workers were called back to work in several industries. Construction continued on several large projects--including a $1 million service/office complex due to open this summer--and warmer weather spurred hiring by other contractors who were previously shut down. Two manufacturing facilties in Lewistown maintained production and even called back some laid off workers.

Hiring activity in agricultural occupations increased as ranchers sought help for calving and also for spring field work which should begin soon. There was also some hiring in service industries due to an increase of meetings and conventions.

Mining activity is increasing in the area--especially at a sapphire mine and a gold mine. Exploration activity is expected to begin soon in the Kendall area.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.3	15.7	15.0	.5	1.3
Employment	15.3	14.8	14.3	.4	1.0
Unemployment	1.0	.9	.7	.1	.3
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.5	4.7	0	.8

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The relatively mild winter continued to allow construction work to progress; however, the relatively moistureless winter has created a burden on local agriculture enterprises and other businesses that depend on agricultural prosperity. Further agricultural threats are coming from cutter worms and high egg count of grasshoppers. The cutter worms are very active eaters of young crops during weather conditions such as have persisted. The grasshoppers have ideal conditions to be of a large quantity to destroy agricultural land.

A coal mine labor dispute was settled after a 30 day work stoppage. The settlement gave the mine workers about a 30 percent increase over the three year contract.

The bankrupt railroad right-of-way from Miles City to the Idaho border is for sale and purchase is being considered by the state of Montana. Also for sale are bridges, tunnels and railroad tracks.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	48.9	48.2	48.7	.7	.2
Employment	43.8	43.3	44.6	.5	-.8
Unemployment	5.1	4.9	4.1	.2	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*10.5*	*10.3*	*8.4*	*.2*	*2.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula area is continuing their sluggish economic environment. Sawmills have cut back even more employment and now the spring thaw is reducing further workers in the logging aspects of the lumber and woods industry. In Missoula, a sheet metal company went defunct and added 50 people to the list of unemployed. Many laid-off construction workers are looking for employment in other parts of the state because most local major projects are close to completion. In the near future, construction is expected to be slow.

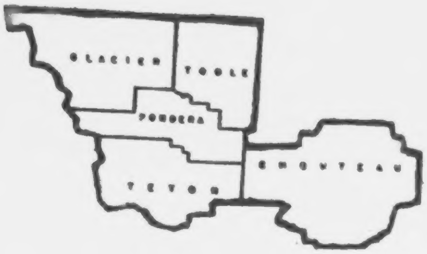
Employment activity has been reported revolving around clerical openings of a temporary nature. Four new businesses are scheduled to open in March at the newly constructed Frenchtown Mall. It is anticipated that about twenty-five jobs will be provided by the new restaurant, grocery store, hardware store, and liquor store. Retail stores reported sales have leveled off and are still below last year.

Agricultural activity continues to be quite involved with calving and now spring plowing is increasing. The spring storms are creating a burden for area ranchers.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.4	16.2	16.1	.2	.3
Employment	15.3	15.1	15.0	.2	.3
Unemployment	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.8	6.7	-.1	0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in the Shelby - Cut Bank Area consists of some construction, additional oilfield work, and some agricultural work as the weather has permitted some field work to begin.

In the Construction industry there are plans for a new train loading station at Tiber. A trading company reports that the facility will have a total capacity of 500,000 bushels capable of loading 52 car unit trains in a ten-hour period. The cost of the facility is estimated at $1 million and construction is planned to be completed for the 1981 harvest. Unseasonable warm weather has allowed construction to progress rapidly on the new bank building in Cut Bank. In Shelby the retirement housing project is nearing completion along with the new hospital. Plans are being made for a senior center to be built in Shelby.

In Cut Bank there is a new auto supply store and business at the motels and hotels is reported as being good. Oilfield activity has been picking up as seismograph crews move in from Canada and new drilling sites are being developed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Non-White	*15.7%*	*14.5%*	*14.9%*
Female	*19.0%*	*17.8%*	*18.1%*
Youth	*5.2%*	*4.8%*	*6.8%*
Over 45	*21.6%*	*21.8%*	*22.0%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9		
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6		
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1		
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8		
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0		
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	*7.9*	*6.4*	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	*4.6*	*5.2*	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	*5.2*	*6.0*	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	*4.0*	*5.9*	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	*3.6*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	*6.7*	*6.8*	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	*6.4*	*6.6*	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	*5.2*	*7.0*	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	*6.2*	*7.9*	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	*5.4*	*7.5*	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	*4.8*	*7.1*	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	*5.0*	*7.1*	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	*5.5*	*7.1*	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	*6.2*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	*7.5*	*8.2*	*
February	361.3	333.8	311.7	22.1	27.5	*7.6*	*8.0*	*1.0*
March	*363.8*	*336.9*	*310.4*	*26.5*	*26.9*	*7.4*		*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* County	*Percent 1/* State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	9.4	7.9	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	8.3	7.1	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	7.5	6.4	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	6.5	5.6	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	6.2	5.2	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	6.0	4.5	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	5.5	4.0	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	4.8	3.6	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	4.1	3.8	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	5.4	4.3	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	5.7	5.2	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	7.7	7.0	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	7.0	6.7	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	6.6	6.5	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.4	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	5.6	5.2	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	7.7	6.0	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	7.8	6.2	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	6.8	5.4	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	6.0	4.8	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	6.9	5.0	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	7.0	5.5	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	7.3	6.2	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.0	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	8.1	7.5	*
February	34.0	31.1	30.2	.9	2.9	8.5	7.6	*
March	*34.1*	*31.2*	*30.2*	*1.0*	*2.9*	*8.5*	*7.4*	*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1]		
						County	State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	6.0	7.9	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	5.1	7.1	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	4.5	6.4	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.6	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	3.1	4.6	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	3.8	5.2	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	3.2	4.5	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	3.0	4.0	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.6	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	2.6	3.8	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	3.1	4.3	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	3.7	5.2	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	5.3	7.0	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	5.3	6.7	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	5.3	6.5	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	4.4	6.4	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	5.0	6.2	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	4.5	5.4	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	4.0	4.8	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	3.8	5.0	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	3.8	5.5	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	4.5	6.2	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	55.8	52.7	51.8	.9	3.1	5.6	7.5	*
February	56.8	53.5	52.5	1.0	3.3	5.8	7.6	*
March	*56.4*	*53.4*	*52.2*	*1.2*	*3.0*	*5.3*	*7.4*	*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*
** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: Feb. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	361.3	354.6	356.4	6.7	4.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	333.8	328.1	332.6	5.7	1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.1	20.8	22.6	1.3	-.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.5	26.5	23.8	1.0	3.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.6*	*7.5*	*6.7*	*.1*	*.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*6.2*	*5.7*	*5.3*	*.5*	*.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*274.0*	*275.8*	*273.0*	*-1.8*	*1.0*
MANUFACTURING	*22.4*	*23.2*	*24.7*	*-.8*	*-2.3*
Durable Goods	*13.5*	*13.9*	*15.9*	*-.4*	*-2.4*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*8.8*	*9.1*	*9.7*	*-.3*	*-.9*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*1.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*	*-.2*	*-1.3*
Other Durable Goods	*2.9*	*2.8*	*3.1*	*.1*	*-.2*
Nondurable Goods	*8.9*	*9.0*	*8.8*	*-.1*	*.1*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*-.1*	*-.2*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*0*	*.1*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*.8*	*0*	*.2*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*0*	*.1*
MINING	*7.6*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*-.3*	*-.4*
10 Metal Mining	*1.6*	*1.6*	*2.1*	*0*	*-.5*
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.2*	*2.5*	*2.1*	*-.3*	*.1*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*0*	*.1*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*11.8*	*12.1*	*11.3*	*-.3*	*.5*
15 General Building Contractors	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*0*	*-.1*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.2*	*-.1*	*.6*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.2*	*-.1*	*.1*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*23.4*	*23.5*	*22.5*	*-.1*	*.9*
40 Railroad Transportation	*7.5*	*7.5*	*6.9*	*0*	*.6*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*-.1*	*-.2*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	*9.7*	*9.8*	*9.1*	*-.1*	*.6*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*69.9*	*70.3*	*69.8*	*-.4*	*.1*
Wholesale Trade	*17.8*	*17.8*	*17.3*	*0*	*.5*
Retail Trade	*52.1*	*52.6*	*52.4*	*-.5*	*-.3*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*7.7*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*-.3*	*-.4*
54 Food Stores	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*0*	*.1*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.8*	*0*	*-.2*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*18.5*	*18.5*	*18.3*	*0*	*.2*
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.6*	*-.1*	*0*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.7*	*12.7*	*12.6*	*0*	*.1*
SERVICES	*55.8*	*55.5*	*54.0*	*.3*	*1.8*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*6.2*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*.1*	*0*
72 Personal Services	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*0*	*.1*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*18.8*	*18.7*	*17.9*	*.1*	*.9*
Other Services	*28.0*	*28.0*	*27.4*	*0*	*.6*
GOVERNMENT	*70.3*	*70.7*	*70.1*	*-.4*	*.2*
91 Federal Government	*12.9*	*13.0*	*12.5*	*-.1*	*.4*
92 State Colleges and Universities	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*0*	*-.1*
92 Other State Government	*10.6*	*10.8*	*10.6*	*-.2*	*0*
93 Local Education	*24.2*	*24.2*	*25.0*	*0*	*-.8*
93 Other Local Government	*14.4*	*14.4*	*13.7*	*0*	*.7*

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	34.0	33.5	33.0	.5	1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	31.1	30.8	30.7	.3	.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	.8	.9	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	2.7	2.3	.2	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*8.5*	*8.1*	*7.0*	*.4*	*1.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.5*	*6.3*	*6.0*	*1.2*	*1.5*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	28.7	28.8	28.8	-.1	-.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.6	0	-.3
Contract Construction	1.2	1.3	1.2	-.1	0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.3	9.5	9.3	-.2	0
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.8	0	.1
Retail Trade	6.4	6.5	6.5	-.1	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	6.9	.1	.1
Government	6.0	6.0	5.8	0	.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.0	-.1	.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	56.8	55.8	55.1	1.0	1.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	53.5	52.7	52.2	.8	1.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	.9	1.0	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.3	3.1	2.9	.2	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.3*	*.2*	*.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.8*	*4.2*	*4.4*	*.6*	*.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	46.7	46.8	45.8	-.1	.9
Manufacturing	4.0	4.2	4.1	-.2	-.1
Contract Construction	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.8	4.8	4.5	0	.3
Trade	15.5	15.5	15.6	0	-.1
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.6	0	.1
Retail Trade	9.8	9.8	10.0	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	0
Services and Mining	10.2	10.0	9.6	.2	.6
Government	8.0	8.0	7.7	0	.3
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.5	6.4	6.2	.1	.3

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			3/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981
STATEWIDE	364.7	354.6	361.3	342.1	328.1	333.8	22.6	26.5	27.5	*6.2*	*7.5*	*7.6*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.0	33.5	34.0	31.5	30.8	31.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	*7.3*	*8.1*	*8.5*
BILLINGS SMSA	57.3	55.8	56.8	54.7	52.7	53.5	2.6	3.1	3.3	*4.5*	*5.6*	*5.8*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	273.6	265.3	270.4	256.0	244.7	249.1	17.6	20.6	21.3	*6.4*	*7.8*	*7.9*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.2	33.5	33.9	32.5	30.7	31.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	*7.6*	*8.5*	*8.5*
BOZEMAN	25.5	24.9	25.3	24.0	23.2	23.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	*5.8*	*6.9*	*7.1*
GLASGOW	16.0	15.5	16.1	15.3	14.7	15.2	.7	.8	.9	*4.4*	*5.2*	*5.6*
GLENDIVE	15.3	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.3	14.5	.4	.4	.4	*2.3*	*3.0*	*2.7*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.5	12.9	13.1	12.8	12.1	12.3	.7	.8	.8	*5.3*	*5.9*	*6.5*
HAVRE	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.4	10.9	11.2	.7	.9	.9	*6.2*	*7.3*	*7.5*
HELENA	28.0	27.4	28.0	26.5	25.7	26.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	*5.2*	*6.1*	*5.8*
KALISPELL	36.3	35.1	35.7	33.0	31.1	31.4	3.3	4.0	4.3	*9.1*	*11.4*	*11.9*
LEWISTOWN	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.2	.4	.6	.5	*4.5*	*5.9*	*5.5*
MILES CITY	16.3	15.7	16.3	15.6	14.8	15.3	.7	.9	1.0	*4.4*	*5.5*	*5.5*
MISSOULA	48.9	48.2	48.9	44.9	43.3	43.8	4.0	4.9	5.1	*8.2*	*10.3*	*10.5*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.7	16.2	16.4	15.7	15.1	15.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	*5.8*	*6.8*	*6.7*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
3/ Unemployment rate computed on whole numbers.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			3/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	361.3	356.4	*1.4*	333.8	332.6	*.4*	27.5	23.8	*3.7*	7.6	6.7	*.9*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.0	33.0	*3.0*	31.1	30.7	*1.3*	2.9	2.3	*.4*	8.5	7.0	*1.5*
BILLINGS SMSA	56.8	55.1	*3.1*	53.5	52.2	*2.5*	3.3	2.9	*.4*	5.8	5.3	*.5*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	270.4	268.2	*.8*	249.1	249.7	*-.2*	21.3	18.5	*2.8*	7.9	6.9	*1.0*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.9	33.3	*1.8*	31.0	31.2	*-.6*	2.9	2.1	*.8*	8.5	6.3	*2.2*
BOZEMAN	25.3	26.0	*-2.7*	23.5	24.2	*-2.9*	1.8	1.8	*0*	7.1	7.1	*0*
GLASGOW	16.1	15.7	*2.6*	15.2	14.9	*2.0*	.9	.8	*.1*	5.6	4.9	*.7*
GLENDIVE	14.9	14.2	*4.9*	14.5	13.7	*4.4*	.4	.5	*-.1*	2.7	3.7	*-1.0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.1	12.3	*6.5*	12.3	11.6	*6.0*	.8	.7	*.1*	6.5	5.9	*.6*
HAVRE	12.1	12.1	*0*	11.2	11.3	*-.9*	.9	.8	*.1*	7.5	6.7	*.8*
HELENA	28.0	27.7	*1.1*	26.4	26.2	*.8*	1.6	1.5	*.1*	5.8	5.5	*.3*
KALISPELL	35.7	37.0	*-3.5*	31.4	33.3	*-4.5*	4.3	3.7	*.6*	11.9	10.1	*1.8*
LEWISTOWN	9.7	10.0	*-3.0*	9.2	9.4	*-2.1*	.5	.6	*.1*	5.5	5.6	*-.1*
MILES CITY	16.3	15.0	*8.6*	15.3	14.3	*7.0*	1.0	.7	*.2*	5.5	4.7	*.8*
MISSOULA	48.9	48.7	*0.4*	43.8	44.6	*-1.8*	5.1	4.1	*1.0*	10.5	8.4	*2.1*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.4	16.1	*1.9*	15.3	15.0	*2.0*	1.1	1.1	*0*	6.7	6.7	*0*

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[1] A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

[2] Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

[3] Unemployment Rate computed on whole numbers.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

FEBRUARY 1981

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	361272	333806	27466	7.6
CASCADE	34043	31156	2887	8.5
YELLOWSTONE	56814	53527	3287	5.8
BEAVERHEAD	3945	3731	214	5.4
BIG HORN	5516	5083	433	7.8
BLAINE	2661	2376	285	10.7
BROADWATER	1268	1155	113	8.9
CARBON	3327	3147	180	5.4
CARTER	717	702	15	2.1
CHOUTEAU	2624	2556	68	2.6
CUSTER	6157	5780	377	6.1
DANIELS	1345	1266	79	5.9
DAWSON	5710	5526	184	3.2
DEER LODGE	4778	3915	863	18.1
FALLON	2280	2238	42	1.8
FERGUS	5482	5149	333	6.1
FLATHEAD	21990	19568	2422	11.0
GALLATIN	18657	17524	1133	6.1
GARFIELD	759	749	10	1.3
GLACIER	5392	4750	642	11.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	345	327	18	5.2
GRANITE	1100	1018	82	7.5
HILL	8401	7814	587	7.0
JEFFERSON	2311	2139	172	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	997	947	50	5.0
LAKE	7267	6557	710	9.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	24409	23066	1343	5.5
LIBERTY	1042	1012	30	2.9
LINCOLN	6403	5277	1126	17.6
MC CONE	1066	1046	20	1.9
MADISON	2122	1981	141	6.6
MEAGHER	1010	916	94	9.3
MINERAL	1841	1618	223	12.1
MISSOULA	36044	32647	3397	9.4
MUSSELSHELL	1524	1457	67	4.4
PARK	5590	5012	578	10.3
PETROLEUM	267	245	22	8.2
PHILLIPS	2937	2772	165	5.6
PONDERA	3359	3213	146	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1068	1042	26	2.4
POWELL	3565	3335	230	6.5
PRAIRIE	785	753	32	4.1
RAVALLI	7163	6157	1006	14.0
RICHLAND	5992	5855	137	2.3
ROOSEVELT	4713	4429	284	6.0
ROSEBUD	5615	5194	421	7.5
SANDERS	3903	3408	495	12.7
SHERIDAN	2893	2857	36	1.2
SILVER BOW	18383	17018	1365	7.4
STILLWATER	2600	2427	173	6.7
SWEET GRASS	1652	1591	61	3.7
TETON	2582	2442	140	5.4
TOOLE	2470	2370	100	4.0
TREASURE	411	396	15	3.6
VALLEY	4227	3885	342	8.1
WHEATLAND	1123	1077	46	4.1
WIBAUX	627	608	19	3.0

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	354596	328134	26462	7.5
CASCADE	33462	30749	2713	8.1
YELLOWSTONE	55772	52659	3113	5.6
BEAVERHEAD	3828	3660	168	4.4
BIG HORN	5482	5089	393	7.2
BLAINE	2607	2313	294	11.3
BROADWATER	1163	1045	118	10.1
CARBON	3224	3051	173	5.4
CARTER	686	675	11	1.6
CHOUTEAU	2539	2474	65	2.6
CUSTER	5961	5634	327	5.5
DANIELS	1254	1228	26	2.1
DAWSON	5596	5369	227	4.1
DEER LODGE	4766	3892	874	18.3
FALLON	2186	2142	44	2.0
FERGUS	5393	5053	340	6.3
FLATHEAD	21691	19384	2307	10.6
GALLATIN	18540	17412	1128	6.1
GARFIELD	726	716	10	1.4
GLACIER	5332	4726	606	11.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	321	306	15	4.7
GRANITE	1068	987	81	7.6
HILL	8139	7603	536	6.6
JEFFERSON	2231	2065	166	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	951	894	57	6.0
LAKE	7052	6371	681	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	24041	22650	1391	5.8
LIBERTY	1014	981	33	3.3
LINCOLN	6338	5315	1023	16.1
MC CONE	1022	1003	19	1.9
MADISON	2022	1917	105	5.2
MEAGHER	968	877	91	9.4
MINERAL	1685	1482	203	12.0
MISSOULA	35587	32354	3233	9.1
MUSSELSHELL	1470	1413	57	3.9
PARK	5390	4879	511	9.5
PETROLEUM	236	231	5	2.1
PHILLIPS	2701	2572	129	4.8
PONDERA	3290	3141	149	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1047	1001	46	4.4
POWELL	3508	3247	261	7.4
PRAIRIE	756	720	36	4.8
RAVALLI	7029	6063	966	13.7
RICHLAND	6012	5871	141	2.3
ROOSEVELT	4642	4351	291	6.3
ROSEBUD	5408	4990	418	7.7
SANDERS	3899	3358	541	13.9
SHERIDAN	2762	2720	42	1.5
SILVER BOW	18316	16952	1364	7.4
STILLWATER	2557	2443	114	4.5
SWEET GRASS	1601	1516	85	5.3
TETON	2518	2380	138	5.5
TOOLE	2505	2358	147	5.9
TREASURE	382	360	22	5.8
VALLEY	4201	3874	327	7.8
WHEATLAND	1120	1032	88	7.9
WIBAUX	599	586	13	2.2

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:					
	Feb. 1981[1/]	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Total Feb. 1981	Percent Women	Total Jan. 1981	Percen Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	131.4	131.7	132.9	-.3	-1.5	274.0	48.0%	275.6	47.8%
Manufacturing	2.8	2.9	3.3	-.1	- .5	22.4	12.5%	22.9	12.7%
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	7.6	6.6%	7.9	6.3%
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	11.8	12.7%	12.1	12.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.2	0	.2	23.4	18.8%	23.5	18.7%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.4	35.5	36.5	-.1	-1.1	69.9	50.6%	70.3	50.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.2	8.4	8.4	-.2	- .2	12.7	64.6%	12.7	66.1%
Services	34.7	34.5	36.2	.2	-1.5	55.8	62.2%	55.5	62.2%
Government[2/]	43.9	44.0	42.5	-.1	1.4	70.3	62.4%	70.7	62.2%

[1/] *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974*

[2/] *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

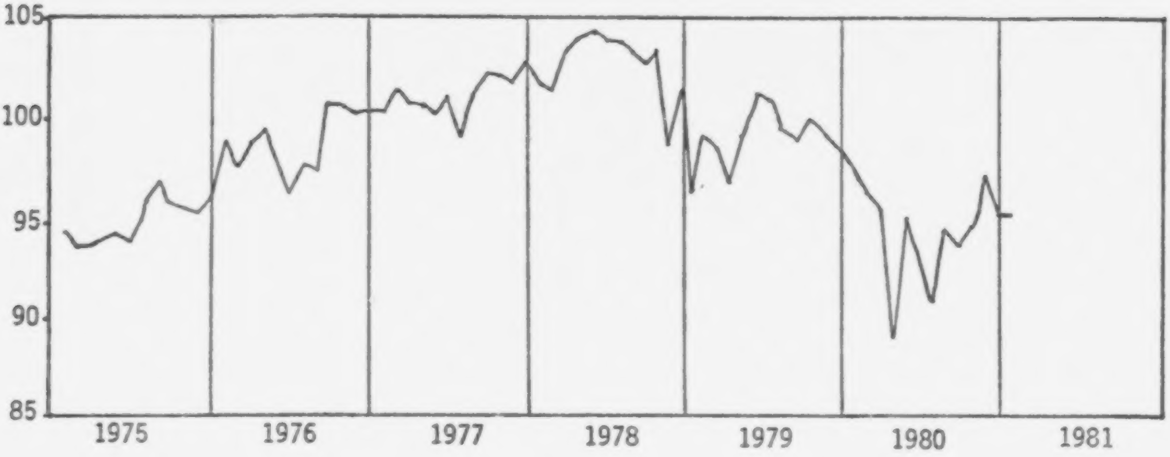
1981

	Jan.	Feb.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	131.7	131.4
Manufacturing..................	2.9	2.8
Mining.........................	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	35.5	35.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.2
Services.......................	34.5	34.7
Government.....................	44.0	43.9

1/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

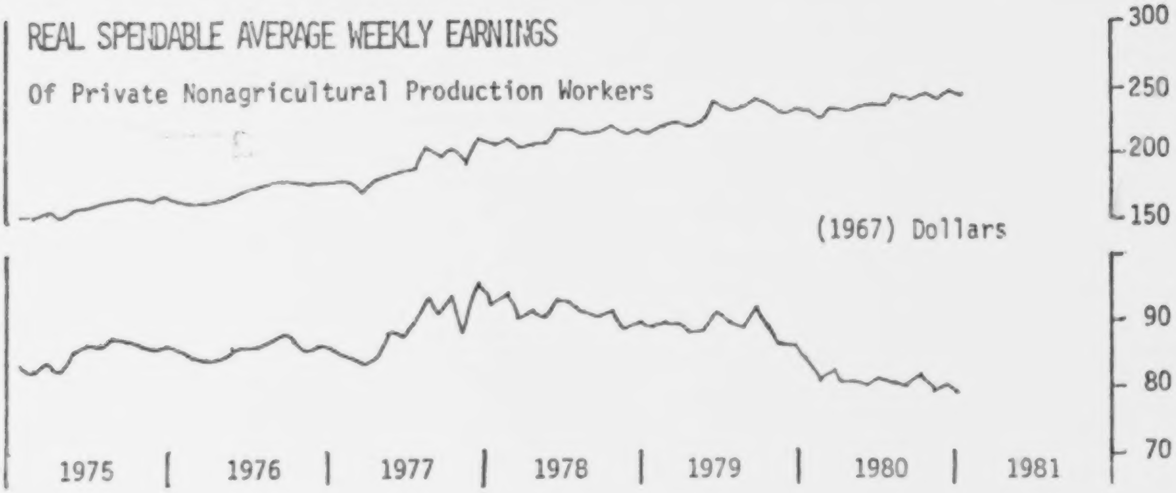
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.3
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

In January only a slight change was registered in the Composite Index. The number dropped from 95.5 in December to 95.3 in January. Negative movement was seen in the manufacturing layoff rate, manufacturing average weekly hours, and manufacturing employment. The layoff rate jumped from 0.3 to 3.0 in January. Positive movement showed up in the number of average weekly initial claims and in building permits. These two components registered substantial changes, but were not enough to make up for the negative movement in the other indicators. With unusually warm weather, February is expected to show an increase in the Composite Index.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	245.28	247.75	232.60
3/ Taxes Withheld	40.81	40.24	35.79
Spendable Earnings	204.48	207.52	196.81
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	126.04	127.31	112.45
Real Spendable Earnings	78.44	80.21	84.36

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary		224.93	219.57		80.79	89.60
March		234.24	221.43		82.44	89.29
April		232.23	220.68		80.94	88.10
May		234.15	225.42		80.67	88.52
June		234.97	236.99		80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

Real Spendable earnings fell in January from $80.21 per week to $78.44. The decline was due both to the increasing rate of inflation and to the slight drop in gross average weekly earnings. Gross average weekly earnings of $245.28 were down from the previous month which registered 247.75. The rise in the inflation rate from December 1980 to January, 1981 was an annual rate of 9.6%

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XII
MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/*		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	*6.1*	*5.8*	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	*5.6*	*5.7*	.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	*5.4*	*5.7*	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	*5.4*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	*5.0*	*5.7*	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	*4.9*	*5.7*	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	*4.8*	*5.9*	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	*4.8*	*5.8*	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	*4.8*	*5.9*	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	*5.0*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	*5.3*	*6.2*	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	*5.3*	*6.2*	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	*5.8*	*6.3*	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	*6.1*	*6.9*	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	*5.9*	*7.6*	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	*6.7*	*7.6*	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	*6.2*	*7.6*	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	*6.1*	*7.4*	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	*6.0*	*7.6*	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	*6.0*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	375.5	354.1	322.7	31.4	21.4	*5.7*	*7.4*	*
February	*381.0*	*357.5*	*326.2*	*31.3*	*23.5*	*6.2*	*7.3*	*1.0*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* County	*Percent 1/* State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	7.6	6.1	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	7.3	5.6	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.4	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.4	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.2	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.8	5.0	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.1	4.9	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.1	4.8	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	5.7	4.8	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	4.7	4.8	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	5.6	4.7	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	5.6	5.0	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	5.9	5.3	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.3	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	6.6	6.1	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	6.7	5.9	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	7.5	5.9	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	7.9	6.7	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.4	6.2	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.1	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	7.5	6.0	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	7.2	5.9	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	7.2	6.0	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.0	.2
1981								
January	34.5	32.3	31.1	1.2	2.2	6.3	5.7	*
February	35.4	32.8	31.6	1.2	2.6	7.5	6.2	*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began: January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage-ment Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1] County	*Percent*[1] State	
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	*4.5*	*6.1*	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	*4.1*	*5.6*	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.4*	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.4*	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	*3.5*	*5.0*	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.9*	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.8*	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	*3.3*	*4.8*	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.8*	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	*3.6*	*4.7*	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	*3.9*	*5.3*	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*5.3*	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	*4.5*	*5.5*	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	*4.5*	*6.1*	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	*4.5*	*5.9*	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	*5.3*	*6.7*	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	*4.8*	*6.1*	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	*4.5*	*6.0*	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	*4.3*	*5.9*	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
1981								
January	57.2	54.8	53.4	1.4	2.4	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
February	*58.4*	*55.6*	*54.2*	*1.4*	*2.8*	*4.8*	*6.2*	*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

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[1] Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

[2] Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	$248.88	$245.28	$224.93	36.6	36.5	36.2	$6.80	6.72	6.39
MANUFACTURING	369.46	369.14	355.75	41.7	41.9	42.2	8.86	8.81	8.43
Durable Goods	376.13	381.60	394.70	41.7	42.4	44.1	9.02	9.00	8.95
Primary Metal Industries	380.57	401.54	403.34	30.3	31.2	40.7	12.56	12.87	9.91
Nondurable Goods	357.34	347.27	279.17	41.6	41.0	38.4	8.59	8.47	7.27
Food and Kindred Products	295.74	286.60	286.01	43.3	41.9	43.4	6.83	6.84	6.59
MINING	470.88	472.19	445.52	47.6	46.9	46.7	10.04	9.92	9.54
Metal Mining	473.12	473.12	413.83	40.3	40.3	33.4	11.74	11.74	12.39
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	406.37	411.04	372.11	40.8	40.9	37.1	9.96	10.05	10.03
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	361.70	361.15	333.32	44.7	44.2	42.3	8.09	8.18	7.88
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	381.25	380.01	361.61	51.8	50.2	49.4	7.36	7.57	7.32
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	199.07	192.13	167.26	31.8	31.6	30.3	6.26	6.08	5.52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	162.50	157.47	156.37	37.1	36.2	33.7	4.38	4.35	4.64
SERVICES	159.16	160.20	150.72	34.6	34.6	34.1	4.60	4.63	4.42

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.5	2.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.3
Durable Goods	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.4
Primary Metal Industries	0.3	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.5	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.6	1.9	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.1
MINING	8.3	4.3	1.4	8.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.2	7.3	1.1	5.3	6.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Metal Mining	0.0	5.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Year to Date 1981	Year to Date 1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	34	31	57	78
MINING	63	18	103	55
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	40	48	91	115
MANUFACTURING	34	22	51	56
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	32	34	51	53
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	170	123	271	274
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	75	50	139	104
SERVICES	187	160	363	337
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(31)	(26)	(93)	(66)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	16	42	18	58
STATE TOTAL	651	528	1144	1130

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	651	528	1144	1130
GREAT FALLS SMSA	41	42	82	85
BILLINGS SMSA	97	83	154	163
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	121	38	238	84
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	40	41	60	76
Beaverhead	14	4	19	15
Deer Lodge	1	3	4	4
Granite	0	1	0	4
Madison	3	5	7	10
Powell	1	7	1	9
Silver Bow	21	21	29	34
BOZEMAN LMA	44	36	67	75
Gallatin	37	28	53	54
Meagher	0	0	0	2
Park	7	8	14	19
GLASGOW LMA	18	15	29	34
Daniels	1	1	2	2
Phillips	4	3	5	6
Roosevelt	5	4	9	10
Sheridan	4	4	7	8
Valley	4	3	6	8
GLENDIVE LMA	37	32	55	69
Dawson	13	9	22	22
Garfield	0	2	1	3
McCone	4	6	5	10
Prairie	0	1	1	4
Richland	18	13	24	29
Wibaux	2	1	2	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	15	9	26	25
Big Horn	3	4	3	8
Carbon	5	1	7	5
Stillwater	4	4	11	9
Sweet Grass	3	0	5	3

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	27	15	39	27
Blaine	2	2	3	6
Hill	25	12	35	20
Liberty	0	1	1	1
HELENA LMA	36	31	70	73
Broadwater	1	0	1	1
Jefferson	3	2	6	6
Lewis and Clark	32	29	63	66
KALISPELL LMA	64	52	114	138
Flathead	47	30	82	90
Lake	10	13	17	26
Lincoln	7	9	15	22
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	14	18	24
Fergus	4	7	8	12
Golden Valley	0	2	0	2
Judith Basin	2	2	2	3
Musselshell	2	2	4	6
Petroleum	1	1	2	1
Wheatland	1	0	2	0
MILES CITY LMA	18	18	32	38
Carter	1	2	2	2
Custer	8	5	15	8
Fallon	3	4	3	11
Powder River	3	0	5	3
Rosebud	3	6	6	13
Treasure	0	1	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	60	83	121	160
Mineral	0	2	3	4
Missoula	34	61	75	120
Ravalli	21	13	33	25
Sanders	5	7	10	11
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	23	19	39	59
Choteau	2	5	4	11
Glacier	4	6	11	20
Pondera	6	3	8	10
Teton	3	1	5	2
Toole	8	4	11	16

Sources of data: *State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

EMPLOYER CLASSIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE RATING

Effective January 1, 1980, Montana instituted the "reserve ratio" experience rating system. Under this system each subject employer (excluding some nonprofit organizations and all government entities) is assigned an "experience factor" which is contributions paid minus benefits charged on each employer's account since July 1, 1976, divided by the employer's average annual taxable payroll for the 3 fiscal years immediately preceding the computation date. Each employer with a positive "experience factor" is designated as an eligible employer and those with a negative "experience factor" are designated as deficit employers. Schedules are then prepared listing all eligible and deficit employers in inverse numerical order of their experience factors as well as the cumulative taxable payrolls for all of those employers. The cumulative taxable payroll amounts are then segregated into groups that will yield approximately the average tax rate according to the tax schedule assigned for that particular taxable year. Each group will be identified by the rate class listed on the schedule and each employer is assigned that contribution rate opposite their rate class for the tax schedule in effect for the taxable year.

The rate schedule for each calendar year is assigned based upon the ratio of the trust fund balance as of December 31 prior to the rate year to total wages in covered employment for the previous fiscal year.

Schedules of contribution rates are shown on the following page. The rate schedule assigned for taxable year 1981 is Schedule IX. As can be noted, the minimum ratio of fund to total wages must be .0050 to assign Schedule IX and the approximate average tax yield will be 2.9% for that schedule. Eligible employers will be assigned contribution rates of 1.7% to 3.5% and deficit employers 3.8% to 4.4% based on their respective rate class assignment. Unrated employers (those with less than 3 years of experience) are all assigned a rate of 3.7%.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTION RATES

	Sched. I	Sched. II	Sched. III	Sched. IV	Sched. V	Sched. VI	Sched. VII	Sched. VIII	Sched. IX	Sched. X
Minimum Ratio of Fund to Total Wages	(.0150)	(.0145)	(.0140)	(.0130)	(.0120)	(.0110)	(.0095)	(.0075)	(.005)	(.....)
Average Tax Rate	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS									
1	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%
2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR UNRATED EMPLOYERS:	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR DEFICIT EMPLOYERS									
1	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%
2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	332	34,881.96
BIGHORN	597	58,047.19
BLAINE	282	27,335.81
BROADWATER	204	23,351.80
CARBON	350	35,969.06
CARTER	5	655.00
CASCADE	5,829	623,544.01
CHOUTEAU	87	9,136.00
CUSTER	629	62,830.87
DANIELS	40	4,411.00
DAWSON	182	17,446.00
DEER LODGE	2,486	290,141.33
FALLON	20	1,762.76
FERGUS	528	50,178.36
FLATHEAD	4,306	395,722.98
GALLATIN	2,084	191,141.13
GARFIELD	12	961.00
GLACIER	883	75,856.90
GOLDEN VALLEY	18	1,643.00
GRANITE	125	13,976.28
HILL	691	64,542.71
JEFFERSON	277	29,536.30
JUDITH BASIN	31	3,340.00
LAKE	1,159	105,240.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,302	224,359.21
LIBERTY	61	5,803.50
LINCOLN	1,717	156,165.78
MCCONE	19	1,521.00
MADISON	181	16,598.71
MEAGHER	146	14,484.30
MINERAL	407	41,152.08
MISSOULA	6,278	621,152.90
MUSSELSHELL	78	8,263.00
PARK	772	67,861.58
PETROLEUM	6	280.00
PHILLIPS	218	21,109.72
PONDERA	265	26,961.00
POWDER RIVER	23	2,607.00
POWELL	379	35,908.62
PRAIRIE	62	6,428.00
RAVALLI	1,450	138,609.41
RICHLAND	109	9,888.56
ROOSEVELT	358	31,433.75
ROSEBUD	674	76,100.61
SANDERS	956	94,205.98
SHERIDAN	42	3,737.00
SILVER BOW	2,620	266,510.75
STILLWATER	235	25,660.00
SWEET GRASS	118	12,674.00
TETON	217	22,073.00
TOOLE	176	18,765.84
TREASURE	17	1,928.00
VALLEY	478	47,298.12
WHEATLAND	31	3,300.00
WIBAUX	28	2,897.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,625	589,779.65
INTRASTATE	47,233	4,719,001.13
INTERSTATE	1,936	282,323.07
TOTAL	49,169	5,001,324.20

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	352	34,881.96
BIGHORN	597	58,047.19
BLAINE	282	27,335.81
BROADWATER	204	23,351.80
CARBON	350	35,969.06
CARTER	5	655.00
CASCADE	5,829	623,544.01
CHOUTEAU	87	9,136.00
CUSTER	629	62,830.87
DANIELS	40	4,411.00
DAWSON	182	17,446.00
DEER LODGE	2,486	290,141.33
FALLON	29	1,762.76
FERGUS	528	50,178.36
FLATHEAD	4,306	395,722.98
GALLATIN	2,084	191,141.13
GARFIELD	12	961.00
GLACIER	883	75,856.90
GOLDEN VALLEY	18	1,643.00
GRANITE	125	13,876.28
HILL	691	64,642.71
JEFFERSON	277	29,536.30
JUDITH BASIN	31	3,340.00
LAKE	1,158	105,240.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,302	224,859.21
LIBERTY	61	5,803.50
LINCOLN	1,717	156,166.78
MCCONE	19	1,521.00
MADISON	181	16,598.71
MEAGHER	146	14,484.30
MINERAL	407	41,152.08
MISSOULA	6,278	621,152.80
MUSSELSHELL	78	8,263.00
PARK	772	67,861.58
PETROLEUM	6	280.00
PHILLIPS	218	21,109.72
PONDERA	265	26,961.00
POWDER RIVER	23	2,607.00
POWELL	379	36,908.62
PRAIRIE	62	6,428.00
RAVALLI	1,450	138,608.41
RICHLAND	109	9,888.56
ROOSEVELT	358	31,433.75
ROSEBUD	674	76,100.61
SANDERS	956	94,206.98
SHERIDAN	42	3,737.00
SILVER BOW	2,620	266,510.75
STILLWATER	235	25,660.00
SWEET GRASS	118	12,674.00
TETON	217	22,073.00
TOOLE	176	18,765.84
TREASURE	17	1,928.00
VALLEY	478	47,298.12
WHEATLAND	31	3,300.00
WIBAUX	28	2,897.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,625	589,779.65
INTRASTATE	47,233	4,713,671.05
INTERSTATE	1,936	282,323.07
TOTAL	49,169	5,000,994.12

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	10,687	13,488	-2,801	-20.8
Continued Claims1/	110,607	125,800	-15,193	-12.1
Number of Benefit Payments1/	97,335	100,163	-2,828	- 2.8
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$9,867,280	$9,197,536	$669,744	7.3
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$108.77	$95.86	$12.91	13.5

MONTHLY

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	4,057	6,630	4,096	- 39	-1.0
Continued Claims1/	54,654	55,953	61,785	-7,131	-11.5
Number of Benefit Payments1/	48,166	49,169	51,752	-3,586	-6.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$4,865,956	$5,001,324	$4,784,355	$81,601	1.7
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$108.18	$109.35	$96.51	$11.67	12.1
Trust Fund Balance	$16,028,841	$16,599,737	$14,547,295*	$1,481,546	10.2

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government. which amount to* $ 7,084,089.

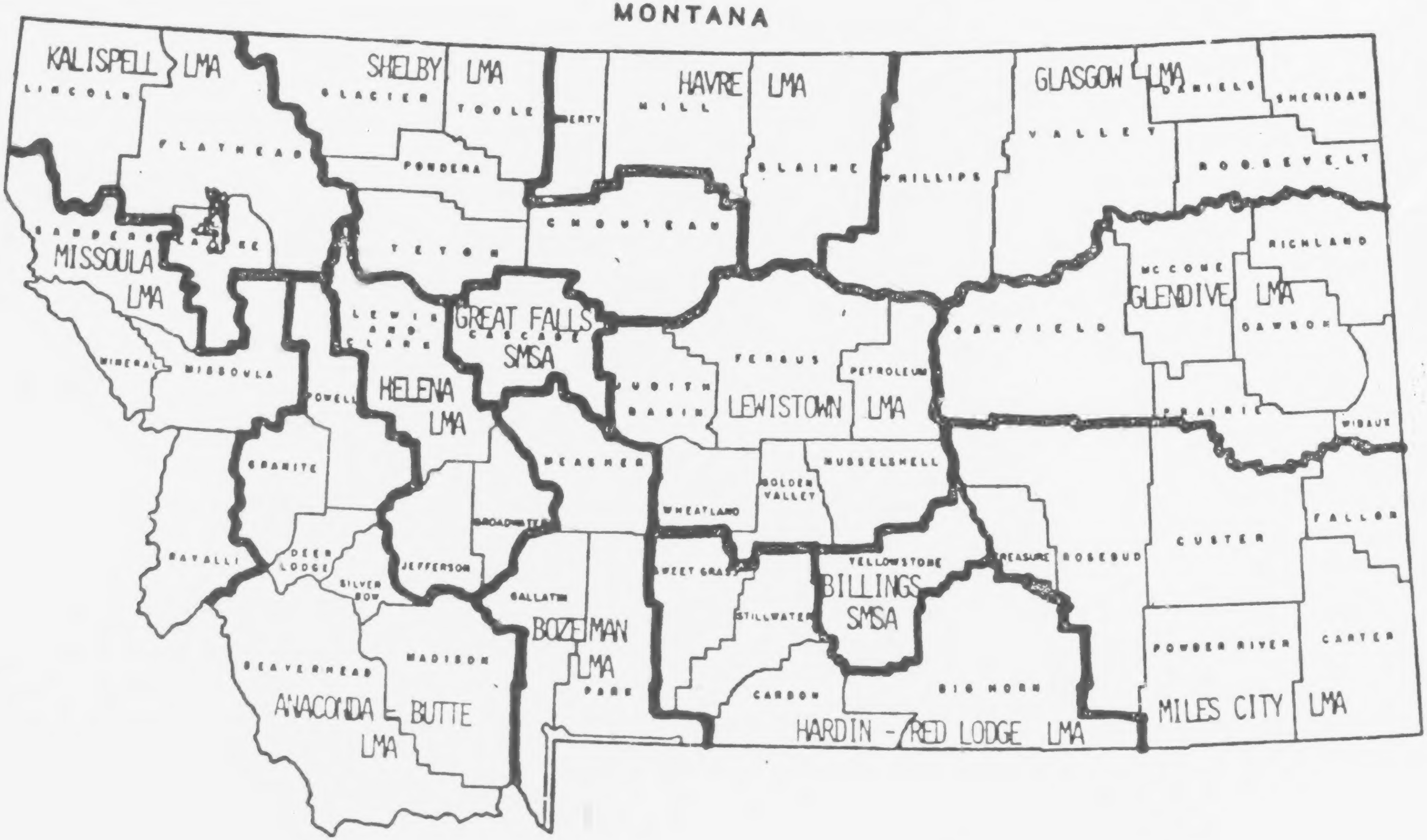
Fewer initial and continued claims were filed in February than either last month or a year ago. Combined January and February 1981 totals compare favorably with the first two months of 1980. This winter has been unusually mild which may have helped the employment situation.

A drop from the 48,166 benefit payments in February 1981 of 1,033 from January and 3,586 from February 1980 was noted. The amount of benefits paid in February, $4,865,956, was $135,368 less than last month but $81,601 more than last year.

The fact that there were more beneficiaries in February 1980 but total dollars were less than this February is reflected in the Average Weekly Benefit Amount, which was $108.18 in 1981 and $96.51 in 1980, a difference of $11.67. The January figure of $109.35 was only $1.17 higher than this month. The sizable gain from last year is partly due to the increased Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount since July 1980.

Trust Fund Balance is holding very well although it was reduced slightly this month from January, but still almost $1.5 million over February 1980. Next month contributions to the fund will be smaller, but from then on employment opportunities normally should improve with winter over, unless there is a sharp decline in Montana's economic situation.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
SHELBY LMA
HAVRE LMA
GLASGOW LMA
MISSOULA LMA
GREAT FALLS SMSA
HELENA LMA
LEWISTOWN LMA
GLENDIVE LMA
BILLINGS SMSA
BOZEMAN LMA
ANACONDA LMA
BUTTE LMA
MILES CITY LMA
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
TETON
CHOUTEAU
LEWIS AND CLARK
CASCADE
MINERAL
MISSOULA
POWELL
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
GARFIELD
MCCONE
RICHLAND
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
BROADWATER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
GALLATIN
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
BEAVERHEAD
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OF MONTANA
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BULK RATE

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

1,000 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.85 per copy, for a total cost of $846.00 which includes $696.00 for printing and $150.00 for distribution.

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(563-3445)

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Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

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Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
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Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
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Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

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Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
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Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

S4710-1

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

April 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 4

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

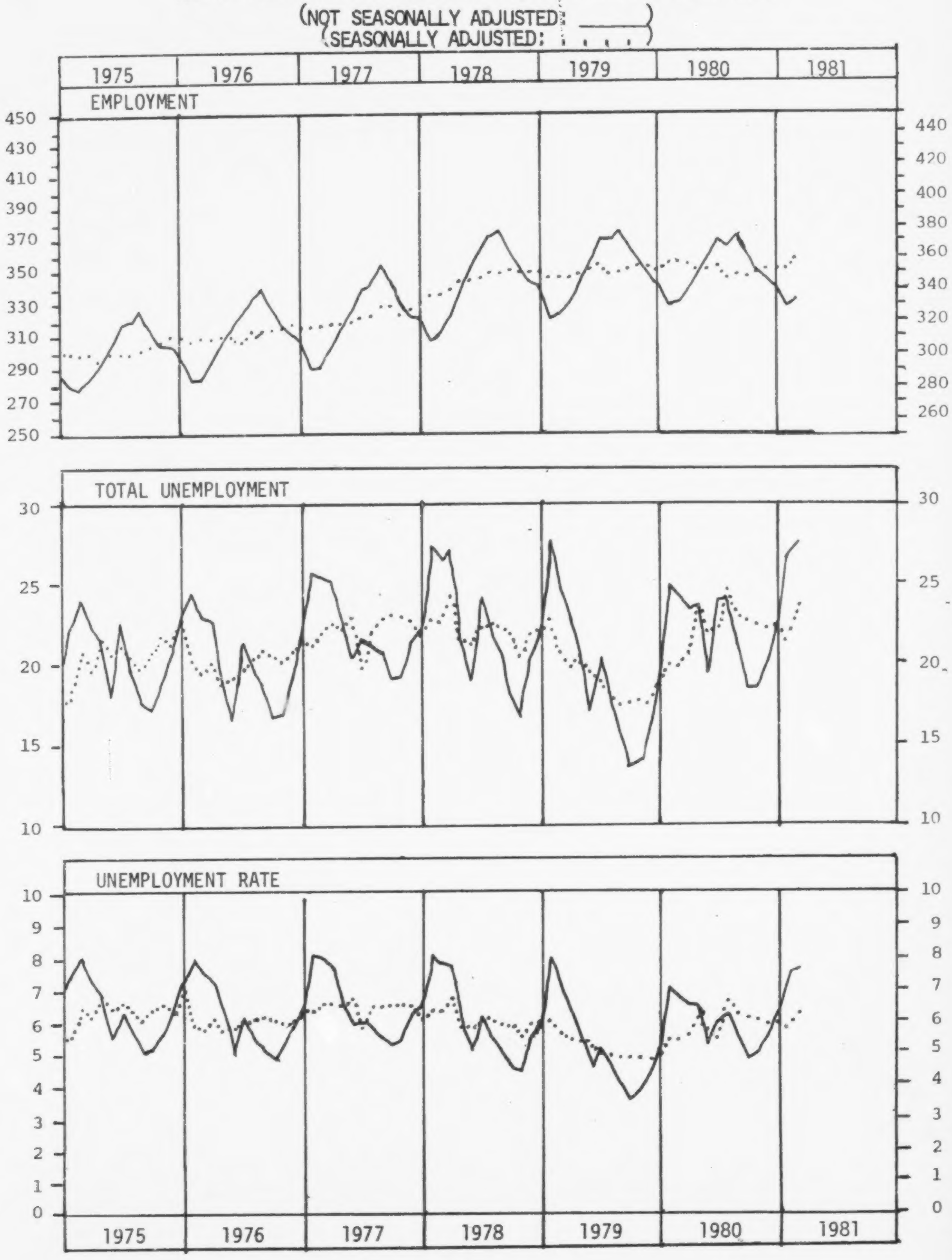
11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	370.9	362.4	362.9	8.5	8.0
Employment	345.3	334.9	339.5	10.4	5.8
Unemployment	25.6	27.5	23.4	-1.9	2.2
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.6	6.5	-.7	.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

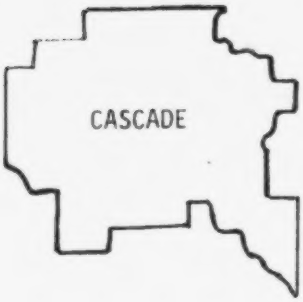
Agriculture activities are increasing around the State. Calving and lambing are nearly complete and newborn losses are less than normal. Spring planting is nearing 50 percent completion and is generally progressing faster than last year. The dry and windy conditions have damaged some of Montana's farm land. The eastern part of the state is experiencing severe to extreme drought conditions. Wind has caused erosion of the land and some people are comparing it to the days of the dust bowl.

The timber industry in the State is still declining. It is estimated that Montana will receive nearly $7.6 million in 1981 from the U. S. Forest Service. This is the State's 25 percent share of revenues that the forest service receives from use of national forest land in the State. The estimated payment is lower than last year's payment. A survey by a western lumber association shows that orders for wood products from the northwestern states through mid-March are seven percent less than the same period last year. The Forest Service is considering the first major timber sale in ten years on the eastern slope of the Rockies. The 4 to 4.5 million board foot sale is being considered because the lodgepole pine stands on the eastern slopes are dying rapidly.

Oil well drilling in the first quarter of 1981 increased by 62 percent over the same period in 1980. At the present pace, the 1968 record of 1,016 wells completed will be surpassed. Exploratory drilling is up by 40 percent, but the success ratio had a small decline. Fourteen new oil pools and two gas fields were found so far this year. Although drilling has increased, production by refineries in January was less than December. The six refineries in the State processed 11,807 barrels of crude per day the first month of this year. This was a drop of about 44 percent from the previous month. There were 380,000 barrels more in storage at the end of January than there were in December.

A boost to construction should be provided by a law just passed by the legislature. A number of school and local building projects have been delayed by the inability of government agencies to sell relatively low interest bonds. The bond market rate has been foreed by inflation to about two percent above the state mandated ceiling on interest rates. The new law will remove that ceiling. Low bids on about $6.5 million of highway projects were opened the end of March. Work on these projects will begin when the contracts are awarded, which will be after the Highway Commission reviews them.

March 30 was the deadline for submitting proposals to the federally created Synthetic Fuels Corp. Three of the 61 projects, which are seeking part of the $17.5 billion in government subsidies are in Montana. The future of the synthetic fuels program has been in doubt, and new members have not yet been appointed to the board of the corporation. It is hoped that the new board will be in place soon so that the decisions on which projects to fund can be made.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	34.6	34.2	33.6	.4	1.0
Employment	32.0	31.3	31.4	.7	.6
Unemployment	2.6	2.9	2.2	-.3	.4
Unemployment Rate	*7.6*	*8.5*	*6.6*	*-.9*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The possibility of a fuel alchohol plant faded as the Farmers Home Administration disapproved a loan request of $1 million because they considered the plant not economically feasible. The corporation that is planning the plant is now attempting to secure financing from another source for the $2.5 million project. A petroleum refinery in the area has been put up for sale. Operations at the refinery will continue until it is sold. The 6,000 barrel-a-day operation currently employs over 60 workers. Prospective buyers for the copper refinery that closed last fall have been touring the plant. The potential buyers indicate that if they decide to buy the refinery, new labor practices would be established and instead of needing 500 people, they would need only 250. Another firm has made some very preliminary inquiries about possibly purchasing the plant.

Construction work in the area is increasing as two long-awaited contracts are awarded. The city commission has let a $1 million contract for work at the water plant. The job will bring the water treatment plant into compliance with an order from the Environmental Protection Agency. Awarding the contract ends years of arguing between the city and the EPA on the necessity of the project. Bids have been opened for construction of a 40-bed cottage at the School for the Deaf and Blind. Apparent low bids totaled just under $1.3 million. The Legislature must approve about $700,000 in additional funds over what was originally allocated by the 1979 Legislature for the project.

Cutbacks in federal funding of the CETA program will affect some 94 positions in Great Falls. Many of the positions under the program have been eliminated by attrition. The number of CETA jobs administered by the city has dropped from 214 to its current level since they started phasing out the program last October. There will probably be 20 people actually laid off when the program ends at the end of April.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	57.7	57.1	55.4	.6	2.3
Employment	54.7	53.8	52.5	.9	2.2
Unemployment	3.0	3.3	2.9	-.3	.1
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.8	5.3	-.7	-.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Building permits rose in the Billings SMSA in March. A total of 73 permits were issued in February and 97 issued in March. This compares to 90 during March, 1980. In March, 1980 only 16 of the permits were for new residential buildings, while 54 new residential permits were issued during March, 1981.

Plans for a synfuel plant in Billings died when a railroad company and a construction and engineering company announced plans to end their partnership. The railroad company is one of the world's largest owners of coal, holding more than 10 million tons of stripable coal. The railroad company said the plan for the synfuel plant was too risky at this time. This move also dims hopes for a massive coal project near Circle.

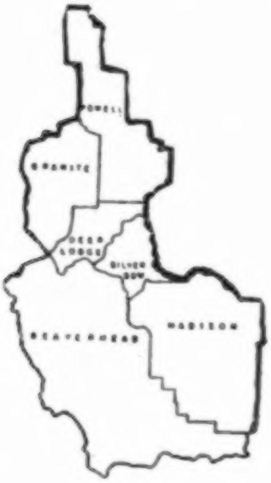
New businesses amounted to 52 during March for Yellowstone County. The trade industry registered the most new businesses. This is the same number recorded for new businesses in March, 1980

There were alot of layoffs during this reporting period in the Billings SMSA. A construction company laid off about 50 persons when a stoppage was ordered on a federal project in Yellowstone Park. The employer anticipated they would not be laid off for more than a week. A chain restaurant downtown also reported layoffs of six persons due to a business slowdown. A railroad company is talking about a 17% reduction in their staff which may affect 34 employees in Billings.

The construction industry reports approval of a $3,500,000 industrial revenue bond to finance development of a mall on Central Avenue. The post office will be going through a remodeling project which should be completed in September, 1981. The total cost of this project is $450,000.

Federal budget cuts are expected to leave a number of workers looking for work. At the same time, other industrial sectors should have jobs opening up with seasonal work about ready to begin.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	March 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	34.6	34.0	33.9	.6	.7
Employment	31.9	31.1	31.9	.8	0
Unemployment	2.7	2.9	2.0	-.2	.7
Unemployment Rate	7.7	8.5	5.9	-.8	1.8

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A local area business market study done for the Butte area addressed the tourism potential of the area and other needs of the community. It was felt that with a greater promotional campaign the area could substantially increase the amount of tourist trade. Positive factors that enhance Butte's tourism potential are its historic value, location on two interstate highways and between Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, good convention facilities and access to good fishing and recreation areas. The redevelopment of the central business district by several different improvement programs was also discussed. A survey of businesses in a three-state-area gave indications of the type of products and services lacking in the area. This gives some indication of potential new businesses to serve these needs.

Also on the tourist front, plans are underway to begin a tourist train between Butte and Anaconda sometime this spring. This endeavor would employ 10-15 people.

As spring gets underway, so do construction projects. Road construction projects include bridge repair work in Twin Bridges, grading and related work on 12 miles of road southwest of Whitehall in Madison County, $1.1 million in paving projects in the Butte area.

Approval has been received for a welding training program in Anaconda. The classes will be held at the boilershop at the smelter. The Anaconda Company will supply the welding machinery and hoods, scrap metal and utilities. The program will be geared to the ability of the students. Some will require only a brushup on techniques, others will learn the basics. It is hoped that 50 persons will be able to utilize the training program during the 24 weeks it is funded. The start-up phase of the slag pile processing has begun. About 45 people have been hired for this project. The job to completion is estimated to last 2½ years.

BOZEMAN LMA

MEAGHER
GALLATIN
PARK

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	25.8	25.3	26.2	.5	-.4
Employment	24.2	23.5	24.5	.7	-.3
Unemployment	1.6	1.8	1.7	-.2	-.1
Unemployment Rate	6.2	7.1	6.4	-.9	-.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

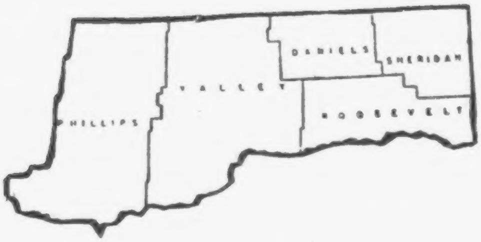
Some increase has been noted in agriculture activities over the previous month. Calving season, the main reason for the increase, is nearly completed. Spring seeding has started and is ahead of schedule due to the mild weather. The winter wheat and alfalfa crops have started growing and are experiencing some damage due to army cut-worm infestation.

A gold mining operation in Park County would employ about 180 people if a mining company fully develops their claim. If the company decides to go ahead with the mine, it would be four to five years before full production. One year would be required to secure the state and federal permits and three years to build the necessary facilities. The potential new employees at the mine and their families would swell the population by 600 to 900 people and create housing and other problems in a sparsely populated area.

Construction activity has remained about the same as last year. Twenty building permits were granted in Bozeman in March as compared with 21 permits for March of 1980. The state's long-range building plans which have been approved by the legislature include two new units valued at a total of $6.8 million for the Montana State University Campus. The proposed Visual Communications building will cost about $4.6 million and $2.2 million has been authorized for an animal laboratory.

The retail trade and service industries are experiencing some seasonal fluctuation at this time. The ski areas closed down in April and the Livingston Job Service reports that summer hiring has started for Yellowstone Park. Lack of snow and skiers has resulted in the early closing of one area which experienced only about 50% of the skier traffic that they had planned on this winter. The mild weather is also blamed for the 14% decline in winter tourism in Yellowstone Park.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	17.0	16.1	16.2	.9	.8
Employment	16.1	15.2	15.5	.9	.6
Unemployment	.9	.9	.7	0	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.6	4.5	-.5	.6

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Highlighting the area economy is the increase in activity concerning construction of a major natural gas pipeline. Approximately 600 workers will be in the area for six months and the demand for local labor has increased dramatically. Early in the month, security guards were hired for the project staging area in Glasgow and by the end of the period, employers in service industries--food service, motels, etc.--began gearing up for what is expected to be a busy summer. Pipeline contractors are only now beginning to hire workers in craft-occupations.

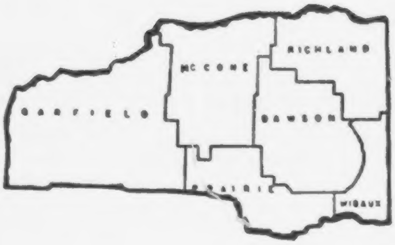
Activity in the more permanent sectors of the area economy was up also. Seismic exploration work continued at a healthy pace, however, there was little demand for workers. Activity is expected to increase considerably in the next few months. Aircraft flight crew training continued also, and the manufacturer announced that Glasgow is under consideration as a site for a one year testing program for a new aircraft.

Construction activity in the area, which was almost nonexistent last year, shows signs of a recovery this year. Several building permits were issued last month for new homes. Remodeling activity is reportedly quite high also. Cool windy weather delayed grain seeding and field work in the agriculture industry. There was little demand for these workers this month, but the hiring pace should pick up soon.

GLENDIVE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	15.7	15.0	14.9	.7	.8
Employment	15.3	14.6	14.4	.7	.9
Unemployment	.4	.4	.5	0	-.1
Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.7	3.4	0	-.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

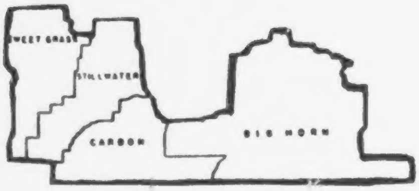
Construction activity highlights the area economy this period. Hiring increased each week as contractors began work on homes, apartment complexes, and a new raquetball court. Three projects which should help ease the housing shortage in Glendive were announced this month; they are a 60-unit motel and two apartment complexes of 32 and 24 units.

Two synthetic fuel plants are still being considered for construction in the area. Further planning needs to be done and nothing is certain at this time. Dawson County coal deposits would be used to produce natural gas and gasoline.

Weather slowed the activity of seismic crews. There was some occasional hiring in these occupations and the local labor supply has been sufficient. Two new drilling rigs moved into the area from Canada, but have not hired any local workers.

Activity in agriculture and retail trade was steady with some hiring occuring in each industry. Seeding of wheat and sugar beets and field work were the main activities in agriculture.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	13.3	13.1	12.8	.2	.5
Employment	12.6	12.3	12.1	.3	.5
Unemployment	.7	.8	.7	-.1	0
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.5	5.4	-1.1	0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Spring-time agriculture activities are progressing at a good pace. Calving and lambing as well as shearing operations are nearly complete. Planting is ahead of normal due to the mild weather. Twenty-five percent of the sugar-beet crop was planted by mid-April. The army cut-worm is destroying some winter wheat and alfalfa in Carbon County.

Exploration continues for platinum group metals and could employ 20 to 25 people this summer. Full scale development of the ore body in the upper Boulder could mean mining 2,000 tons of ore per day and hauling 60 tons of concentrate to a smelter in Big Timber. The total operation could employ about 500 people.

A coal mine in Big Horn County is expanding by an additional 770 acres. The current operation is on about 1,300 acres of coal leases and produces 5.4 million tons of coal annually. Production will increase to about eight million tons annually in 1985. By 1996, operations will cease at the mine after producing approximately 120 million tons of coal.

A new oil and gas well near Belfry is producing 320,000 cubic feet of natural gas and 10 barrels of oil a day. The depth of this well is about 9,900 feet. Two other wells are being drilled to further test the area for oil and gas.

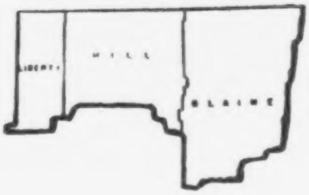
Construction work on water and sewer facilities at Spring Creek was delayed by the State Board of Health until revised plans are approved. Bids will be let this summer and fall for a $2.1 million water project at Red Lodge. Construction could begin on the first phase of a 500,000 gallon storage reservoir this fall. The second phase includes a treatment plant and distribution system. The Farm Home Administration will provide $1.6 million in low interest loans and $500,000 in grants for the project.

The proposed ethanol plant for Big Timber is at a standstill until it can find financing. Federal Budget cuts eliminated the funds for the project.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	12.8	12.1	12.5	.7	.3
Employment	12.0	11.2	11.7	.8	.3
Unemployment	.8	.9	.8	-.1	0
Unemployment Rate	*5.9*	*7.4*	*6.3*	*-1.5*	*-.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A 40-unit motor hotel and mini-convention center is in the planning stages in Chinook. The two-story complex would house a swimming pool, coffee shop, dining room, banquet facilities, cocktail lounge, a multi-use area and a raquetball court. A Chinook bank will undergo extensive remodeling which should be completed in September of this year. The total cost of the project amounts to about $385,000.

Several businesses have annouced plans to build in Havre. An anhydrous ammonia storage facility is planned west of the city contingent on site approval by the zoning board. Preliminary approval has been given for a 58-unit trailer park. A motel and office building are also in the works. Construction has begun on the new facilities of two local groceries. A fast-food restaurant has started work on its building.

Some local grain elevators will be modified this summer to handle 52 car unit grain trains. The expansion program will involve primarily trackage. Sidings will be extended to handle the 52 grain cars involved in the loadings. The program is the result of long-range studies done by the company and will cost more than $1.6 million statewide.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

LEWIS AND CLARK
BROADWATER
JEFFERSON

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	28.3	28.0	28.1	.3	.2
Employment	26.9	26.4	26.6	.5	.3
Unemployment	1.4	1.6	1.5	-.2	-.1
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.8	5.3	-.7	-.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The affect of federal and state budget cuts is presenting problems in Helena where the economy is dependent on government employment. Some state employees have already received pink slips and others may be given out as the current fiscal years (state and federal) end. It is estimated that about 460 full-time equivalent positions will be eliminated or shuffled into other departments. Many of the positions are currently vacant due to hiring freezes that were imposed earlier this year by department heads. Not all of these are in Helena, but most of them are since the central offices of the state agencies are located there. Estimates of the total number of employees that will be laid off from permanent positions by July 1 may be as high as 150.

Bids for some highway construction jobs have been opened in the area. The apparent low bid was $3.4 million to replace the condemned bridge on the York Road. About ten miles of guardrail will be installed on U.S. 287 between Townsend and Toston at a cost of $79,823. Remodeling of the rest areas on Interstate 15 between Helena and Great Falls has been bid at $18,850. The Highway Commission reviews these bids before the contracts are awarded.

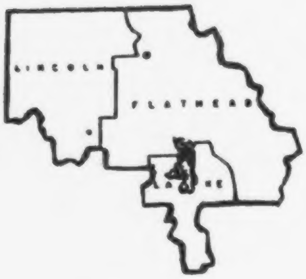
A sawmill that has been closed down since late last fall was reopened. As of March 30, the mill had 55 people employed and working full-time and expected to add 13 more as the weather improved. A new restaurant and bar opened in Helena employing approximately thirty people. Inquiries have been received by the Job Service on the availability of help from two small out-of-state firms that plan on locating here.

The State's biennial legislature comes to a close near the end of April and the temporary positive influence to Helena's economy is withdrawn. As the legislators and other people who come to town because of the session leave, a rather large payroll that is spent in the area ends. The lack of this extra spending will be felt by the local retail and service industries. Many people who work at the capitol to help with the legislation will be laid off and seeking new employment.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	37.0	35.7	37.3	1.3	-.3
Employment	32.5	31.5	33.1	1.0	-.6
Unemployment	4.5	4.2	4.2	.3	.3
Unemployment Rate	12.1	11.9	11.2	.2	.9

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Kalispell LMA reported little change during this reporting period. The manufacturing industry remains pretty much the same with the lumber mills nearly halted due to the depressed lumber market. Due to exceptionally good weather, spring break-up in the logging industry may be very short. However, the mills may not accept many logs because they are trying to control their inventories.

The new brake shoe manufacturing plant is installing the machinery and preparing to start production. The plant is expected to open sometime in May. Besides this, no other activity is anticipated that would increase payrolls in the manufacturing industry.

In Polson there is $64,000 available to homeowners in the west side project. Homeowners can get this money in the form of loans, grants and deferred loans. This is part of a total of $400,000 that will be spent on housing rehabilitation, street paving, storm sewers and water facilities in the area this summer. Work continues on the new airport terminal for Flathead County. The expected completion date is sometime this summer.

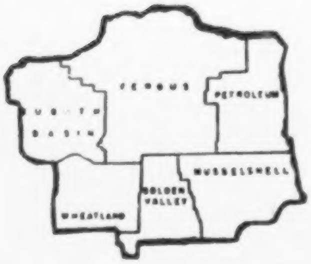
In the agricultural sector, seed potato sorting and shipping continues. Spring work creates a need for general farm and ranch hands.

Layoffs are expected as a telephone company in Libby announced a staff cut of five persons. At the same time, 16 workers are returning to work at an aluminum plant in Columbia Falls. The persons returning to work at this plant are persons with seniority status.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	10.3	9.7	10.4	.6	-.1
Employment	9.8	9.2	9.9	.6	-.1
Unemployment	.5	.5	.5	0	0
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.5	4.5	-.8	.2

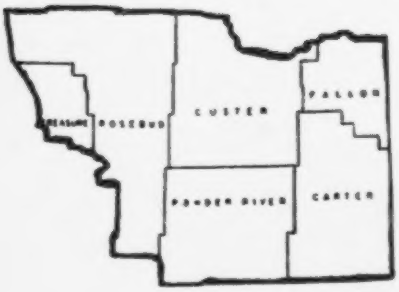
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Warmer weather in the area had a noticeable effect on the economy this period. Workers were called back in agriculture, construction, and logging industries as employers began operations again. Calving operations slowed down and spring field work activity increased in agriculture. There was a steady demand through the period for both temporary and year-round workers in ag-related occupations.

Work continued on several large construction projects. More construction workers were called back from lay-off status; however, these were mostly in building trades--there were no reports of road crews being called back. An announcement was made of a plan to convert an old hospital into 35 apartments; no date was mentioned for when work might begin.

Activity in other occupations was steady. There was little hiring in retail and service industries; though, many merchants report business is up a little over last year.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.7	16.3	15.7	.4	1.0
Employment	15.9	15.4	15.0	.5	.9
Unemployment	.8	.9	.7	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.5	4.7	-.8	0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Continued moderate climate has allowed ongoing construction projects to progress ahead of schedule, but new construction work is very limited. In Miles City, the only major construction projects thus far announced are a new lodge being built at a state institution and a small shopping complex that includes a convenience store, car wash, laundromat and doughnut shop. Miles City's housing development is also having a slow start as indicated by the following January-March total new home permits: 1981 - 4, 1980 - 8, and 1979 - 34.

Construction on Colstrip electric generating units 3 and 4 is now 17 percent complete. The work force total is now about 1,200 and should approach 2,000 by this fall. Unit 3 is planned for operation by October, 1983 and unit 4 in April, 1985. Turn-around (overhauling plants 1 and 2) is scheduled to begin the first part of April. This work will involve about 200 trade union personnel for two months.

A Colstrip banker requested from the Montana Board of Housing special assistance to deal with a boom-town housing crisis. The sudden pressure of energy development has Colstrip currently growing by 50 people per week and housing is at a premium. Specifically, the board has been asked to channel some of its reserve funds into home financing in Colstrip.

Most of the LMA is in need of moisture. Many area ranchers are still giving supplemental feed. College students are starting to register for summer work at the Job Service office. The retail trade industry has stabilized for the moment with hopes of moisture in the near future.

MISSOULA LMA

SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Feb. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	49.8	49.0	49.0	.8	.8
Employment	45.1	43.9	45.0	1.2	.1
Unemployment	4.7	5.1	4.0	-.4	.7
Unemployment Rate	*9.4*	*10.4*	*8.1*	*-1.0*	*1.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A major redevelopment for downtown Missoula has been proposed. The plan would include renovation of a hotel, construction of a restaurant, retail and office space, an indoor skating rink, medium income housing, a health club, and multi-screen theater. Covered walkways would be constructed throughout the facility. To become a reality, $20 million in private and public must be located.

Other future developments have been approved. The Missoula City Council ratified a $4 million plan for more downtown parking space. Ravalli County Commissioners have endorsed $500,000 in industrial bonds for the construction of a research laboratory near Corvallis. State legislators will commit $8.6 million for a fine arts building at the University of Montana if the university raises $1.1 million of the building costs from private sources. In Missoula, a new hospital is planned to start construction in the summer of 1982. A 38-unit apartment valued at $1 million has been issued a building permit by the Missoula officials. A plastic manufacturer in Hamilton has secured a large contract to produce military helmets.

New single dwelling building permits issued by the Missoula City-County planning board are less than the previous two years first quarter permits. The January-March totals are as follows: 1981 - 21, 1980 - 60, and 1979 - 96.

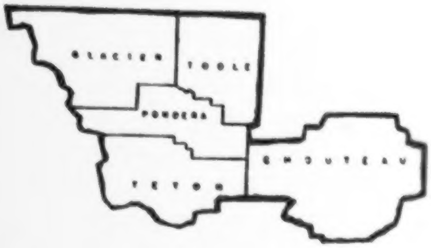
The lumber industry continues its on again-off again employment activity. A mill in Conner has curtailed one shift of workers indefinitely, while another mill at Trout Creek is back to full production after a two week shutdown.

The Lolo National Forest budget has been reduced by 15 percent. Forced reduction include several campground closures, and fewer firefighters, eliminating the Youth Conservation Corps. Also, timber sales for 1982 will be affected. The permanent work force of 400 will be reduced by 10 percent during the next year.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	17.2	16.5	16.9	.7	.3
Employment	16.2	15.4	15.8	.8	.4
Unemployment	1.0	1.1	1.1	-.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*6.0*	*6.7*	*6.3*	*-.7*	*-.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA consists of oil and gas exploration in Choteau, a new water district in Loma and ongoing construction projects. The retail and service industries are beginning to pick up with the spring weather. Agricultural activity notes several new hires with spring farm and ranch work beginning.

Three contracts were awarded to low bidders for the Loma water district project. The first was a $581,520 bid for water system intake, treatment, storage and pumping. The second bid was for $119,026 to construct a municiple water system, and the third was a $879,962 bid for a rural water system. The bid schedule call for a 180 day construction period. The completion date is anticipated to be in the fall of 1981.

Choteau's population has grown by 150 persons due to the influx of workers on survey and drilling crews. The retail and service industry has grown substantially busier since the crews have moved in and all motels and hotels in the Choteau area are reported full.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Non-White	*15.8%*	*15.7%*	*14.8%*
Female	*18.7%*	*19.0%*	*18.3%*
Youth	*4.9%*	*5.2%*	*6.9%*
Over 45	*22.0%*	*21.6%*	*21.9%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.3
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6		
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1		
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8		
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0		
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/*		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	*7.9*	*6.4*	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	*4.6*	*5.2*	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	*5.2*	*6.0*	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	*4.0*	*5.9*	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	*3.6*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	*6.7*	*6.8*	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	*6.4*	*6.6*	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	*5.2*	*7.0*	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	*6.2*	*7.9*	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	*5.4*	*7.5*	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	*4.8*	*7.1*	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	*5.0*	*7.1*	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	*5.5*	*7.1*	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	*6.2*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	*7.5*	*8.2*	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	*7.6*	*8.0*	*1.0*
March	370.9	345.3	318.8	26.5	25.6	*6.9*	*7.7*	*
April	*372.3*	*349.4*	*316.8*	*32.6*	*22.9*	*6.2*		*
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*
** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/* County	*Percent1/* State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	*9.4*	*7.9*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.3*	*7.1*	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	*7.5*	*6.4*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	*6.5*	*5.6*	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	*6.2*	*5.2*	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	*6.0*	*4.5*	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	*5.5*	*4.0*	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	*4.8*	*3.6*	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	*4.1*	*3.8*	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	*5.4*	*4.3*	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	*5.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	*7.7*	*7.0*	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	*7.0*	*6.7*	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	*6.6*	*6.5*	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.4*	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	*5.6*	*5.2*	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	*7.7*	*6.0*	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	*7.8*	*6.2*	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	*6.8*	*5.4*	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	*6.0*	*4.8*	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.9*	*5.0*	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	*7.0*	*5.5*	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	*7.3*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	*8.1*	*7.5*	*
February	34.2	31.3	30.4	.9	2.9	*8.5*	*7.6*	*
March	34.6	32.0	31.0	1.0	2.6	*7.6*	*6.9*	*
April	*34.6*	*32.3*	*31.0*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*6.8*	*6.2*	*
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	6.0	7.9	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	5.1	7.1	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	4.5	6.4	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.6	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	3.1	4.6	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	3.8	5.2	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	3.2	4.5	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	3.0	4.0	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.6	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	2.6	3.8	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	3.1	4.3	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	3.7	5.2	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	5.3	7.0	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	5.3	6.7	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	5.3	6.5	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	4.4	6.4	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	5.0	6.2	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	4.5	5.4	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	4.0	4.8	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	3.8	5.0	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	3.8	5.5	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	4.5	6.2	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	55.8	52.7	51.8	.9	3.1	5.6	7.5	*
February	57.1	53.8	52.8	1.0	3.3	5.8	7.6	*
March	57.7	54.7	53.5	1.2	3.0	5.1	6.9	*
April	*58.5*	*55.8*	*54.4*	*1.5*	*2.7*	*4.6*	*6.2*	*
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

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[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	March 1981	Feb. 1981	March 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Feb. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: March 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	370.9	362.4	363.0	8.5	7.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	345.3	334.9	339.6	10.4	5.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	26.5	22.1	27.2	4.4	-.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	25.6	27.5	23.4	-1.9	2.2
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*6.9*	*7.6*	*6.5*	*-.7*	*.4*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*5.9*	*6.2*	*5.8*	*-.3*	*.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	276.4	275.2	274.6	1.2	1.8
MANUFACTURING	22.6	22.6	24.2	0	-1.6
Durable Goods	13.7	13.7	15.6	0	-1.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.0	8.9	9.3	.1	-.3
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.1	0	-1.2
Other Durable Goods	2.8	2.8	3.2	0	-.4
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	8.5	0	.4
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
27 Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.4	2.2	0	.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	.8	0	.2
Other Nondurable Goods	1.7	1.7	1.6	0	.1
MINING	7.7	7.7	8.4	0	-.7
10 Metal Mining	1.6	1.6	2.3	0	-.7
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.2	2.2	2.2	0	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	12.0	11.4	11.5	.6	.5
15 General Building Contractors	4.0	3.8	4.0	.2	0
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	3.1	2.6	2.5	.5	.5
17 Special Trade Contractors	4.9	5.0	5.0	-.1	-.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.4	23.3	22.5	.1	.9
40 Railroad Transportation	7.5	7.5	6.8	0	.7
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.2	6.2	6.4	0	-.2
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.7	9.6	9.3	.1	.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	70.6	70.1	70.3	.5	.3
Wholesale Trade	18.0	17.9	17.5	.1	.5
Retail Trade	52.6	52.2	52.8	.4	-.2
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.7	7.7	7.9	0	-.2
54 Food Stores	7.6	7.8	7.7	-.2	-.1
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.7	7.6	7.8	.1	-.1
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.0	18.5	18.8	.5	.2
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.6	10.6	10.7	0	-.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.7	12.6	12.7	.1	0
SERVICES	56.4	56.3	54.5	.1	1.9
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.7	6.6	6.2	.1	.5
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.6	18.6	18.0	0	.6
Other Services	28.3	28.3	27.6	0	.7
GOVERNMENT	71.0	71.1	70.6	-.1	.4
91 Federal Government	13.0	12.8	12.6	.2	.4
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0
92 Other State Government	10.8	10.8	10.7	0	.1
93 Local Education	25.0	24.9	25.3	.1	-.3
93 Other Local Government	14.0	14.3	13.8	0	.2

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(*Establishment Data in italics*)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	March 1981	Feb. 1981	March 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Feb. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: March 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	34.6	34.2	33.7	.4	.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.0	31.3	31.5	.7	.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	.9	1.1	.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.6	2.9	2.2	-.3	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.6*	*8.5*	*6.6*	*-1.1*	*1.0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.0*	*7.4*	*6.0*	*-.4*	*1.0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.2	28.8	29.0	.4	.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.4	1.2	1.3	.2	.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.8	0	.1
Trade	9.5	9.4	9.3	.1	.2
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	2.8	0	.2
Retail Trade	6.5	6.4	6.6	.1	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	7.0	.1	0
Government	6.1	6.0	5.9	.1	.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.1	0	.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY				Net Changes to Current Month from:	
	March 1981	Feb. 1981	March 1980	Feb. 1981	March 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	57.7	57.1	55.4	.6	2.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	54.7	53.8	52.5	.9	2.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.2	1.0	1.2	.2	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.0	3.3	2.9	-.3	.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*5.1*	*5.8*	*5.3*	*-.6*	*-.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*4.4*	*4.8*	*4.5*	*-.4*	*-.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.5	46.9	45.9	.6	1.6
Manufacturing	4.1	4.1	4.0	0	.1
Contract Construction	2.5	2.1	2.0	.4	.5
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.8	4.8	4.5	0	.3
Trade	15.5	15.5	15.6	0	-.1
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.6	0	.1
Retail Trade	9.8	9.7	10.0	.1	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.2	2.2	.1	.1
Services and Mining	10.2	10.2	9.7	0	.5
Government	8.1	8.1	7.8	0	.3
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.6	6.5	6.3	.1	.3

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			3/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981
STATEWIDE	354.6	362.4	370.9	328.1	334.9	345.3	26.5	27.5	25.6	7.5	7.6	6.9
GREAT FALLS SMSA	33.5	34.2	34.6	30.8	31.3	32.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	8.1	8.5	7.6
BILLINGS SMSA	55.8	57.1	57.7	52.7	53.8	54.7	3.1	3.3	3.0	5.6	5.8	5.1
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	265.3	271.0	278.6	244.7	249.7	258.6	20.6	21.3	20.0	7.8	7.9	7.2
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.5	34.0	34.6	30.7	31.1	31.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	8.5	8.5	7.7
BOZEMAN	24.9	25.3	25.8	23.2	23.5	24.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	6.9	7.1	6.2
GLASGOW	15.5	16.1	17.0	14.7	15.2	16.1	.8	.9	.9	5.2	5.6	5.1
GLENDIVE	14.7	15.0	15.7	14.3	14.6	15.3	.4	.4	.4	3.0	2.7	2.7
HARDIN-RED LODGE	12.9	13.1	13.3	12.1	12.3	12.6	.8	.8	.7	5.9	6.5	5.4
HAVRE	11.8	12.1	12.8	10.9	11.2	12.0	.9	.9	.8	7.3	7.4	5.9
HELENA	27.4	28.0	28.3	25.7	26.4	26.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	6.1	5.8	5.1
KALISPELL	35.1	35.7	37.0	31.1	31.5	32.5	4.0	4.2	4.5	11.4	11.9	12.1
LEWISTOWN	9.5	9.7	10.3	8.9	9.2	9.8	.6	.5	.5	5.9	5.5	4.7
MILES CITY	15.7	16.3	16.7	14.8	15.4	15.9	.9	.9	.8	5.5	5.5	4.7
MISSOULA	48.2	49.0	49.8	43.3	43.9	45.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	10.3	10.4	9.4
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.2	16.5	17.2	15.1	15.4	16.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	6.8	6.7	6.0

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

3/ Unemployment rate is computed from whole numbers.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			3/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	370.9	362.9	*.2*	345.3	339.5	*1.7*	25.6	23.4	*2.2*	6.9	6.5	*.4*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.6	33.6	*3.0*	32.0	31.4	*1.9*	2.6	2.2	*.4*	7.6	6.6	*1.0*
BILLINGS SMSA	57.7	55.4	*4.2*	54.7	52.5	*4.4*	3.0	2.9	*.1*	5.1	5.3	*-.2*
BALANCE OF STATE2/	278.6	273.9	*1.7*	258.6	255.6	*1.2*	20.0	18.3	*1.7*	7.2	6.7	*.5*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.6	33.9	*2.1*	31.9	31.9	*0*	2.7	2.0	*.7*	7.7	5.9	*1.8*
BOZEMAN	25.8	26.2	*-1.5*	24.2	24.5	*-1.2*	1.6	1.7	*-.1*	6.2	6.4	*-.2*
GLASGOW	17.0	16.2	*4.9*	16.1	15.5	*3.9*	.9	.7	*.2*	5.1	4.5	*-.6*
GLENDIVE	15.7	14.9	*5.4*	15.3	14.4	*6.3*	.4	.5	*-.1*	2.7	3.4	*-.7*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.3	12.8	*3.9*	12.6	12.1	*4.1*	.7	.7	*0*	5.4	5.4	*0*
HAVRE	12.8	12.5	*2.4*	12.0	11.7	*2.6*	.8	.8	*0*	5.9	6.3	*-.4*
HELENA	28.3	28.1	*.7*	26.9	26.6	*1.1*	1.4	1.5	*-.1*	5.1	5.3	*-.2*
KALISPELL	37.0	37.3	*-.8*	32.5	33.1	*-1.8*	4.5	4.2	*.3*	12.1	11.2	*.9*
LEWISTOWN	10.3	10.4	*-1.0*	9.8	9.9	*-1.0*	.5	.5	*0*	4.7	4.5	*.2*
MILES CITY	16.7	15.7	*6.4*	15.9	15.0	*6.0*	.8	.7	*.1*	4.7	4.7	*0*
MISSOULA	49.8	49.0	*1.6*	45.1	45.0	*.2*	4.7	4.0	*.7*	9.4	8.1	*1.3*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.2	16.9	*1.8*	16.2	15.8	*2.5*	1.0	1.1	*-.1*	6.0	6.3	*-.3*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
3/ Unemployment rate is computed from whole unrounded numbers.

TABLE IX-A

February 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	362368	334862	27506	7.6
CASCADE	34214	31318	2896	8.5
YELLOWSTONE	57123	53819	3304	5.8
BEAVERHEAD	3954	3740	214	5.4
BIG HORN	5528	5095	433	7.8
BLAINE	2667	2382	285	10.7
BROADWATER	1270	1157	113	8.9
CARBON	3335	3155	180	5.4
CARTER	719	704	15	2.1
CHOUTEAU	2630	2562	68	2.6
CUSTER	6171	5794	377	6.1
DANIELS	1348	1269	79	5.9
DAWSON	5724	5540	184	3.2
DEER LODGE	4789	3925	864	18.0
FALLON	2286	2244	42	1.8
FERGUS	5494	5161	333	6.1
FLATHEAD	22040	19616	2424	11.0
GALLATIN	18700	17566	1134	6.1
GARFIELD	761	751	10	1.3
GLACIER	5404	4762	642	11.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	345	327	18	5.2
GRANITE	1102	1020	82	7.4
HILL	8421	7833	588	7.0
JEFFERSON	2316	2144	172	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	999	949	50	5.0
LAKE	7283	6573	710	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	24466	23122	1344	5.5
LIBERTY	1044	1014	30	2.9
LINCOLN	6417	5290	1127	17.6
MC CONE	1069	1049	20	1.9
MADISON	2127	1986	141	6.6
MEAGHER	1012	918	94	9.3
MINERAL	1846	1622	224	12.1
MISSOULA	36125	32726	3399	9.4
MUSSELSHELL	1527	1460	67	4.4
PARK	5603	5024	579	10.3
PETROLEUM	267	245	22	8.2
PHILLIPS	2945	2779	166	5.6
PONDERA	3367	3221	146	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1070	1044	26	2.4
POWELL	3573	3343	230	6.4
PRAIRIE	787	755	32	4.1
RAVALLI	7178	6172	1006	14.0
RICHLAND	6006	5869	137	2.3
ROOSEVELT	4723	4439	284	6.0
ROSEBUD	5627	5206	421	7.5
SANDERS	3912	3416	496	12.7
SHERIDAN	2900	2864	36	1.2
SILVER BOW	18426	17060	1366	7.4
STILLWATER	2606	2433	173	6.6
SWEET GRASS	1656	1595	61	3.7
TETON	2588	2448	140	5.4
TOOLE	2476	2376	100	4.0
TREASURE	412	397	15	3.6
VALLEY	4236	3894	342	8.1
WHEATLAND	1126	1080	46	4.1
WIBAUX	628	609	19	3.0

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TABLE IX-B

March 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	370883	345325	25558	6.9
CASCADE	34596	31954	2642	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	57719	54752	2967	5.1
BEAVERHEAD	4162	3960	202	4.9
BIG HORN	5830	5431	399	6.8
BLAINE	2909	2686	223	7.7
BROADWATER	1380	1287	93	6.7
CARBON	3454	3293	161	4.7
CARTER	790	775	15	1.9
CHOUTEAU	2830	2770	60	2.1
CUSTER	6206	5876	330	5.3
DANIELS	1372	1336	36	2.6
DAWSON	5973	5777	196	3.3
DEER LODGE	4612	3789	823	17.8
FALLON	2415	2374	41	1.7
FERGUS	5737	5425	312	5.4
FLATHEAD	22606	20139	2467	10.9
GALLATIN	19033	18011	1022	5.4
GARFIELD	816	807	9	1.1
GLACIER	5553	4930	623	11.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	370	361	9	2.4
GRANITE	1152	1056	96	8.3
HILL	8728	8233	495	5.7
JEFFERSON	2337	2194	143	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1064	1030	34	3.2
LAKE	7566	6953	613	8.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	24636	23432	1204	4.9
LIBERTY	1136	1106	30	2.6
LINCOLN	6844	5435	1409	20.6
MC CONE	1155	1136	19	1.6
MADISON	2233	2109	124	5.6
MEAGHER	1041	977	64	6.1
MINERAL	1808	1590	218	12.1
MISSOULA	36548	33510	3038	8.3
MUSSELSHELL	1673	1601	72	4.3
PARK	5751	5243	508	8.8
PETROLEUM	277	269	8	2.9
PHILLIPS	2902	2771	131	4.5
PONDERA	3508	3382	126	3.6
POWDER RIVER	1154	1123	31	2.7
POWELL	3758	3528	230	6.1
PRAIRIE	837	804	33	3.9
RAVALLI	7511	6568	943	12.6
RICHLAND	6302	6156	146	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5121	4821	300	5.9
ROSEBUD	5674	5314	360	6.3
SANDERS	3906	3421	485	12.4
SHERIDAN	2990	2940	50	1.7
SILVER BOW	18634	17434	1200	6.4
STILLWATER	2221	2111	110	5.0
SWEET GRASS	1826	1770	56	3.1
TETON	2681	2584	97	3.6
TOOLE	2651	2529	122	4.6
TREASURE	430	416	14	3.3
VALLEY	4618	4264	354	7.7
WHEATLAND	1178	1132	46	3.9
WIBAUX	669	650	19	2.8

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1979 ANNUAL AVERAGES
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	370000	351000	19000	5.1
CASCADE	33918*	31808*	2110	6.2
YELLOWSTONE	55110*	53074*	2036*	3.7
BEAVERHEAD	4100*	3948*	152	3.7
BIG HORN	5886*	5590*	296	5.0
BLAINE	3093	2879	214	6.9
BROADWATER	1632	1568	64	3.9
CARBON	3238*	3097*	141*	4.4
CARTER	910	839	71	7.8
CHOUTEAU	2985*	2919*	66	2.2
CUSTER	5964*	5759*	205	3.4
DANIELS	1438	1409	29	2.0
DAWSON	5788*	5588*	200	3.5
DEER LODGE	5437*	5057*	380	7.0
FALLON	2291*	2242*	49	2.1
FERGUS	6079*	5870*	209	3.4
FLATHEAD	23492*	21866*	1626	6.9
GALLATIN	19646*	18882*	764	3.9
GARFIELD	846	806	40	4.7
GLACIER	5639*	5161*	478	8.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	402	385	17	4.2
GRANITE	1116	1030	86	7.7
HILL	8850*	8479*	371	4.2
JEFFERSON	2293*	2121*	172	7.5
JUDITH BASIN	1225	1124	101	8.2
LAKE	8119*	7625*	494	6.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	24404*	23233*	1171	4.8
LIBERTY	1127*	1091*	36	3.2
LINCOLN	7194*	6444*	750	10.4
MC CONE	1264*	1243*	21	1.7
MADISON	2439*	2366*	73	3.0
MEAGHER	1106	1062	44	4.0
MINERAL	1708*	1579*	129	7.6*
MISSOULA	36205*	33954*	2251	6.2
MUSSELSHELL	1902*	1853*	49	2.6
PARK	5926*	5608*	318	5.4
PETROLEUM	333	328	5	1.5
PHILLIPS	2704*	2603*	101	3.7
PONDERA	3508*	3378*	130	3.7
POWDER RIVER	1284*	1248*	36	2.8
POWELL	3362*	3171*	191	5.7
PRAIRIE	874*	850*	24	2.7
RAVALLI	7904*	7300*	604	7.6
RICHLAND	5482*	5377*	105	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5341*	5090*	251	4.7
ROSEBUD	4575*	4344*	231	5.0
SANDERS	3879*	3569*	310	8.0
SHERIDAN	2865*	2822*	43*	1.5
SILVER BOW	18331*	17195*	1136	6.2
STILLWATER	2263	2188	75	3.3
SWEET GRASS	1722	1701	21	1.2
TETON	2860*	2760*	100	3.5
TOOLE	2819*	2706*	113	4.0
TREASURE	439	425	14	3.2
VALLEY	4767*	4520*	247*	5.2
WHEATLAND	1193	1165	28	2.3
WIBAUX	727	705	22	3.0

* Stars indicate correction to the 1980 Benchmark numbers published in February Labor Force.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Mar. 1981 1/	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981		Feb. 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	133.0	132.7	130.9	.3	2.1	276.4	48.1%	275.2	48.2%
Manufacturing	2.8	2.8	3.3	0	-.5	22.6	12.4%	22.6	12.4%
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	7.7	6.5%	7.7	6.5%
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	12.0	12.5%	11.4	13.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.3	4.3	4.3	0	0	23.4	18.4%	23.3	18.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.3	35.4	35.6	-.1	-.3	70.6	50.0%	70.1	50.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.3	8.4	0	-.1	12.7	65.4%	12.6	65.9%
Services	35.5	35.5	34.3	.2	1.2	56.4	62.9%	56.3	62.7%
Government2/	44.7	44.6	43.1	.1	1.6	71.0	63.0%	71.1	62.7%

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

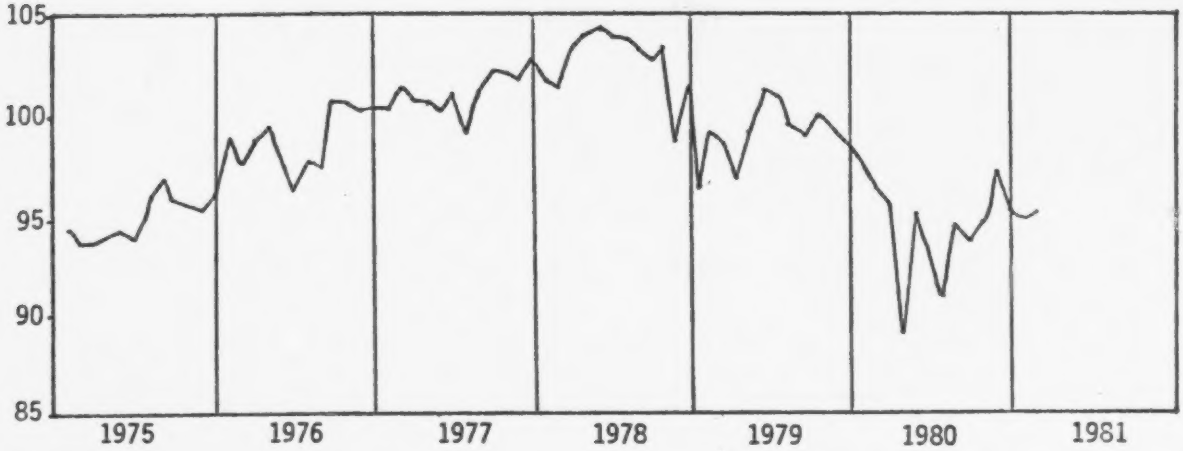
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	131.7	132.7	133.0
Manufacturing..................	2.9	2.8	2.8
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4	4.3	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	35.5	35.4	35.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3
Services.......................	34.5	35.5	35.5
Government.....................	44.0	44.6	44.7

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

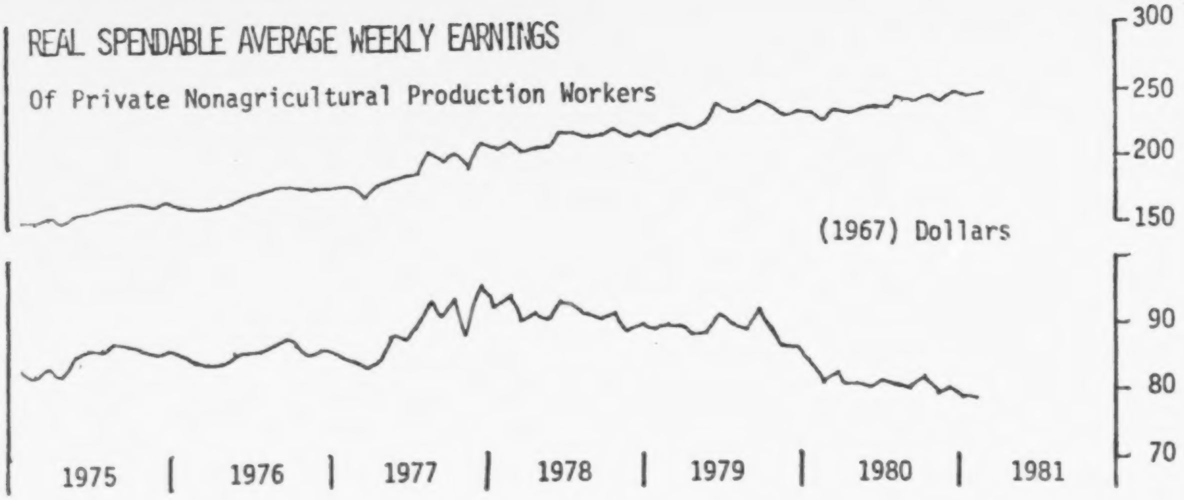
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

After two months of decline, the Composite Index moved upward again to 95.4. One reason for the increase was the manufacturing layoff rate dropped from 3.0 in January to 1.5 in February. Two other components registering positive movement were manufacturing average weekly hours and manufacturing employment. Average weekly initial claims and building permits both showed substantial negative movement during February. No big change is expected in the Composite Index during March

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	247.52	245.28	224.93
3/ Taxes Withheld	41.46	40.81	33.87
Spendable Earnings	206.06	204.48	191.06
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	127.86	126.04	110.27
Real Spendable Earnings	78.20	78.44	80.79

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March		234.24	221.43		82.44	89.29
April		232.23	220.68		80.94	88.10
May		234.15	225.42		80.67	88.52
June		234.97	236.99		80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

Real spendable average weekly earnings continued to fall due to the rising rate of inflation. Real spendable earnings dropped from $78.44 per week to $78.20 per week. These numbers are considerably lower than real spendable earnings of $80.79 in February, 1980. Gross average weekly earnings rose back to the December 1980 level after a slight decrease in January. Gross earnings of $247.52 in February compare to $224.93 in February, 1980.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	*6.1*	*5.8*	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	*5.6*	*5.7*	1.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	*5.4*	*5.7*	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	*5.4*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	*5.0*	*5.7*	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	*4.9*	*5.7*	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	*4.8*	*5.9*	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	*4.8*	*5.8*	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	*4.8*	*5.9*	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	*5.0*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	*5.3*	*6.2*	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	*5.3*	*6.2*	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	*5.8*	*6.3*	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	*6.1*	*6.9*	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	*5.9*	*7.6*	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	*6.7*	*7.6*	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	*6.2*	*7.6*	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	*6.1*	*7.4*	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	*6.0*	*7.6*	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	*6.0*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	375.5	354.1	322.7	31.4	21.4	*5.7*	*7.4*	*
February	382.0	358.5	327.2	31.3	23.5	*6.2*	*7.3*	*1.0*
March	*384.4*	*361.7*	*330.7*	*31.0*	*22.7*	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* County	*Percent 1/* State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	*7.6*	*6.1*	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	*7.3*	*5.6*	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.2*	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.8*	*5.0*	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.9*	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.8*	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	*5.7*	*4.8*	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	*4.7*	*4.8*	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*4.7*	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*5.3*	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.3*	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*6.1*	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.7*	*5.9*	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	*7.5*	*5.9*	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	*7.9*	*6.7*	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.4*	*6.2*	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.1*	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	*7.5*	*6.0*	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*5.9*	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	34.5	32.3	31.1	1.2	2.2	*6.3*	*5.7*	*
February	35.6	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.7	*7.4*	*6.2*	*
March	*35.3*	*32.8*	*31.6*	*1.2*	*2.5*	*7.0*	*5.9*	*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/*		
						County	State	
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	*4.5*	*6.1*	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	*4.1*	*5.6*	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.4*	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.4*	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	*3.5*	*5.0*	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.9*	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.8*	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	*3.3*	*4.8*	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.8*	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	*3.6*	*4.7*	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	*3.9*	*5.3*	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*5.3*	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	*4.5*	*5.5*	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	*4.5*	*6.1*	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	*4.5*	*5.9*	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	*5.3*	*6.7*	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	*4.8*	*6.1*	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	*4.5*	*6.0*	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	*4.3*	*5.9*	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
1981								
January	57.2	54.8	53.4	1.4	2.4	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
February	58.8	55.9	54.5	1.4	2.9	*4.8*	*6.2*	*
March	*59.1*	*56.5*	*55.1*	*1.4*	*2.6*	*4.4*	*5.9*	*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	March 1981	Feb. 1981	March 1980	March 1981	Feb. 1981	March 1980	March 1981	Feb. 1981	March 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	246.63	247.52	234.24	35.9	36.4	36.6	6.87	6.80	6.40
MANUFACTURING	375.58	378.29	391.30	42.2	42.6	43.0	8.90	8.88	9.10
Durable Goods	381.84	388.89	389.82	43.0	43.5	43.8	8.88	8.94	8.90
Primary Metal Industries	399.39	398.04	407.08	31.9	31.0	40.7	12.52	12.84	10.00
Nondurable Goods	363.04	357.51	357.73	40.7	40.8	41.5	8.92	8.76	8.62
Food and Kindred Products	305.30	305.77	306.90	42.3	42.5	45.4	7.22	7.18	6.76
MINING	463.97	480.31	410.62	43.0	43.0	49.0	10.79	11.17	8.38
Metal Mining	482.79	482.79	388.30	40.3	40.3	35.3	11.98	11.98	11.00
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	407.95	405.37	367.37	39.8	40.7	36.7	10.25	9.96	10.01
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	358.05	357.62	346.96	43.4	43.4	43.1	8.25	8.24	8.05
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	368.93	366.94	396.55	48.1	47.9	51.3	7.67	7.65	7.73
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	197.19	198.70	183.48	31.5	32.1	33.3	6.26	6.19	5.51
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	165.81	164.94	163.15	34.4	36.9	33.5	4.82	4.47	4.87
SERVICES	158.22	158.58	150.33	34.1	34.4	34.4	4.64	4.61	4.37

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 19[illegible], Total Private Sector series began January 1968 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1981
MANUFACTURING	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.5	2.5	2.3
Durable Goods	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	2.9	4.4	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.9	1.0
Primary Metal	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.5	5.4	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Industries	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.5	5.4	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nondurable Goods	1.5	3.9	1.3	1.3	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.6	4.7	10.6	1.7	2.9	1.2	0.2	1.8	5.3
MINING	3.1	8.3	7.7	2.7	8.3	6.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	11.4	5.2	11.8	3.7	5.2	6.5	4.7	0.0	0.4
Metal Mining	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

			Year to Date	
Industry	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980	1981	1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	42	23	99	101
MINING	77	20	180	75
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	51	36	142	151
MANUFACTURING	23	18	74	74
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	28	16	79	69
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	145	79	416	353
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	84	33	223	137
SERVICES	173	119	536	456
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(36)	(39)	(129)	(105)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	4	1	22	59
STATE TOTAL	627	345	1771	1475

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980	1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	627	345	1771	1475
GREAT FALLS SMSA	40	28	122	113
BILLINGS SMSA	74	52	228	215
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	121	26	359	110
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	38	24	98	100
Beaverhead	7	4	26	19
Deer Lodge	7	3	11	7
Granite	0	2	0	6
Madison	6	1	13	11
Powell	1	4	2	13
Silver Bow	17	10	46	44
BOZEMAN LMA	36	24	103	99
Gallatin	30	16	83	70
Meagher	1	3	1	5
Park	5	5	19	24
GLASGOW LMA	24	12	53	46
Daniels	0	0	2	2
Phillips	5	3	10	9
Roosevelt	6	4	15	14
Sheridan	8	2	15	10
Valley	5	3	11	11
GLENDIVE LMA	38	22	93	91
Dawson	12	5	34	27
Garfield	0	0	1	3
McCone	4	2	9	12
Prairie	1	1	2	5
Richland	20	14	44	43
Wibaux	1	0	3	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	6	9	32	34
Big Horn	1	2	4	10
Carbon	2	3	9	8
Stillwater	2	3	13	12
Sweet Grass	1	1	6	4

	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
Areas	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1980	1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	20	9	59	36
Blaine	3	1	6	7
Hill	13	3	48	23
Liberty	4	5	5	6
HELENA LMA	37	20	107	93
Broadwater	1	0	2	1
Jefferson	2	0	8	6
Lewis and Clark	34	20	97	86
KALISPELL LMA	60	45	174	183
Flathead	41	31	123	121
Lake	13	7	30	33
Lincoln	6	7	21	29
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	9	28	33
Fergus	4	6	12	18
Golden Valley	0	0	0	2
Judith Basin	1	0	3	3
Musselshell	2	3	6	9
Petroleum	0	0	2	1
Wheatland	3	0	5	0
MILES CITY LMA	22	11	54	49
Carter	0	1	2	3
Custer	8	4	23	12
Fallon	4	3	7	14
Powder River	4	0	9	3
Rosebud	6	3	12	16
Treasure	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	72	39	193	199
Mineral	1	1	4	5
Missoula	49	30	124	150
Ravalli	17	6	50	31
Sanders	5	2	15	13
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	29	15	68	74
Choteau	4	3	8	14
Glacier	8	4	19	24
Pondera	1	4	9	14
Teton	2	2	7	4
Toole	14	2	25	18

Sources of data: *State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETAS-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

MARCH 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	362	35,332.24
BIGHORN	470	30,608.77
BLAINE	341	27,245.25
BROADWATER	132	14,331.95
CARBON	356	38,908.06
CARTER	13	1,309.00
CASCADE	5,448	575,349.21
CHOUTEAU	52	5,089.00
CUSTER	502	50,626.86
DANIELS	41	4,383.00
DAWSON	192	19,627.00
DEER LODGE	2,373	283,072.85
FALLON	56	5,392.00
FERGUS	496	47,193.74
FLATHEAD	5,175	506,912.77
GALLATIN	3,001	293,016.74
GARFIELD	0	0.00
GLACIER	939	85,016.21
GOLDEN VALLEY	20	1,798.12
GRANITE	132	13,054.48
HILL	725	68,199.84
JEFFERSON	288	30,796.26
JUDITH BASIN	33	3,595.36
LAKE	1,122	102,565.25
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,573	249,120.83
LIBERTY	53	5,023.20
LINCOLN	2,652	275,787.43
MCCONE	12	950.00
MADISON	213	20,462.10
MEAGHER	113	10,023.76
MINERAL	358	37,472.80
MISSOULA	6,632	660,262.05
MUSSELSHELL	129	12,670.00
PARK	901	78,021.82
PETROLEUM	15	1,043.00
PHILLIPS	194	18,515.34
PONDERA	136	19,751.01
POWDER RIVER	27	3,028.00
POWELL	309	30,715.79
PRAIRIE	64	6,512.04
RAVALLI	1,578	152,295.96
RICHLAND	125	12,510.38
ROOSEVELT	275	26,467.28
ROSEBUD	534	59,038.88
SANDERS	937	91,635.95
SHERIDAN	39	3,843.00
SILVER BOW	2,562	264,921.14
STILLWATER	237	25,636.06
SWEET GRASS	32	9,098.00
TETON	122	12,411.00
TOOLE	187	19,415.90
TREASURE	19	2,005.00
VALLEY	500	52,361.22
WHEATLAND	36	3,293.00
WIBAUX	24	2,106.00
YELLOWSTONE	6,187	640,873.00
INTRASTATE	50,444	5,082,708.12
INTERSTATE	2,174	494,544.69
TOTAL	52,618	5,577,252.81

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CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU MARCH 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,058	103,404.44
BIGHORN	1,501	153,675.44
BLAINE	901	81,085.22
BROADWATER	491	54,913.35
CARBON	1,073	112,704.33
CARTER	29	3,317.00
CASCADE	16,926	1,809,433.70
CHOUTEAU	198	19,262.00
CUSTER	1,725	173,955.18
DANIELS	112	12,085.00
DAWSON	567	57,399.00
DEER LODGE	7,211	849,895.60
FALLON	122	10,445.76
FERGUS	1,588	150,682.14
FLATHEAD	13,808	1,312,723.44
GALLATIN	7,295	631,005.07
GARFIELD	19	1,588.00
GLACIER	2,782	240,030.34
GOLDEN VALLEY	63	5,688.28
GRANITE	362	37,336.20
HILL	2,132	201,287.34
JEFFERSON	832	89,063.31
JUDITH BASIN	109	11,960.13
LAKE	3,451	314,233.57
LEWIS AND CLARK	7,272	710,562.87
LIBERTY	164	15,823.90
LINCOLN	5,853	566,598.31
MCCONE	48	3,847.00
MADISON	593	57,563.56
MEAGHER	383	36,684.90
MINERAL	1,164	120,727.87
MISSOULA	19,317	1,920,992.73
MUSSELSHELL	322	32,169.00
PARK	2,478	215,674.21
PETROLEUM	31	1,817.00
PHILLIPS	620	60,159.38
PONDERA	655	66,736.21
POWDER RIVER	77	8,498.00
POWELL	1,066	103,574.34
PRAIRIE	182	19,009.35
RAVALLI	4,491	427,041.87
RICHLAND	372	34,483.62
ROOSEVELT	942	95,753.00
ROSEBUD	1,893	209,364.29
SANDERS	2,641	256,056.60
SHERIDAN	120	11,138.00
SILVER BOW	7,744	797,141.55
STILLWATER	711	77,699.06
SWEET GRASS	328	34,759.00
TETON	505	51,305.00
TOOLE	511	53,478.58
TREASURE	59	6,106.00
VALLEY	1,464	150,438.20
WHEATLAND	104	9,985.00
WIBAUX	75	7,244.00
YELLOWSTONE	17,496	1,825,064.35
INTRASTATE	144,036	14,470,565.53
INTERSTATE	5,917	973,967.18
TOTAL	149,953	15,444,532.71

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SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	14,443	17,406	-2,963	-17.0
Continued Claims1/	169,897	179,133	-9,236	- 5.2
Number of Benefit Payments1/	149,953	150,241	-288	- 1.9
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$15,444,533	$13,847,617	$1,596,916	11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$110.69	$96.33	$14.36	14.9

MONTHLY

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Change From Year Ago Net	Change From Year Ago Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,756	4,057	3,918	-162	-4.1
Continued Claims1/	59,290	54,654	53,333	5,957	11.2
Number of Benefit Payments1/	52,618	48,166	50,078	2,540	5.1
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$5,577,253	$4,865,956	$4,650,081	$927,172	19.9
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$114.26	$108.18	$97.28	$16.98	17.5
Trust Fund Balance	$11,080,371	$16,028,841	$10,506,757*	$573,614	5.5

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

The number of initial claims filed in March, 3,756, dropped slightly from last year's 3,918 and last month's 4,057. Continued claims count, however, rose to 59,290 from 53,333 in March, 1980 and 54,654 in February, a change of 11.2% and 8.5% respectively.

Both number and amount of benefits paid gained this March. There were 52,618 payments made compared with 48,166 last month and 50,078 last year. The maximum benefits amount increases each year which raises the monthly payments, but this month the $5,557,253 paid was higher than preceding amounts, even allowing for the annual advance. Payments were $4,865,956 for February and $4,650,081 for March, 1980.

Average Weekly Benefit Amount of $114.26 for March exceeds the $108.18 in February by $6.08 and the $97.28 for last March by $16.98. This high figure for the month would indicate that many claimants are receiving the maximum benefit. Year-to-date claims and number of payments are all less than the same three months of 1980, but amount of benefits and the average benefit so far in 1981 are greater than a year ago.

The third month of the first quarter is normally the lowest Trust Fund Balance for the year, due to larger benfit payments and smaller contributions. The March balance of $11,080,371, which is almost $5 million less than the $16,028,841 in February, but over $.5 million more than the $10,506,757 in March, 1980, is probably low for this year and the fund should start to build up if the economy improves as anticipated.

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6/26/81

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MAY - 1981

JOB
SERVICE

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

May 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 5

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

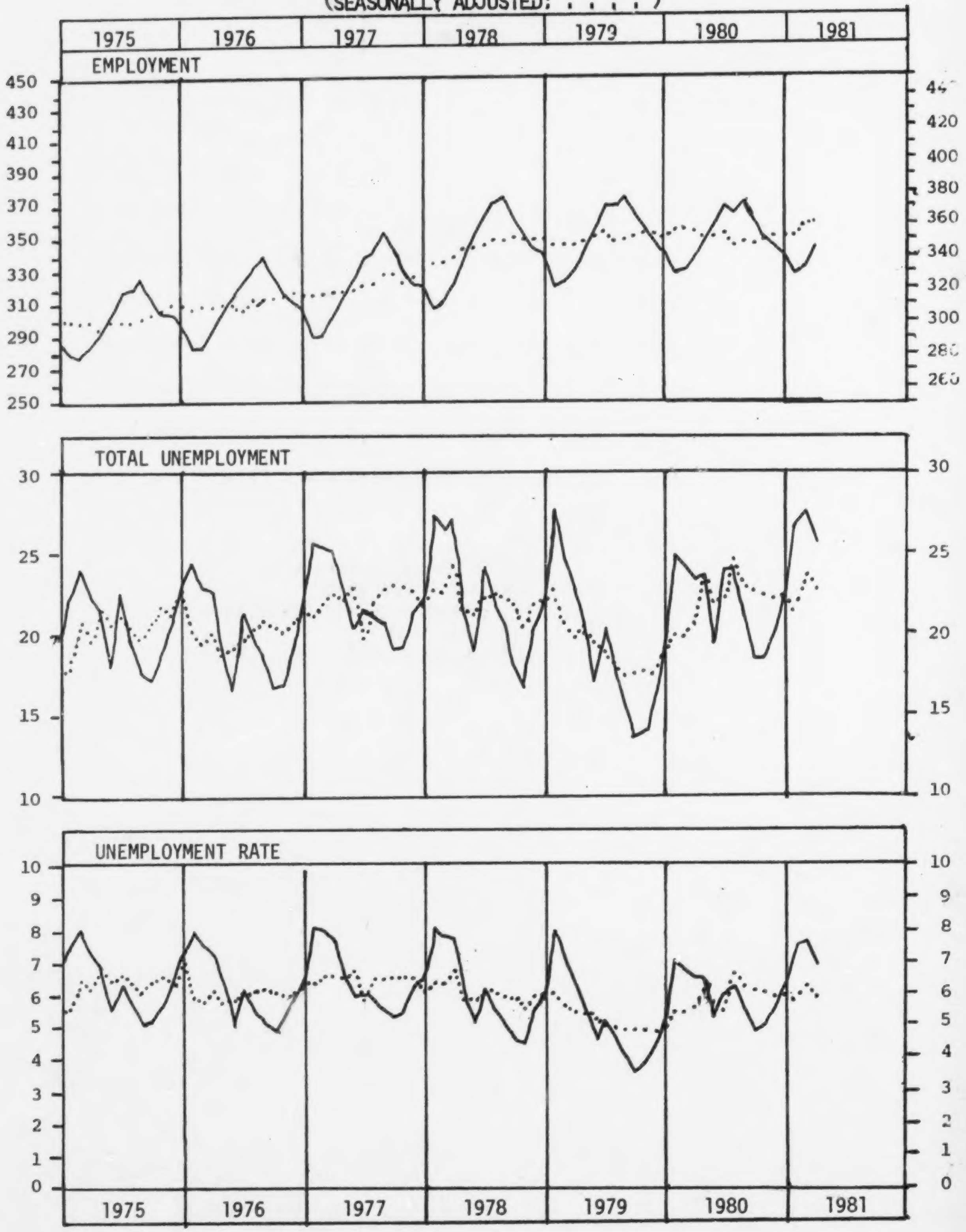
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	382.7	371.3	370.7	11.4	12.0
Employment	359.2	345.7	347.2	13.5	12.0
Unemployment	23.5	25.6	23.5	-2.1	0
Unemployment Rate	*6.1*	*6.9*	*6.4*	*-.8*	*-.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Farmers and ranchers became more optomistic about their crops this month as much needed precipitation fell over most of the state. Drought conditions that had caused short stockwater supplies, limited growth of range grasses and potential crop failure have been somewhat alleviated. While relieving the drought conditions in the east, the heavy amounts of rain and snow have created floods in the west and several counties have been declared disaster areas.

Bids on 2,188 acres of leases for oil and gas exploration were opened the first week of May by the Bureau of Land Management. The total bid for the acreage was $952,556 making the average bid of $435.26 per acre. Most of the parcels in the lease sale were in the Northern Powder River Basin and the Miles City arch. The parcel that brought the highest bid was in Teton County's Blackleaf Canyon field. Bentonite, a water absorbent clay, has the potential to become as great an issue for Montana as coal. Bentonite has many uses but 70% is used in oil and gas exploration. Much of the remaining bentonite in the world is in the State.

Construction work is showing a seasonal increase in employment. Work has begun on about $145.7 million of major road construction contracts according to the state Highway Department. A major utility company has allocated $248 million for capitol expenditures. This is the largest construction budget in the history of the company. Residential construction is also increasing although high interest rates are still delaying many projects, and preliminary estimates show a decline in the April employment in lumber and wood products manufacturing. These fluctuations in employment are probably seasonal in nature.

As the tourist season begins, increases in employment have been noted in the retail trade industry, especially in eating and drinking places.

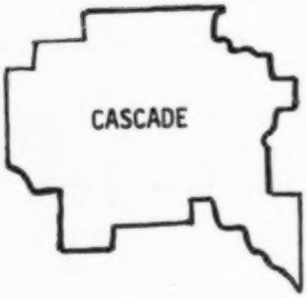
The outlook for tourism, however, is dampened somewhat due to the high gasoline prices and inflation. The trend of people to drive less, stay in one place longer and use mass transportation where possible and economically feasible poses particular problems for Montana which is far removed from major national population centers.

Reduced federal spending has resulted in cutbacks in CETA Public Service Employment. There are, however, a number of other programs that still exist to help economically disadvantaged people. An estimated 1,500 Montana youth will be put to work in a variety of jobs this summer under the U. S. Labor Department's Summer Youth Employment Program.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	35.5	34.7	33.5	.8	2.0
Employment	32.9	32.1	31.4	.8	1.5
Unemployment	2.6	2.6	2.1	0	.5
Unemployment Rate	*7.3*	*7.6*	*6.3*	*-.3*	*1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Construction work is increasing in the area. Fifty-nine building permits were issued in April, ten more than the same month last year. Two residential permits had the highest value. These were for four duplexes--eight units--with a total value of $281,440. A construction permit for a new business valued at $159,340 was also issued. These helped boost the total value of building permits issued for the month to $1.6 million--the most since last August. Four of the top ten road contractors this year are Great Falls firms. They have jobs currently underway that represent a total of $62.3 million in contracts.

Manufacturing employment is remaining fairly stable with possibilities of improving. A manufacturer of solar energy devices has returned to a full work force after about a one month closure in February and March. The lay off came about when an independent dealer cut back orders creating a surplus at the plant. The same firm has developed a new product which could create a need to add to the current production force of 40 to 45 people. Talks are continuing with two firms that have shown interest in the copper refinery in the area. One company has inspected the plant and is in the process of making a proposal to the current owner. The second company plans on touring the plant this month.

The Great Falls Urban Transit district had their application for $23,500 approved by the City-County planning board. The money will be used to perform two studies of the city's bus system. Bids received by the transit system from bus manufacturing will allow Great Falls to get 15 buses at a cost of about $1.3 to $1.4 million dollars. The new buses could be delivered early next year.

Great Falls is faced with expenditures that are increasing faster than revenues. In order to live within the budget, plans are underway to decrease the number of city employees. Currently, there are 370 permanent positions and by modifying some of the operations, the total number of positions could be less. It is projected that attrition rather than layoffs will reduce the work force.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	58.2	57.6	55.5	.6	2.7
Employment	55.6	54.6	53.0	1.0	2.6
Unemployment	2.6	3.0	2.5	-.4	.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.4*	*5.2*	*4.4*	*-.8*	---

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Billings SMSA reported mixed movement with a few businesses closing and some new construction and new business coming in at the same time. Although building permits dropped during April compared to April, 1980 by 42%, the year-to-date total was a 4% increase over last year.

Some new businesses include a golf course in Huntley and an ice cream store in Billings. The new golf course will be hiring between 18 and 20 persons to help with the restaurant and to fill maintenance crews. The ice cream store will employ the two owners and two part-time helpers.

A cleaners that burned down a few months ago is reopening. They will hire back about 10 employees that were laid off as a result of the fire.

A hospital in Billings announced plans to construct a Regional Cardiac Diagnostic and Treatment Center. The completion date is expected to be in August, 1982. Also in Billings will be a $2.6 million Child Psychiatric Center. The Center will employ approximately 100 persons with annual payrolls of $2 million. A targeted completion date is the summer of 1984.

A hamburger restaurant is closing which will leave ten persons out of work. The building has been sold to a group of doctors who will remodel the building and use it as offices. Also going out of business is a mortgage company and a department store's truck and tire outlet. These both affected a total of twelve persons but five of these may be absorbed by the main department store. There were eight more persons left without work when a trophy business in Billings laid them off due to a slowdown in business. With seasonal jobs beginning to open up, maybe these persons left without work will soon be employed again.

POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From:	
				Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	35.3	34.6	34.2	.7	1.1
Employment	32.7	31.9	32.1	.8	.6
Unemployment	2.6	2.7	2.1	-.1	-.5
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.7	6.0	-.2	-1.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

There are a number of new businesses and workers called back in the Anaconda-Butte LMA during this reporting period. Along with new seasonal employment, some layoffs are reported.

Among the new businesses is a dairy distribution plant out of Helena. This may employ up to ten persons. Also in Butte is a new ladies apparel shop, a trophy and sportswear store, and a Greek restaurant specializing in sandwiches, fast food and carry-outs.

In Dillon, work has started on the clearing of ground for a new 42-unit low income apartment complex. Four laborers are working at the present time.

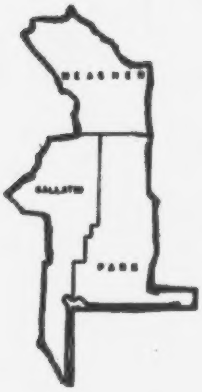
Beaverhead County has agreed to sponsor bonds to be used in building a pellet plant which will eventually employ five persons in addition to the regular work force.

Agricultural activity consists of feeding, calving, lambing and field work.

In the Dillon area, there will be 12 crew members and three supervisors working on the extermination of rodents. Employment activity also consists of the forest service rehiring its seasonal workers and a Dillon sawmill recalling 15 workers which were laid off in February.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	26.7	25.9	26.5	.8	.2
Employment	25.1	24.3	24.8	.8	.3
Unemployment	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.8*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*-.4*	*-.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A survey sponsored by several environmental and conservation groups indicated that 96 percent of Gallatin County citizens want more wilderness. Also, 94 percent of the 304 persons sampled said they utilize the national forest. Promoters of the survey were pleased by the wilderness survey results that were sampled to a 95 percent confidence level.

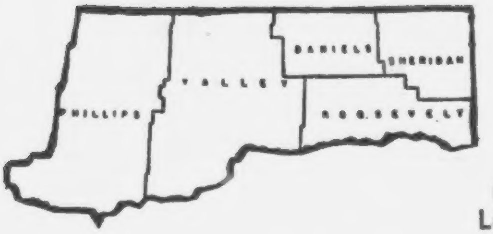
With the skiing season completed, local ski resorts reported their attendance to be between 20 and 25 percent less than last year. To eliminate the shortage of snow, one of the ski resorts plans to install snow-making equipment this summer. Some of the slopes would be open about Thanksgiving with the aid of man-made snow.

The city of Livingston received a $222,000 state grant for their "wind farm". This is the largest alternative energy grant given by the state and will pay for constructing and monitoring four 25 kilowatt wind electric generators. This type of alternative energy is the first known to be used by a municipal government in the United States. A sewage treatment plant will utilize the electrical power.

Gold mining will turn to gold flying this summer in the Big Timber Canyon. Helicopters will be used to extract about 30,000 tons of ore at a cost of about $3.5 million, using 6 helicopters and 25 employees. Preliminary reports indicate that the ore contains 2 ounces of gold per ton.

National Park Service workers started working again in early May, which is one month later than usual. The service and trade industries are starting to expand their staffs for the tourism activities.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	18.1	17.0	17.0	1.1	1.1
Employment	17.4	16.4	16.1	1.3	1.0
Unemployment	.7	.9	.6	-.2	.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.9*	*5.1*	*3.3*	*-1.3*	*.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A surge in economic activity in the Glasgow area is now underway as work on a natural gas pipeline begins. The local Job Service office reports hundreds of calls each week from persons interested in pipeline employment. However, nearly all of the workers doing actual pipeline work will be employed by sub-contractors who will be recruiting from the respective craft unions. Local hiring among retail and service establishments continued to increase as a result of the pipeline activity and the return of aircraft testing personnel to the area. Numerous short-term and temporary jobs were reported, but available housing for persons coming into the area is in short supply.

Construction activity continued at a healthy pace; though there isn't much new housing construction at this time, there is a normal amount of remodeling and repair work. Cement work was started on a new 45-unit tribal housing project employing 20 workers; masonry work started on a juvenile detention center, and a new 42-unit motel is nearing completion. In highway construction, crews for the county and the BIA were called back to work. A crew of 100 railroad workers moved into Poplar for line construction.

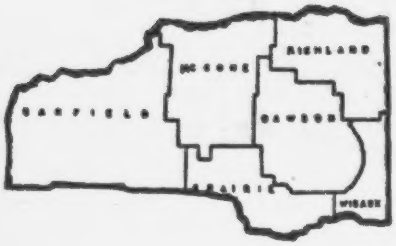
Oil exploration activity slumped as one seismograph crew moved to Wyoming and another took a two-week break. Drilling continued at a good pace, but few hires were reported. Activity in agriculture increased as farmers recruited workers for seeding and irrigation work.

An area training center finally closed its doors after months of phasing out education and employment training programs. Before cutbacks began, the center served 115 families from a six-state area and had a staff of 70.

GLENDIVE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.7	15.8	15.6	.9	1.1
Employment	16.3	15.4	15.2	.9	1.1
Unemployment	.4	.4	.4	---	---
Unemployment Rate	*2.4*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*-.3*	*-.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Problems still exist with a shopping center project in Glendive. Construction was originally planned to be underway by now, but construction could be delayed until next spring. Developers are confident that a shopping center will eventually be built, though. Construction of a new racquetball facility ended and the owners report an excellent interest in membership by the community. Two different motel chains are seeking approval for industrial revenue bonds to finance new facilities--one in Glendive and one in Sidney. Construction activity in Sidney is brisk, with three projects underway: a new hardware store, a new appliance store, and a new church. Several remodeling projects are also underway, and a 100-unit motel is being planned.

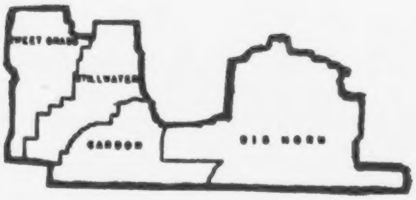
Oilfield activity was steady and shortages of experienced over work rig drillers were reported. A new company specializing in well completion work has moved into Sidney. Twenty-six workers were laid off from a railroad carshop and roundhouse, but many were able to pick up work on a new summer crew of twenty-one workers doing section work.

In agriculture, many fields were reported to be very dry, however, most small grains are up. Some irrigation work started and hiring should pick up pace in the next few weeks.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	14.0	13.3	13.8	.7	.2
Employment	13.4	12.6	13.2	.8	.2
Unemployment	.6	.7	.6	-.1	0
Unemployment Rate	4.3	5.4	4.7	-1.1	-.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The crop outlook for the area was bad at the beginning of the month. Winter wheat, sugar beets and range grass all needed moisture. Most farmers were irrigating already, the creeks were very low and city watering was restricted. The long awaited moisture came in significant amounts of rain and snow in the second week of May and could be worth a million dollars for agriculture production in the area.

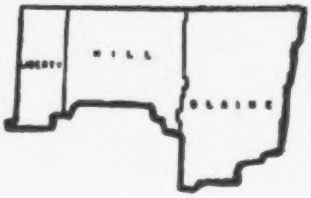
Oil and gas exploration has produced some results. A special hydraulics lift-type pump is being used to bring heavy oil out of the ground. Two of three wells in the Mackay and Dean Dome fields are averaging 80 to 90 barrels a day. The third well should begin producing soon. More drilling is being planned for the area. A wildcat driller has struck oil in Golden Vally County just over the Sweet Grass County line. The find is exciting people in the Big Timber area but it is not a proven oil field yet. It does mean more exploration will go on in the area.

Construction work is beginning to pick up. The highway department has been asked to proceed with planning for a Busby to Decker highway so that construction will be ready to go when funding is found. It is felt that about $8 million should be available for the project from the Montana Coal Board as part of Big Horn County's share of the Coal Severance Tax. The City of Hardin approved a SID that will mean curb, gutter, paving and drainage will be done in the town this year. Replanting of an area of Hardin was requested by a firm wanting to construct a $710,000 apartment complex. The 24 units will qualify for rent subsidy and should be ready for occupancy in September.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	13.4	12.8	13.0	.6	.4
Employment	12.7	12.0	12.3	.7	.4
Unemployment	.7	.8	.7	.1	---
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.9	5.6	-.8	-.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Market conditions which resulted in a surplus of tractors at an area manufacturing plant forced the firm to lay off nearly one-third of its workforce. Sixty-three workers are expected to be off the production line for 4-8 weeks, depending on market conditions. The long-term outlook for the firm is a little better though, since they are in the planning stages of an eventual two-year expansion program.

Layoffs of railroad employees were also reported. Only 25 men--of over 1,000 railroad workers in the area--were laid off in the past few weeks, but rumors are that severe cutbacks may be coming in the near future. Layoffs of workers in occupations funded by CETA monies continued, also.

Activity in construction continued at a pretty good pace with three large commercial projects in various stages of completion. A new bank building is nearly complete; foundation block work began on a new grocery store; and excavation work finished at another new grocery store site. Construction of a new restaurant facility should begin in early June, and plans were announced by a drugstore to do extensive remodeling of their building this summer. About $2 million will be spent in Chinook for a street improvement project if the City Council accepts bids for the project.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	29.1	28.4	28.3	.7	.8
Employment	27.8	27.0	26.9	.8	.9
Unemployment	1.3	1.4	1.4	-.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.5*	*5.1*	*5.1*	*-.6*	*-.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Farmers and ranchers are becoming more optimistic about their potential crop production this year. The recent precipitation will provide good grass growth on the ranges and excellent conditions for the grain crops. Spring planting and other agriculture work is continuing as weather permits.

Construction work is providing a seasonal boost to employment opportunities. The sale of $3.5 million in industrial bonds for expansion of a downtown hotel has been approved by the City Commission. The State's long range building program includes two major projects in Helena. Four million dollars is to be provided for the building of a new Workers Compensation Division office and $6.8 million will be allowed for renovation of the State Capitol.

The total number of state and federal employees in the Helena area is diminishing as a result of government budget cuts. The local Job Service office reports that many of the layoffs are occurring in upper management positions while there are some openings for non-management people. The impact of reduced government employment will probably be felt soon in the retail and service industry in Helena.

Layoffs and transfers are occurring in the private sector also. A major utility is consolidating their facilities and transferring some of their people out of town. Nine people were laid off as a result of two businesses closing the end of April.

Contract negotiations are occurring in several places. A strike of state employees was averted as the legislature, in its final days, assured employees that they would honor previous agreements. Lewis and Clark County has begun negotiating with two of the four unions that represent about 150 county employees. The auto dealers and the independent auto body shops are having a labor dispute with the machinist union.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	37.7	37.1	38.1	.6	-.4
Employment	33.6	32.6	33.3	1.0	.3
Unemployment	4.1	4.5	4.8	-.4	-.7
Unemployment Rate	*10.8*	*12.1*	*12.6*	*-1.3*	*-1.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Kalispell LMA reports some positive movement during this reporting period. A highlight includes a grant by the Department of Natural Resources which is waiting for approval. The grant would give an energy company out of Missoula approval to start preliminary work on a wood pellet plant in Eureka.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held for a new $1.3 million building to be built next to the tribal complex in Pablo. The building will house the BIA agency which will move from its present location in Ronan. A completion date is set for May, 1982.

The retail sector appears to be the most optimistic in the Kalispell area, while their business depends largely on tourism trade.

Agriculture is picking up some with Christmas tree plantations hiring tree planters. Seed potato sorting and shipping also continues.

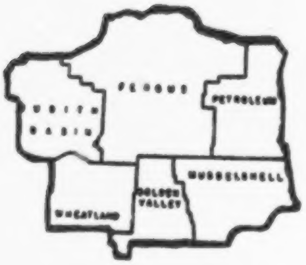
In the lumber and wood products industry, some loggers have returned to the forest as spring breakup comes to an end. A lumber mill in Libby has started to hire some workers back.

Some unemployment has resulted from a phone company transferring its repair and service section to Sandpoint, Idaho. A brief labor dispute halted work at a mine near Troy, but for the most part, employment is beginning to pick up with seasonal work starting.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



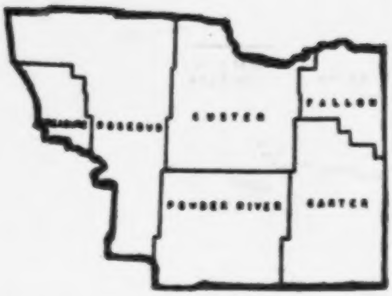
				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	10.9	10.3	11.0	.6	-.1
Employment	10.6	9.8	10.4	.8	.2
Unemployment	.3	.5	.6	-.2	-.3
Unemployment Rate	3.3	4.7	5.1	1.4	1.8

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in the construction and agriculture industries increased through the period. In construction, warming weather allowed work to continue on several projects begun earlier in the year. No new projects were announced this month in Lewistown, but in Roundup work should begin soon on a new $263,000 golf course project. In agriculture, spring work is now in full swing and recent precipitation is welcome by the farmers. Dry conditions in the fields depressed the demand for ag-workers early in the period, but hiring should pick up now.

Workers in the retail and service industries have been in demand. Cooks, waitresses and maids were recruited as the convention business picked up; and clerks and stockers were needed as retail trade activity increased slightly.

MILES CITY LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	17.4	16.7	16.3	.7	1.1
Employment	16.8	15.9	15.6	.9	1.2
Unemployment	.6	.8	.7	-.2	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*3.8*	*4.7*	*4.1*	*-.9*	*-.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A surge of water news splashes the area, with heavy rains being the best news. A legislative bill authorizing $10 million worth of bonds backed by the principle of the coal severance tax trust for rehabilitation of the Tongue River Dam has been approved by the Governor. Also involved would be an emergency warning and downstream evacuation system for residents living below the dam. The Northern Cheyenne tribe and federal government's assistance will be sought in joint management and financing of the rebuilt dam and enlarged reservoir. A preliminary decree, setting forth water rights in the Powder River Basin, was signed early in May. Thus far, this area is the only Montana river basin where all water rights have been adjudicated. The statewide water rights recording process was initiated by the 1973 legislature.

Studies of soil samples continue for usage in determining the affect coal development will have on agriculture productivity in the lower Tongue River Basin. The pesticide used for controlling the higher than normal population of cut worms has been determined harmful to wildlife. A substitute pesticide that does not contain endrin and toxaphene chemicals has been approved for further control of the cut worm.

The Forsyth City Council has approved $450 million in revenue bonds to be used for pollution control facilities at the Colstrip 3 and 4 power plants. Support hiring can be noted in the trade and service industries in conjunction to the electric generator expansion occuring in Colstrip. April's thirty-five building permits in Miles City were nearly all existing residential improvements. Commercial development permit value was less than $5,000, which indicates the effects of high interest rates and economic uncertainty.

The railway line between Miles City and Ortonville, Minnesota has another threat to close by the railroad company. They have filed an application for abondonment with federal officials since the attempts to fund a $ 49 million rehabilitation of the tracks has thus far failed.

MISSOULA LMA

MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	50.9	49.9	50.0	1.0	.9
Employment	46.5	45.2	45.5	1.3	1.0
Unemployment	4.4	4.7	4.5	-.3	-.1
Unemployment Rate	8.6	9.4	9.1	-.8	-.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Some commercial development is progressing, but the slow economy still prevails for the most part. The design concept of a Missoula hotel was approved by city officials. The $12.4 million, 200 room hotel and restaurant will now seek financing via industrial revenue bonds. The proposed $20 million downtown plaza had a set back. An architectural firm that was considered a main backer of downtown plaza development was not awarded the first phase parking garage design contract. Also downtown, a men's clothing store that was established 63 years ago plans to quit business in May. The main reasons given for the closure include a shift of the city's trade center to the mall and a recessionary economy.

The Missoula City Council annexed into the city a small parcel of land next to a mall to accommodate planned mall expansion. A plastic manufacturer in Hamilton that was recently awarded a military helmet contract, plans to move to Anaconda. Anaconda's Task Force's low interest $900,000 loan guarantee was the major factor in the moving decision.

A labor dispute between 260 Missoula high school and vo-tech teachers and the school administrators started May 11, 1981. About 4,000 students were affected by the strike and a state mediator has been assigned to the labor dispute. Teachers salaries for the 1980-81 school year are at issue, as are salaries and contract language for the 1981-82 school year.

Wilderness advocates are pleased at recent government decisions not to escalate the Bob Marshall Wilderness area into oil and gas exploration. First, the Forest Service disallowed a geophysics firm from doing explosive seismic testing in the Bob Marshall Wilderness. Also, the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs decided to prevent oil and gas leasing in the Bob Marshall, Great Bear and Scapegoat Wilderness from occurring. Nearly 350 leases have been applied for in the three wildernesses. Appeals of these decisions are pending.

SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Mar. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	18.8	17.2	18.0	1.6	.8
Employment	17.9	16.2	17.1	1.7	.8
Unemployment	.9	1.0	.9	-.1	---
Unemployment Rate	4.8	6.0	5.2	-1.2	-.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Shelby-Cut Bank area reports very little new activity during May. A feasibility study is being conducted by the merchants in Shelby. In Cut Bank, the construction of two new bank buildings is progressing rapidly. Retail trades and the oilfields show the most hiring activity in the Cut Bank area. Drilling rigs and seismic crews continue to move into the East Glacier--Browning area. Agricultural activity is reported as being very slow during this reporting period.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics		*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Non-White	*16.0%*	*15.8%*	*12.3%*
Female	*19.3%*	*18.7%*	*18.0%*
Youth	*5.1%*	*4.9%*	*6.0%*
Over 45	*22.2%*	*22.0%*	*20.8%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. 1/

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1		
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8		
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0		
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

1/ *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	1.0
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	382.7	359.2	326.6	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	*388.7*	*367.9*	*334.3*	*33.6*	*20.8*	*5.3*		*.4*
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent* 1/		
						County	State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	*9.4*	*7.9*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.3*	*7.1*	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	*7.5*	*6.4*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	*6.5*	*5.6*	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	*6.2*	*5.2*	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	*6.0*	*4.5*	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	*5.5*	*4.0*	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	*4.8*	*3.6*	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	*4.1*	*3.8*	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	*5.4*	*4.3*	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	*5.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	*7.7*	*7.0*	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	*7.0*	*6.7*	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	*6.6*	*6.5*	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.4*	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	*5.6*	*5.2*	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	*7.7*	*6.0*	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	*7.8*	*6.2*	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	*6.8*	*5.4*	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	*6.0*	*4.8*	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.9*	*5.0*	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	*7.0*	*5.5*	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	*7.3*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	*8.1*	*7.5*	*
February	34.2	31.3	30.4	.9	2.9	*8.5*	*7.6*	*
March	34.7	32.1	31.1	1.0	2.6	*7.6*	*6.9*	*
April	35.5	32.9	31.6	1.3	2.6	*7.3*	*6.1*	*
May	*34.9*	*32.7*	*31.4*	*1.3*	*2.2*	*6.4*	*5.3*	*
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1] County	*Percent*[1] State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.0*	*7.9*	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.6*	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	*3.2*	*4.5*	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	*3.0*	*4.0*	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	*2.6*	*3.6*	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	*2.6*	*3.8*	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*7.0*	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*6.7*	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*6.4*	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.2*	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	*4.5*	*5.4*	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	*4.0*	*4.8*	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	*3.8*	*5.0*	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	*3.8*	*5.5*	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	*4.5*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
1981								
January	55.8	52.7	51.8	.9	3.1	*5.6*	*7.5*	*
February	57.1	53.8	52.8	1.0	3.3	*5.8*	*7.6*	*
March	57.7	54.6	53.4	1.2	3.0	*5.2*	*6.9*	*
April	58.2	55.6	54.1	1.5	2.6	*4.4*	*6.1*	*
May	*57.5*	*55.1*	*53.6*	*1.5*	*2.4*	*4.2*	*5.3*	*
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Mar. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: Apr. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	382.7	371.3	370.7	11.4	12.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	359.2	345.7	347.2	13.5	12.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	32.6	26.5	33.4	6.1	-.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.5	25.6	23.5	-2.1	0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*6.1*	*6.9*	*6.4*	*-.8*	*-.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*5.9*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*0*	*-.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	279.3	276.8	276.2	2.5	3.1
MANUFACTURING	21.7	22.5	21.6	-.8	.1
Durable Goods	12.9	13.5	13.1	-.6	-.2
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.1	8.8	6.7	-.7	1.4
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.0	1.9	3.1	.1	-1.1
Other Durable Goods	2.8	2.8	3.3	0	-.5
Nondurable Goods	8.7	9.0	8.5	-.3	.2
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.6	3.9	3.8	-.3	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	.8	0	.2
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	.2
MINING	7.7	7.8	8.3	-.1	-.5
10 Metal Mining	1.6	1.6	2.3	0	-.7
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	.1
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.7	3.9	3.7	-.2	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	13.9	12.5	13.2	1.4	.7
15 General Building Contractors	4.3	3.9	4.4	.4	-.1
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.3	3.7	3.3	.6	1.0
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.3	4.9	5.5	.4	-.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.1	23.2	22.6	-.1	.5
40 Railroad Transportation	7.3	7.3	6.9	0	.4
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.2	6.2	6.3	0	-.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.6	9.6	9.4	0	.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	71.8	70.6	71.8	1.2	0
Wholesale Trade	18.0	18.0	17.5	0	.5
Retail Trade	53.8	52.6	54.3	1.2	-.5
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.7	7.7	8.0	0	-.3
54 Food Stores	7.6	7.6	7.7	0	-.1
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.7	7.7	7.9	0	-.2
58 Eating and Drinking Places	19.9	19.0	19.8	.9	.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.8	10.6	10.8	.2	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.7	12.7	12.8	0	-.1
SERVICES	57.3	56.4	55.3	.9	2.0
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	6.8	6.7	6.4	.1	.4
72 Personal Services	2.8	2.7	2.8	.1	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.8	18.7	18.1	.1	.7
Other Services	28.8	28.3	28.1	.5	.7
GOVERNMENT	71.2	71.2	70.6	0	.6
91 Federal Government	13.2	12.9	12.9	.3	.3
92 State Colleges and Universities	8.2	8.2	8.3	0	-.1
92 Other State Government	10.5	10.8	10.6	-.3	-.1
93 Local Education	25.0	25.0	24.7	0	.3
93 Other Local Government	14.2	14.3	14.0	-.1	.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Mar. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: Apr. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	35.5	34.7	33.5	.8	2.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.9	32.1	31.4	.8	1.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.3	1.0	1.3	.3	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.6	2.6	2.1	0	.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.3*	*7.6*	*6.3*	*.3*	*1.0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.0*	*7.0*	*6.6*	*0*	*.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.4	29.2	29.2	.2	.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.7	1.5	1.5	.2	.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Trade	9.6	9.5	9.3	.1	.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.0	2.7	0	.3
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.6	.1	0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Government	6.0	6.1	5.8	-.1	.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.0	-.1	.2

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY				Net Changes to Current Month from:	
	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	58.2	57.6	55.5	.6	2.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	55.6	54.6	53.0	1.0	2.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.5	1.2	1.5	.3	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.6	3.0	2.5	-.4	.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*4.4*	*5.2*	*4.4*	*-.8*	*0*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*4.5*	*4.4*	*4.5*	*.1*	*0*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.4	47.3	47.0	.1	.4
Manufacturing	4.0	4.2	4.0	-.2	0
Contract Construction	2.5	2.3	2.4	.2	.1
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.8	4.8	4.7	0	.1
Trade	15.6	15.5	15.9	.1	-.3
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.5	0	.2
Retail Trade	9.9	9.8	10.4	.1	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.3	2.3	-.1	-.1
Services and Mining	10.3	10.2	9.8	.1	.5
Government	8.0	8.0	7.8	0	.2
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.5	6.5	6.3	0	.2

[1/] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2/] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			3/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981
STATEWIDE	362.4	371.3	382.7	334.9	345.7	359.2	27.5	25.6	23.5	*7.6*	*6.9*	*6.1*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.2	34.7	35.5	31.3	32.1	32.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	*8.5*	*7.6*	*7.3*
BILLINGS SMSA	57.1	57.6	58.2	53.8	54.6	55.6	3.3	3.0	2.6	*5.8*	*5.2*	*4.4*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	271.0	279.0	289.0	249.7	259.1	270.7	21.3	19.9	18.3	*7.9*	*7.2*	*6.3*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.0	34.6	35.3	31.1	31.9	32.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	*8.5*	*7.7*	*7.5*
BOZEMAN	25.3	25.9	26.7	23.5	24.3	25.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	*7.1*	*6.2*	*5.8*
GLASGOW	16.1	17.0	18.1	15.2	16.1	17.4	.9	.9	.7	*5.6*	*5.1*	*3.9*
GLENDIVE	15.0	15.8	16.7	14.6	15.4	16.3	.4	.4	.4	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.4*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.1	13.3	14.0	12.3	12.6	13.4	.8	.7	.6	*6.5*	*5.4*	*4.3*
HAVRE	12.1	12.8	13.4	11.2	12.0	12.7	.9	.8	.7	*7.4*	*5.9*	*5.1*
HELENA	28.0	28.4	29.1	26.4	27.0	27.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	*5.8*	*5.1*	*4.5*
KALISPELL	35.7	37.1	37.7	31.5	32.6	33.6	4.2	4.5	4.1	*11.9*	*12.1*	*10.8*
LEWISTOWN	9.7	10.3	10.9	9.2	9.8	10.6	.5	.5	.3	*5.5*	*4.7*	*3.3*
MILES CITY	16.3	16.7	17.4	15.4	15.9	16.8	.9	.8	.6	*5.5*	*4.7*	*3.8*
MISSOULA	49.0	49.9	50.9	43.9	45.2	46.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	*10.4*	*9.4*	*8.6*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.5	17.2	18.8	15.4	16.2	17.9	1.1	1.0	.9	*6.7*	*6.0*	*4.8*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

[3] *Unemployment rate is computed from whole numbers.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			[3] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	382.7	370.7	3.2	359.2	347.2	3.5	23.5	23.5	0	6.1	6.4	-.3
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.5	33.5	6.0	32.9	31.4	4.8	2.6	2.1	.5	7.3	6.3	1.0
BILLINGS SMSA	58.2	55.5	4.9	55.6	53.0	4.9	2.6	2.5	.1	4.4	4.4	0
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	289.0	281.7	2.6	270.7	262.7	3.0	18.3	19.0	-.7	6.3	6.7	-.4
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.3	34.2	3.2	32.7	32.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	.5	7.5	6.0	1.5
BOZEMAN	26.7	26.5	.7	25.1	24.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	-.1	5.8	6.3	-.5
GLASGOW	18.1	17.0	6.5	17.4	16.4	6.1	.7	.6	.1	3.9	3.3	.6
GLENDIVE	16.7	15.6	7.1	16.3	15.2	7.2	.4	.4	0	2.4	2.6	-.2
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	13.8	1.4	13.4	13.2	1.5	.6	.6	0	4.3	4.7	-.4
HAVRE	13.4	13.0	3.1	12.7	12.3	3.2	.7	.7	0	5.1	5.6	-.5
HELENA	29.1	28.3	2.8	27.8	26.9	3.3	1.3	1.4	-.1	4.5	5.1	-.6
KALISPELL	37.7	38.1	-1.0	33.6	33.3	.9	4.1	4.8	-.7	10.8	12.6	-1.8
LEWISTOWN	10.9	11.0	-.9	10.6	10.4	1.9	.3	.6	-.3	3.3	5.1	-1.8
MILES CITY	17.4	16.3	6.8	16.8	15.6	7.7	.6	.7	-.1	3.8	4.1	-.3
MISSOULA	50.9	50.0	1.8	46.5	45.5	2.2	4.4	4.5	-.1	8.6	9.1	-.5
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.8	18.0	4.4	17.9	17.1	4.7	.9	.9	0	4.8	5.2	-.4

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[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*
[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*
[3] *Unemployment rate is computed from whole numbers.*

TABLE IX-A

March 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	371311	345741	25570	6.9
CASCADE	34707	32064	2643	7.6
YELLOWSTONE	57582	54612	2970	5.2
BEAVERHEAD	4168	3966	202	4.8
BIG HORN	5840	5441	399	6.8
BLAINE	2914	2691	223	7.7
BROADWATER	1382	1289	93	6.7
CARBON	3459	3298	161	4.7
CARTER	791	776	15	1.9
CHOUTEAU	2834	2774	60	2.1
CUSTER	6216	5886	330	5.3
DANIELS	1375	1339	36	2.6
DAWSON	5983	5787	196	3.3
DEER LODGE	4619	3795	824	17.8
FALLON	2419	2378	41	1.7
FERGUS	5747	5435	312	5.4
FLATHEAD	22641	20173	2468	10.9
GALLATIN	19064	18042	1022	5.4
GARFIELD	818	809	9	1.1
GLACIER	5561	4938	623	11.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	371	362	9	2.4
GRANITE	1153	1057	96	8.3
HILL	8743	8247	496	5.7
JEFFERSON	2341	2197	144	6.2
JUDITH BASIN	1066	1032	34	3.2
LAKE	7578	6965	613	8.1
LEWIS AND CLARK	24676	23472	1204	4.9
LIBERTY	1138	1108	30	2.6
LINCOLN	6854	5445	1409	20.6
MC CONE	1157	1138	19	1.6
MADISON	2237	2113	124	5.5
MEAGHER	1043	979	64	6.1
MINERAL	1811	1593	218	12.0
MISSOULA	36607	33567	3040	8.3
MUSSELSHELL	1676	1604	72	4.3
PARK	5760	5252	508	8.8
PETROLEUM	277	269	8	2.9
PHILLIPS	2906	2775	131	4.5
PONDERA	3514	3388	126	3.6
POWDER RIVER	1156	1125	31	2.7
POWELL	3764	3534	230	6.1
PRAIRIE	839	806	33	3.9
RAVALLI	7523	6580	943	12.5
RICHLAND	6313	6167	146	2.3
ROOSEVELT	5129	4829	300	5.8
ROSEBUD	5683	5323	360	6.3
SANDERS	3912	3427	485	12.4
SHERIDAN	2995	2945	50	1.7
SILVER BOW	18665	17464	1201	6.4
STILLWATER	2226	2115	111	5.0
SWEET GRASS	1829	1773	56	3.1
TETON	2686	2589	97	3.6
TOOLE	2656	2534	122	4.6
TREASURE	431	417	14	3.2
VALLEY	4625	4271	354	7.7
WHEATLAND	1180	1134	46	3.9
WIBAUX	671	652	19	2.8

TABLE IX-B

April 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	382755	359244	23511	6.1
CASCADE	35475	32868	2607	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	58231	55650	2581	4.4
BEAVERHEAD	4223	4064	159	3.8
BIG HORN	5983	5660	323	5.4
BLAINE	3096	2901	195	6.3
BROADWATER	1330	1266	64	4.8
CARBON	3504	3339	165	4.7
CARTER	879	869	10	1.1
CHOUTEAU	3178	3132	46	1.4
CUSTER	6497	6254	243	3.7
DANIELS	1485	1460	25	1.7
DAWSON	6143	5975	168	2.7
DEER LODGE	4736	3889	847	17.9
FALLON	2467	2432	35	1.4
FERGUS	5926	5707	219	3.7
FLATHEAD	22997	20691	2306	10.0
GALLATIN	19571	18549	1022	5.2
GARFIELD	876	869	7	.8
GLACIER	5921	5318	603	10.2
GOLDEN VALLEY	413	404	9	2.2
GRANITE	1143	1060	83	7.3
HILL	9070	8602	468	5.2
JEFFERSON	2470	2335	135	5.5
JUDITH BASIN	1170	1145	25	2.1
LAKE	7975	7457	518	6.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25272	24149	1123	4.4
LIBERTY	1260	1233	27	2.1
LINCOLN	6714	5457	1257	18.7
MC CONE	1221	1205	16	1.3
MADISON	2499	2392	107	4.3
MEAGHER	1113	1053	60	5.4
MINERAL	1867	1665	202	10.8
MISSOULA	37290	34318	2972	8.0
MUSSELSHELL	1804	1749	55	3.0
PARK	5970	5496	474	7.9
PETROLEUM	317	307	10	3.2
PHILLIPS	3241	3127	114	3.5
PONDERA	3729	3635	94	2.5
POWDER RIVER	1270	1251	19	1.5
POWELL	3794	3513	281	7.4
PRAIRIE	939	907	32	3.4
RAVALLI	7878	7074	804	10.2
RICHLAND	6787	6618	169	2.5
ROOSEVELT	5274	5027	247	4.7
ROSEBUD	5830	5490	340	5.8
SANDERS	3894	3481	413	10.6
SHERIDAN	3206	3180	26	.8
SILVER BOW	18908	17738	1170	6.2
STILLWATER	2364	2292	72	3.0
SWEET GRASS	2106	2069	37	1.8
TETON	2928	2843	85	2.9
TOOLE	3074	2991	83	2.7
TREASURE	469	462	7	1.5
VALLEY	4938	4641	297	6.0
WHEATLAND	1288	1250	38	3.0
WIBAUX	752	735	17	2.3

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Apr. 1981 1/	March 1981	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980	Apr. 1981		Mar. 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	132.5	132.7	129.4	-.2	3.1	279.3	47.4%	276.8	47.9%
Manufacturing	2.8	2.8	2.6	0	.2	21.7	12.9%	22.5	12.4%
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	7.7	6.5%	7.8	6.4%
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	13.9	10.8%	12.5	12.0%
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.3	4.3	4.3	0	0	23.1	18.6%	23.2	18.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.4	35.4	35.7	0	-.3	71.8	49.3%	70.6	50.1%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.3	8.4	0	-.1	12.7	65.4%	12.7	65.4%
Services	35.2	35.3	34.5	-.1	.7	57.3	61.4%	56.4	62.6%
Government2/	44.5	44.6	41.9	-.1	2.6	71.2	62.5%	71.2	62.6%

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

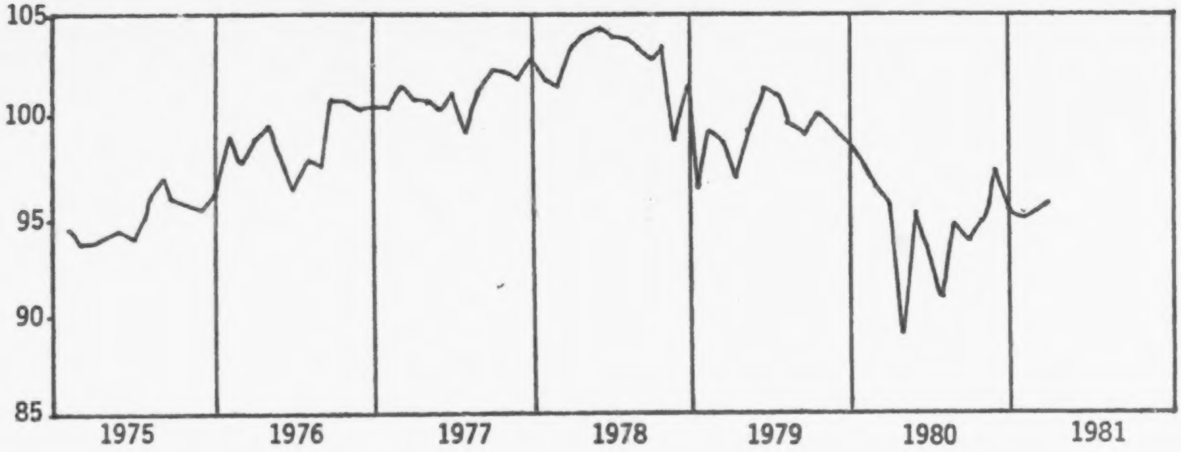
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	131.7	132.7	132.7	132.5
Manufacturing..................	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3
Services.......................	34.5	35.5	35.3	35.2
Government.....................	44.0	44.6	44.6	44.5

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

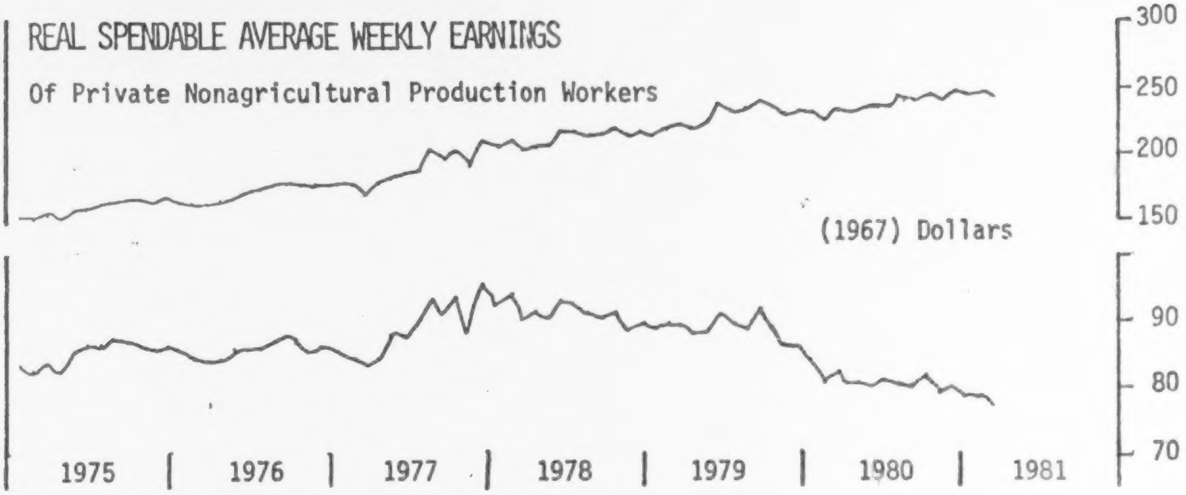
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

A slight increase was noted in the Composite Index during March. One big factor was the manufacturing layoff rate which dropped from 1.5 in February to 0.1 in March. Other positive movement was seen in manufacturing employment and the total number of building permits. Three components also measured negative movement. They were the manufacturing accession rate, average weekly initial claims and average weekly hours in manufacturing. The March composite index of 95.9 is an improvement over February, 1981 and March, 1980 both of which recorded a Composite Index of 95.4.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	244.84	247.52	234.24
3/ Taxes Withheld	40.68	41.46	36.46
Spendable Earnings	204.17	206.06	197.77
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	127.18	127.86	115.33
Real Spendable Earnings	76.99	78.20	82.44

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April		232.23	220.68		80.94	88.10
May		234.15	225.42		80.67	88.52
June		234.97	236.99		80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

Real spendable earnings dropped to $76.99 in March. This is the lowest number recorded since this series was originated in 1974. Gross average weekly earnings dropped from $247.52 in February to $244.84 in March. At the same time, the consumer price index rose from 263.5 to 265.2. In March of 1980, average weekly real spendable earnings were calculated at $82.44.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ Montana	Percent1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	*6.1*	*5.8*	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	*5.6*	*5.7*	1.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	*5.4*	*5.7*	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	*5.4*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	*5.0*	*5.7*	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	*4.9*	*5.7*	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	*4.8*	*5.9*	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	*4.8*	*5.8*	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	*4.8*	*5.9*	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	*5.0*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	*5.3*	*6.2*	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	*5.3*	*6.2*	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	*5.8*	*6.3*	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	*6.1*	*6.9*	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	*5.9*	*7.6*	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	*6.7*	*7.6*	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	*6.2*	*7.6*	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	*6.1*	*7.4*	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	*6.0*	*7.6*	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	*6.0*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	375.5	354.1	322.7	31.4	21.4	*5.7*	*7.4*	*
February	382.0	358.5	327.2	31.3	23.5	*6.2*	*7.3*	*1.0*
March	384.8	362.1	331.1	31.0	22.7	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
April	*387.2*	*364.2*	*333.5*	*30.7*	*23.0*	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* County	*Percent 1/* State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	*7.6*	*6.1*	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	*7.3*	*5.6*	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.2*	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.8*	*5.0*	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.9*	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.8*	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	*5.7*	*4.8*	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	*4.7*	*4.8*	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*4.7*	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*5.3*	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.3*	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*6.1*	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.7*	*5.9*	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	*7.5*	*5.9*	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	*7.9*	*6.7*	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.4*	*6.2*	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.1*	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	*7.5*	*6.0*	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*5.9*	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	34.5	32.3	31.1	1.2	2.2	*6.3*	*5.7*	*
February	35.6	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.7	*7.4*	*6.2*	*
March	35.4	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.5	*7.0*	*5.9*	*
April	*35.7*	*33.2*	*32.0*	*1.2*	2.5	*7.0*	*5.9*	*
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2/]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1/] County	Percent[1/] State	
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	4.1	5.6	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.4	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.5	5.0	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	5.0	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	3.9	5.3	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	4.5	5.9	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	5.3	6.7	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	4.9	6.2	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.1	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	4.5	6.0	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.3	5.9	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.4	6.0	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	57.2	54.8	53.4	1.4	2.4	4.2	5.7	*
February	58.8	55.9	54.5	1.4	2.9	4.8	6.2	*
March	58.9	56.3	54.9	1.4	2.6	4.4	5.9	*
April	59.1	56.4	55.0	1.4	2.7	4.5	5.9	*
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1981	Mar. 1981	April 1980	April 1981	Mar. 1981	April 1980	April 1981	Mar. 1981	April 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	247.65	244.84	232.23	36.1	35.9	36.4	6.86	6.82	6.38
MANUFACTURING	367.11	367.84	371.70	40.7	41.1	41.3	9.02	8.95	9.00
Durable Goods	361.78	365.62	375.46	39.8	40.4	40.9	9.09	9.05	9.30
Primary Metal Industries	373.50	391.09	427.99	30.0	31.9	40.8	12.45	12.26	10.49
Nondurable Goods	376.94	370.52	358.26	42.4	42.2	42.0	8.89	8.78	8.53
Food and Kindred Products	326.47	319.85	298.15	44.6	44.3	44.5	7.32	7.22	6.70
MINING	467.14	468.99	416.09	41.8	42.1	49.3	11.19	11.14	8.44
Metal Mining	467.24	467.24	398.31	40.7	40.7	35.5	11.48	11.48	11.22
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	395.00	401.00	377.85	39.5	39.9	37.3	10.00	10.05	10.13
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	363.44	363.88	334.65	44.0	44.0	42.2	8.26	8.27	7.93
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	386.54	388.05	361.37	50.2	50.2	48.9	7.70	7.73	7.39
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	202.25	192.51	190.63	31.9	31.0	33.8	6.34	6.21	5.64
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	158.84	165.24	158.73	37.2	37.3	33.7	4.27	4.43	4.71
SERVICES	159.03	158.81	148.68	34.2	34.3	34.1	4.65	4.63	4.36

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980	Mar. 1981	Feb. 1981	Mar. 1980
MANUFACTURING	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.3	4.0	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.5
Durable Goods	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	3.1	2.9	3.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Primary Metal Industries	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	5.6	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
MINING	3.9	3.1	15.5	3.6	2.7	11.7	0.0	0.4	2.5	6.1	11.4	8.1	4.6	3.7	2.2	1.2	4.7	4.8
Metal Mining	1.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	7.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

			Year to Date	
Industry	April 1981	April 1980	Apr. 1981	Apr. 1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	33	28	132	129
MINING	63	31	243	106
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	55	37	197	188
MANUFACTURING	22	9	96	83
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	31	19	110	88
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	158	104	574	457
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	61	37	284	174
SERVICES	142	125	678	581
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(26)	(34)	(155)	(139)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	37	3	59	62
STATE TOTAL	602	393	2373	1868

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Apr. 1981	Apr. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	602	393	2373	1868
GREAT FALLS SMSA	38	21	160	134
BILLINGS SMSA	83	55	311	270
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	109	77	468	187
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	46	13	144	113
Beaverhead	4	1	30	20
Deer Lodge	8	0	19	7
Granite	2	0	2	6
Madison	1	4	14	15
Powell	4	2	6	15
Silver Bow	27	6	73	50
BOZEMAN LMA	46	30	149	129
Gallatin	37	22	120	92
Meagher	2	2	3	7
Park	7	6	26	30
GLASGOW LMA	16	14	69	60
Daniels	1	2	3	4
Phillips	1	3	11	12
Roosevelt	6	5	21	19
Sheridan	5	1	20	11
Valley	3	3	14	14
GLENDIVE LMA	32	12	125	103
Dawson	8	3	42	30
Garfield	1	0	2	3
McCone	3	0	12	12
Prairie	0	1	2	6
Richland	20	8	64	51
Wibaux	0	0	3	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	11	10	43	44
Big Horn	2	2	6	12
Carbon	4	5	13	13
Stillwater	5	2	18	14
Sweet Grass	0	1	6	5

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Apr. 1981	Apr. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	17	13	76	49
Blaine	4	4	10	11
Hill	13	7	61	30
Liberty	0	2	5	8
HELENA LMA	46	25	153	11[illegible]
Broadwater	2	1	4	2
Jefferson	6	2	14	8
Lewis and Clark	38	22	135	108
KALISPELL LMA	54	44	228	227
Flathead	36	30	159	151
Lake	10	4	40	37
Lincoln	8	10	29	39
LEWISTOWN LMA	18	9	46	42
Fergus	12	6	24	24
Golden Valley	0	0	0	2
Judith Basin	0	0	3	3
Musselshell	5	2	11	11
Petroleum	0	0	2	1
Wheatland	1	1	6	1
MILES CITY LMA	16	13	70	62
Carter	0	1	2	4
Custer	7	3	30	15
Fallon	3	6	10	20
Powder River	1	3	10	6
Rosebud	5	0	17	16
Treasure	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	51	41	244	240
Mineral	2	0	6	5
Missoula	31	24	155	174
Ravalli	13	14	63	45
Sanders	5	3	20	16
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	19	16	87	90
Choteau	1	0	9	14
Glacier	7	4	26	28
Pondera	1	5	10	19
Teton	4	4	11	8
Toole	6	3	31	21

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETAS-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

APRIL 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	252	24,030.32
BIGHORN	346	35,691.30
BLAINE	256	19,938.64
BROADWATER	114	12,076.70
CARBON	296	31,646.43
CARTER	7	687.00
CASCADE	5,130	534,814.13
CHOUTEAU	45	4,088.00
CUSTER	444	44,834.26
DANIELS	39	4,222.00
DAWSON	135	13,286.00
DEER LODGE	1,806	214,535.82
FALLON	60	5,738.00
FERGUS	363	32,108.64
FLATHEAD	5,371	547,856.70
GALLATIN	1,807	160,089.50
GARFIELD	0	0.00
GLACIER	1,020	85,542.94
GOLDEN VALLEY	15	1,053.36
GRANITE	106	10,260.75
HILL	619	54,682.73
JEFFERSON	202	21,852.60
JUDITH BASIN	22	2,318.95
LAKE	791	74,424.81
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,806	171,560.69
LIBERTY	51	4,338.50
LINCOLN	2,578	282,650.56
MCCONE	10	800.00
MADISON	163	14,882.00
MEAGHER	94	8,687.16
MINERAL	339	35,120.11
MISSOULA	6,043	612,675.36
MUSSELSHELL	100	9,319.00
PARK	661	56,432.16
PETROLEUM	13	954.00
PHILLIPS	141	13,077.00
PONDERA	127	11,622.10
POWDER RIVER	19	2,087.00
POWELL	431	45,016.52
PRAIRIE	46	4,858.55
RAVALLI	1,387	165,283.57
RICHLAND	137	12,090.48
ROOSEVELT	279	26,367.56
ROSEBUD	527	55,608.85
SANDERS	903	90,775.55
SHERIDAN	33	3,469.00
SILVER BOW	2,235	225,870.06
STILLWATER	156	16,047.41
SWEET GRASS	60	6,566.00
TETON	90	9,362.00
TOOLE	122	11,719.49
TREASURE	15	1,492.00
VALLEY	517	54,481.53
WHEATLAND	42	3,479.00
WIBAUX	16	1,617.00
YELLOWSTONE	4,530	453,831.02
INTRASTATE	43,137	4,348,859.21
INTERSTATE	1,739	250,675.35
TOTAL	44,875	4,599,534.56

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU APRIL 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,310	127,434.76
BIGHORN	1,847	189,566.74
BLAINE	1,157	101,023.86
BROADWATER	605	66,990.05
CARBON	1,369	144,350.76
CARTER	36	4,004.00
CASCADE	22,076	2,344,247.83
CHOUTEAU	243	23,350.00
CUSTER	2,169	218,789.44
DANIELS	151	16,307.00
DAWSON	702	70,685.00
DEER LODGE	9,017	1,064,431.42
FALLON	182	16,183.76
FERGUS	1,951	182,790.78
FLATHEAD	19,179	1,860,580.14
GALLATIN	9,102	841,094.57
GARFIELD	19	1,588.00
GLACIER	3,802	325,573.28
GOLDEN VALLEY	78	6,741.64
GRANITE	468	48,096.95
HILL	2,751	255,970.07
JEFFERSON	1,034	110,920.91
JUDITH BASIN	131	14,279.08
LAKE	4,242	388,658.38
LEWIS AND CLARK	9,078	882,123.56
LIBERTY	215	20,162.40
LINCOLN	8,431	849,248.87
MCCONE	58	4,647.00
MADISON	756	72,445.56
MEAGHER	477	45,372.06
MINERAL	1,503	155,847.98
MISSOULA	25,360	2,533,668.09
MUSSELSHELL	422	41,483.00
PARK	3,139	272,106.37
PETROLEUM	44	2,771.00
PHILLIPS	761	73,236.38
PONDERA	782	78,358.31
POWDER RIVER	96	10,585.00
POWELL	1,497	148,590.86
PRAIRIE	228	23,868.40
RAVALLI	6,078	592,325.44
RICHLAND	509	46,574.10
ROOSEVELT	1,221	112,125.56
ROSEBUD	2,420	264,973.14
SANDERS	3,544	346,832.15
SHERIDAN	153	14,607.00
SILVER BOW	9,979	1,023,011.61
STILLWATER	867	93,746.47
SWEET GRASS	388	41,325.00
TETON	595	60,867.00
TOOLE	633	65,198.07
TREASURE	74	7,598.00
VALLEY	1,981	204,919.73
WHEATLAND	146	13,464.00
WIBAUX	91	8,861.00
YELLOWSTONE	22,026	2,279,895.37
INTRASTATE	187,173	18,819424.74
INTERSTATE	7,655	1,224,642.53
TOTAL	194,828	20,044,067.27

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims 1/	18,096	24,609	-6,513	-26.5
Continued Claims 1/	215,701	239,059	-23,358	-9.8
Number of Benefit Payments 1/	194,828	201,129	-6,301	-3.1
Amount of Benefits Paid 1/	$20,044,067	$18,620,765	$1,423,302	7.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount 1/ 2/	$110.50	$97.03	$13.47	13.9

MONTHLY

				Change From Year Ago	
	April 1981	March 1981	April 1980	Net	Percent
Initial Claims 1/	3,653	3,756	7,203	-3,550	-49.3
Continued Claims 1/	45,804	59,290	59,926	-14,122	-23.6
Number of Benefit Payments 1/	44,875	52,618	50,888	-6,013	-11.8
Amount of Benefits Paid 1/	$4,599,535	$5,577,253	$4,773,148	-$173,613	-3.6
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt 1/ 2/	$109.85	$114.26	$99.13	$10.72	10.8
Trust Fund Balance	$14,934,511	$11,080,371	$11,069,913*	$3,864,598	34.9

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*

2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*

* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to* $7,084,089.

The initial claims count for April reflects the normal seasonal decrease from the previous month. However, the drastic change from April of a year ago adequately describes the economic climate of that period. Continued claims also mirror the economic improvement from a year ago.

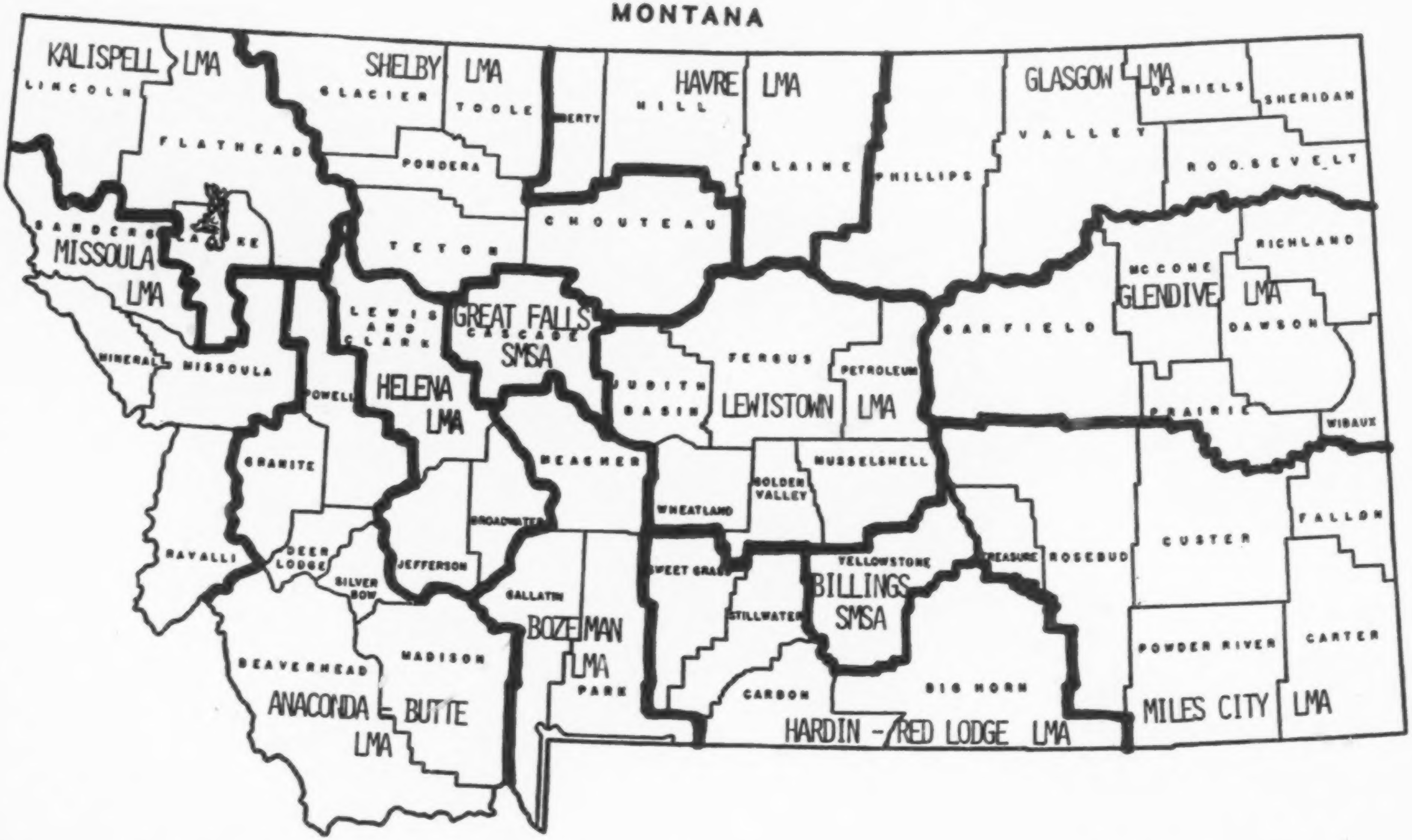
The number of benefit payments decreased 14.7% from March to April and 11.8% from April of a year ago. The amount of benefit payments also dropped significantly--17.5% from March to April but only 3.6% from April of a year ago.

The average weekly benefit amount dropped 3.9% from March to April, but that was caused by the unusual increase from February to March. The April 1981 figure is still 10.8% ahead of April 1980.

The Trust Fund is beginning to get healthy again as shown by the 34.9% increase from April of a year ago. This trend should continue over the next six months.

Overall, the year-to-date figures reflect an improvement over a year ago with initial claims, continued claims and number of benefit payments down somewhat. The amount of benefits paid and the average weekly benefit amount reflect increases, but that is due in large part to inflationary trends.

LABOR MARKET AREAS IN MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
MC CONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
GARFIELD
MINERAL
MISSOULA
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
JUDITH BASIN
LEWISTOWN LMA
POWELL
HELENA LMA
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
BROADWATER
FALLON
CUSTER
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
SWEET GRASS
YELLOWSTONE
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
BILLINGS SMSA
GALLATIN
STILLWATER
BOZEMAN LMA
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON
PARK
CARBON
BIG HORN
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA
MILES CITY LMA
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

JUNE - 1981

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

June 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 6

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all. were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

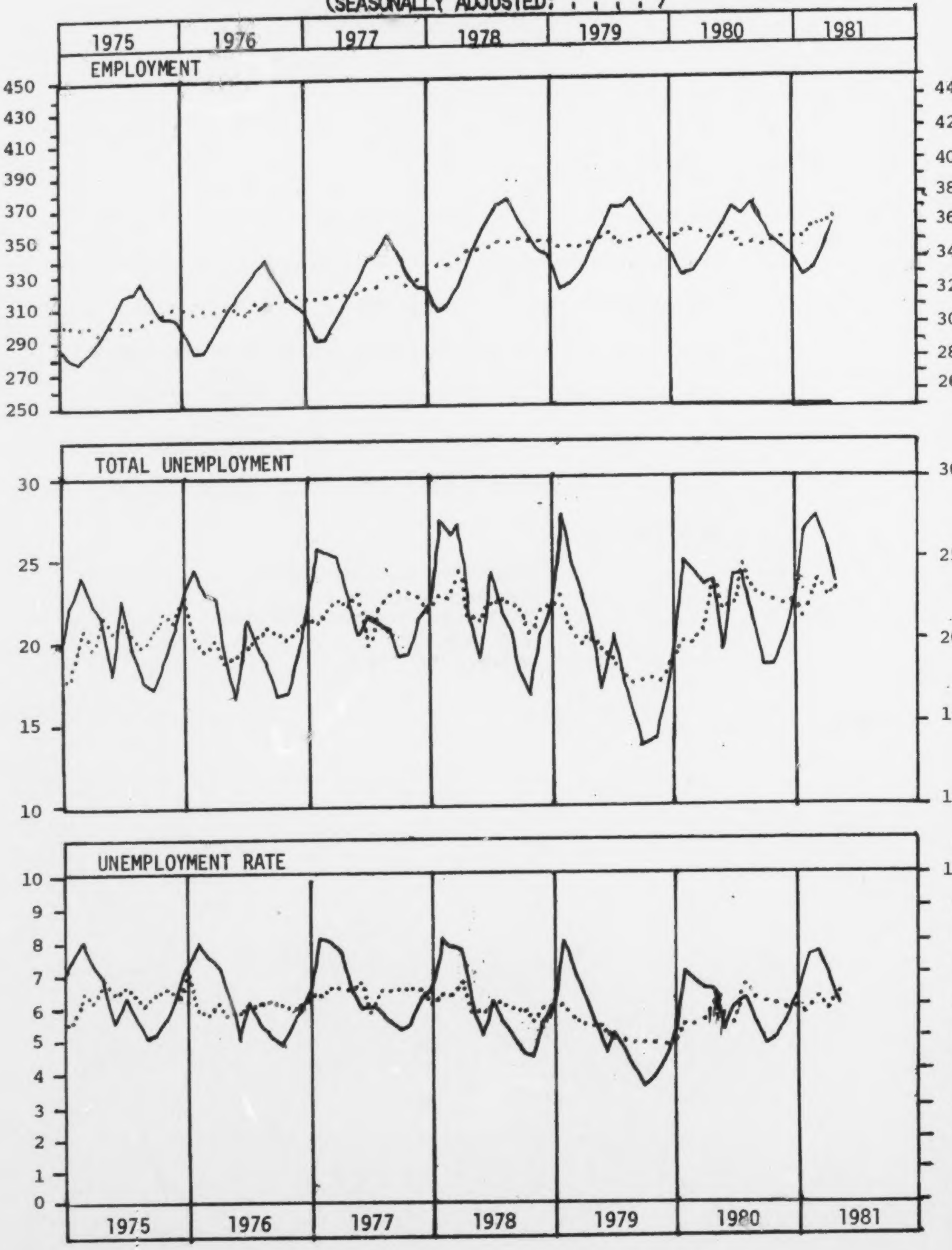
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From:	
				Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	390.4	385.0	377.1	5.4	13.3
Employment	368.2	361.5	357.6	6.7	10.6
Unemployment	22.2	23.5	19.5	-1.3	2.7
Unemployment Rate	*5.7*	*6.1*	*5.2*	*-.4*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Ten counties were declared disaster areas from the floods at the end of May. The ten counties form a triangle with Cascade, Gallatin and Missoula counties at the corners. Carbon County was added a week later as more precipitation caused flooding there. The high water caused extensive property damage and some loss of employment. Seventy-five percent of the disaster recovery money will come from the federal government and the remainder will be paid by state and local sources.

Agriculture employment is nearing its seasonal high. The extremely wet weather delayed field work and seeding of some spring crops was done quite late. Cultivating and irrigating are being done as the weather permits and the haying season is just beginning. The condition of the winter wheat and spring planted crops is reported good throughout most of the state.

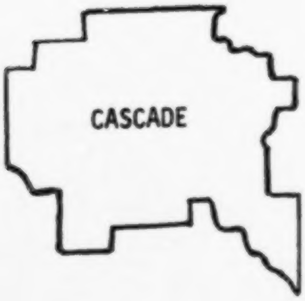
Montana's mining industry has had different leaders over the years. Currently, coal extraction is at the head of the list but this might change soon. Coal production is somewhat ahead of last year but it is still well below the 2.5 million tons mined in 1979. The decline in the use of coal is blamed on the weather, conservation and the economy. The portion of the "Overthrust Belt" in the state is attracting much exploration. Oil and gas seismic studies have doubled in the last two years. If drilling activity is successful, the new mining industry leader may be oil and gas.

The number of building permits issued around the state is about the same as last year and still much lower than two years ago. Continuing high prime lending rates and a recent raise in the rates of Farmers Home Administration loans do not help. The lack of building continues to hurt the state's lumber industry. The western area of the state depends mostly on the timber industry and the five counties classified as labor surplus areas because they have such high unemployment rates are all in the west.

Tourist counts around the state are up sharply over last year and may surpass 1978 totals. Much of the increased tourism this year is credited to leveled off prices and a surplus of gasoline. Retail trade and hotel/motel industries will get a welcome lift from this increase in travel.

The unemployment rate dropped in May due to a nice increase in employment. Cutbacks in government employment, layoffs due to economic conditions in copper mining, continued soft lumber market, relocation of the headquarters of a major communications company and seasonal layoffs of school employees do not give a good outlook for the next few months.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	35.6	35.7	34.3	-.1	1.3
Employment	33.2	33.1	32.4	.1	.8
Unemployment	2.4	2.6	1.9	-.2	.5
Unemployment Rate	*6.8*	*7.3*	*5.6*	*-.5*	*1.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Cascade County was one of the counties declared a disaster area from the flood late in May. Property damage occurred all along the Missouri River. Three weeks after the high water had receeded in most areas, the river was still a foot and a half above flood stage at Great Falls. There were some temporary work stoppages from the wet weather.

The number of construction permits issued in May totaled 53--six less than in April and 20 less than May of 1980. Total value of the permits was $1.3 million which was also less than the previous month and less than the same month a year ago. Bids were accepted in June for a new 38,867 square foot grocery store to be built in the northwest area of the city. The estimated cost of building the new store is $1.6 million. This should provide a nice boost to construction in the coming months.

The search for energy is providing job opportunities for roustabouts, drillers, derrick workers, boiler mechanics, electricians and toolpushers. Training is needed for a number of the positions and Montana is an area where much of this exploration is going on. The possibility of establishing such a training center in Great Falls is currently being investigated by the Economic Growth Council. A fund of the Old West Regional Commission was used for a $13,000 grant to fund the study.

Area schools closed the first week in June. Many school employees and students are looking for summer work. The local Job Service noticed a sharp increase in new and additional unemployment insurance claims as school employees were laid off. The Youth Employment Corps began their program to employ 220 low income youth in a six county area that includes Cascade County.

Two years of contract negotiations have not solved the problems between the City and the Plumbers and Fitters Union as pickets began to appear the first of June at some work sites. The school district and the teachers are also attempting to negotiate a new contract as the present two year contract expires June 30.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	58.8	58.7	56.1	.1	2.7
Employment	56.4	56.1	54.0	.3	2.4
Unemployment	2.4	2.6	2.1	-.2	.3
Unemployment Rate	*4.2*	*4.4*	*3.8*	*-.2*	*.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Reports on economic activity in the Billings area consist mostly of business slowdowns and a large number of layoffs. A couple of labor negotiations were also reported. With Billings being in an energy development area, it is expected to show considerable growth in the coming years. Energy development will be added to the coal and oil business along with Billings being a major wholesaler. Billings is expected to be a major regional center soon.

A Boise company recently announced the layoff of 25 persons in its housing manufacturing plant in Laurel. They said the layoff was due to a lack of orders. The orders dropped from a high average of 15 per week to a new average of 5 per week. Another manufacturing firm has also laid off workers due to a lack of sales. Four persons were affected by the layoff.

A packing plant and a tractor and equipment dealer together have laid off 24 persons. Seven employees were also affected when an insurance business laid off its staff and underwent an audit and reorganization.

Also in Billings, a dinner theatre has announced that they cannot afford to stay open when business is so slow. A record store has also closed and is moving to North Dakota. Three employees went without work when a bathroom fixture store decided it could not stay in business.

A Billings based marketing division for a major oil company will be closing on September 1, 1981. The sparce population of the area was their reason for moving because it was too expensive to leave a division office there.

Fire destroyed a golf course club house and delayed the opening of the club. A new building is expected to be completed in a couple of weeks.

Billings will have a new deli soon. Also new is an electrical construction company which established a district office in Billings. They presently employ 25 persons and expect to employ up to 200 persons with work to be done in the Colstrip area.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	36.3	35.5	35.0	.8	1.3
Employment	33.9	32.8	33.3	1.1	.6
Unemployment	2.4	2.7	1.7	-.7	.7
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.5	5.0	-.8	1.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Four hundred workers are laid off at copper mines and the concentrator in Butte. The primary reason for the layoffs is the weak copper market which has been affected by declining auto sales and home construction. The market price for copper is 76¢ a pound and production costs are over $1 a pound. The layoffs will stop the exploration project in an underground mine. Daily production of 44,000 tons of ore a day from the open pit and 20 tons per month from the concentrator is expected to continue despite the employment cutback.

Flooding caused Butte-Silver Bow, Granite and Powell counties to be declared disaster areas the first of June. The worst property damage was reported in the city of Deer Lodge. A center was set up in Deer Lodge to help people apply for disaster relief assistance. Some temporary unemployment occurred as heavy rain showers stopped outdoor work in May.

Agriculture work consisted mostly of cultivating, fencing and irrigating over the previous month. Peak employment of agriculture workers starts the end of June as the haying season begins. Area crops look good. Range feed supplies are providing excellent grazing.

The search for energy is continuing in Beaverhead County. Several oil companies have submitted operating plans for exploration in the area. The companies bring most of the crews with them, but if any quantity of oil and gas is found, it will have quite an impact on Dillon.

The manufacturing industry shows signs of improvement. Attracted by a low interest loan, a trained labor force and better access to the market, a company which makes plastic products is moving its factory from Hamilton to Anaconda. The firm now employs 30-40 people and projects 180 workers next year and 500 by 1985. A Deer Lodge man will begin producing his invention, a welding helmet, in June. The firm will employ 6 to 8 people to manufacture 50 helmets a day at first. If the market is as good as hoped they will eventually expand the operation by a factor of 5 to 10. An independent logging operation has opened a sawmill southwest of Dillon.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

MEAGHER
GALLATIN
PARK

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	26.8	26.8	27.0	0	-.2
Employment	25.5	25.2	25.6	.3	-.1
Unemployment	1.3	1.6	1.4	-.3	-.1
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.8	5.1	-1.0	-.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Heavy precipitation the end of May caused severe flooding in the area. Gallatin and Meagher Counties were declared disaster areas. The flooding not only caused personal property damage but also a slowdown in outdoor work activity. The Job Service offices have reported some temporary layoffs and a rise in initial claims for unemployment due to the wet weather.

Agriculture employment is nearing its summer peak as field work continues when possible and the first crop of hay is ready for cutting. There have been several job openings in the Bozeman area for qualified farm equipment mechanics and farm or ranch hands and couples. The supply of workers in the area is meeting the increased demand.

Logging was especially affected by the wet weather. Logging roads became impassable and were closed preventing the mills from receiving logs. One sawmill closed for a week because it ran out of logs.

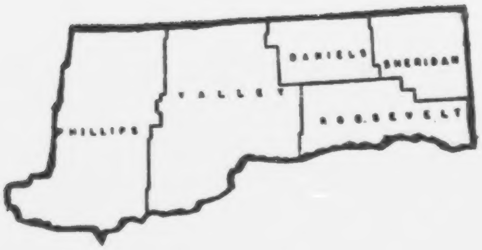
There were four more building permits issued in Bozeman in May of this year than in the same month last year. The value of the 22 permits issued this year, however, was only $373,000 compared with $1.1 million for the 18 last year. Some major commercial building projects should provide a boost for construction in June. Work on a restaurant and a new City Library has begun. Contracts for a water treatment plant and $4.5 million worth of additions and remodeling to the Student Union Building at the university have been awarded. The general contractor and electrical contractor for the Student Union Building are Bozeman firms. Another bright spot for construction workers is at Big Sky where fifty people have been building condominiums all winter, twelve units are now under construction and forty more are to be built this summer.

Tourism is providing for numerous summer job openings in motel and restaurant work in Bozeman, Livingston, and the entrances to Yellowstone Park. Frequently the demand for workers exceeds the supply. Retail trade is also increasing and providing some jobs for sales clerks.

GLASGOW LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



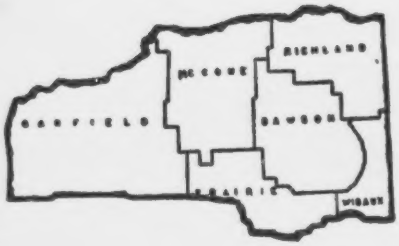
				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	18.8	18.2	17.5	.6	1.3
Employment	18.1	17.5	17.0	.6	1.1
Unemployment	.7	.7	.5	---	.2
Unemployment Rate	*3.9*	*3.9*	*2.8*	---	*1.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Work on a natural gas pipeline is now in full swing in the LMA. Actual construction of the pipeline started near the middle of June, but the unloading, welding, and hauling of pipe has been going on for over a month. A work force of 600-800 will be maintained in the area for several months. Craft unions with headquarters in Great Falls are handling much of the job placements for employees involved in actual pipeline construction. Officials report inquiries from all areas of the country, and point out there are already waiting lists for many craft positions.

Recent rainfall of two to four inches has made grain and grass conditions look much better. Field work activity picked up pace and openings for irrigators were reported. The rain slowed seismic exploration which was slow to begin with--two crews moved out of the area, but some new crews have located near Wolf Point. Activity in retail trade is up due to the pipeline crews and other activity at an area industrial park. Construction activity was slow through the period and no new major projects are expected. Four sub-contractors did begin work on a tribal housing project near Wolf Point, however.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From:	
				Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	17.2	16.8	16.2	.4	1.0
Employment	16.8	16.4	15.9	.4	.9
Unemployment	.4	.4	.3	---	.1
Unemployment Rate	*2.3*	*2.4*	*2.0*	*-.1*	*.3*

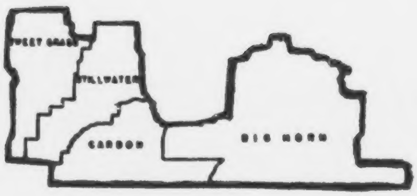
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Hotel/motel construction projects highlight the area economy this period. In Glendive, $1.25 million of industrial revenue bonds were issued to finance construction of a new 60-unit motel. Fifty to seventy construction workers will be hired for the job which should be finished in about seven months. Fourteen permanent jobs will be created at the motel. In Sidney, work is to begin this month on a new 60-unit motel; two other 100-unit motels are also in the planning stage. $1.5 million will be spent in Glendive on a project to expand two elementary schools. Work should begin this month and last until January.

Several commercial building projects continued through the period in Sidney--a truck repair shop, a body shop, a fencing company facility, and a car wash. The weather slowed highway construction, but several home construction projects continued without interruption. Activity in the oilfields was stable; a new oil service company opened in Sidney employing eleven rig consultants.

Activity in agriculture was stable. Calving is complete and branding should start soon. Migrant workers are moving into the area to do sugar beet thinning. A severe frost killed over 10,000 acres of sugar beets this period.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	14.5	14.0	14.1	.5	.4
Employment	13.8	13.4	13.6	.4	.2
Unemployment	.7	.6	.5	.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	*4.9*	*4.3*	*3.5*	*.6*	*1.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Agriculture activities are increasing as spring seeding is completed, sugar beet thinning is near the halfway mark, haying is starting and irrigating and summer fallowing proceed as needed. Wet conditions in May delayed some seeding and the deadline for getting the spring grain planting done to qualify for crop insurance was changed from May 20 to May 30. Field work was again delayed early in June as heavy precipitation caused the Clark Fork of the Yellowstone River to go over its bank and flood many areas in Carbon County.

Demand for coal is comewhat better than last year when the major coal mines in southeastern Big Horn County produced 11.3 million tons of coal but production is still lower than in 1979. The low demand for coal is blamed on the economy, the mild winter and conservation. Core drilling tests will be conducted this summer on a coal bed that contains about 100 million tons of coal in the Joliet area. Mining of the coal is not anticipated in the near future because of the soft market for the product.

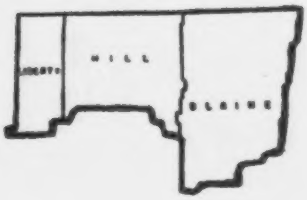
Another seismograph crew started to work in Carbon County in June. The Red Lodge office of an oil exploration firm is moving to new quarters and expanding its staff. At the oil and gas lease sale in June, the dozen tracts in Stillwater County brought from $5.25 to $31.50 per acre while the single tract leased in Carbon County netted $15.00 an acre.

Construction work is progressing as weather permits. Recent flooding in the area will necessitate some unanticipated work. Plans for the Busby-Kirby road look good, but the proposal is not ready to be submitted to the State Highway Department. The Big Horn County Library will be remodeled this summer.

School boards are setting budgets and negotiating new contracts with school employees. At the school in Columbus, the cooks, bus drivers and janitors were given a 10% salary increase. In Red Lodge, the teachers and school board have settled on a 10.9% increase; the new base is now $12,000. The school budget in Hardin was increased by about 21 percent.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	13.8	13.5	13.3	.3	.5
Employment	13.1	12.8	12.7	.3	.4
Unemployment	.7	.7	.6	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.1*	*5.1*	*4.6*	*0*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Grain crops and stock water supplies have improved due to moisture received over the reporting period. Hiring of agriculture workers was quite slow during May. Reports show that the Havre Job Service received seven openings for farm and ranch workers in May. These numbers should increase as harvesting of the hay crop begins in June.

Seismic exploration activity north of Havre was delayed as the industry is not willing to pay the compensation that the landowners are demanding. South of town, however, a Canadian firm is shooting twelve charges per mile after meeting the landowner's demands. The Tiger Ridge field, south of Chinook has produced oil shows in a 4,140 foot well drilled by a Havre firm.

Construction in the area is progressing as a new bank building was completed, a grocery store is nearly finished and foundations were poured for two other commercial buildings. Work has begun on a library addition to an elementary school in Havre. A Chinook firm was awarded the $8,500 contract for the concrete and preparation work.

Ninety-two businesses and corporations in the area have registered with the Secretary of State so far this year. This is nearly fifty percent more than had registered through May of last year. The Havre Job Service reports that several businesses are having grand openings in June.

Temporary cutbacks at a tractor manufacturing firm, seasonal layoffs of school employees and elimination of CETA positions is keeping the Unemployment Insurance Claim load high. Many people living on the Indian reservations have relied on work programs funded by the government. Cuts in the Federal Budget have eliminated many of these programs and some tribal council members on the Rocky Boy reservation estimate the unemployment rate there will increase sharply.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

LEWIS AND CLARK
JEFFERSON

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	29.9	29.2	28.7	.7	1.2
Employment	28.5	27.9	27.5	.6	1.0
Unemployment	1.4	1.3	1.2	.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.5	4.3	0	.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

All three counties in the area were declared disaster areas due to flooding which occurred the end of May. Property damage and some loss of work resulted from the high water. State and Federal teams set up special offices to help people file claims for disaster relief. Some temporary clerks and interviewers were hired to staff these offices. The Young Adult Conservation Corps is providing 18 people to help clean up flood damage in the area.

Agriculture has benefited from the moisture received over the last month. Crop and range conditions are good and should improve with warm weather. There was some extra work for fencers to repair enclosures damaged during the flood. Demand for haying help is expected soon as the first crop of alfalfa is ready for cutting.

Residential construction is surpassing last year. The City building department has issued 56 new residential permits during the first five months of this year. Permits for only 21 new residential units were issued in the first five months of 1980. Many people are choosing to remodel or build additions to their present home rather than build a new home with high interest rates on the borrowed money. There have been 74 permits issued for remodeling this year which appears to be more than the department has issued for the last five years.

The local economy will soon feel the effects of a relocation by a private employer and reduction in government work force. A communication company, the largest single private employer in Helena, is removing a substantial portion of its payroll as restructuring will close the company's Montana headquarters. Many of their employees will be asked to relocate or be laid off. Another state department handed out 55 termination slips the end of May. City government will lay off five people the end of June.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

LINCOLN
FLATHEAD

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	38.1	37.9	38.1	.2	0
Employment	34.3	33.8	34.2	.5	.1
Unemployment	3.8	4.1	3.9	-.3	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*9.8*	*10.8*	*10.2*	*-1.0*	*-.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Economic activity in the Kalispell LMA consists of some new construction projects and seasonal employment in some industries. Warm dry weather during the first half of this reporting period allowed seasonal work to continue at a normal pace, but the last half of the period consisted of frequent rains which curtailed some outdoor work and slowed seasonal employment.

Construction in the LMA includes a few new projects reported at this time. In Kalispell, a Valier firm was awarded a $1,342,900 contract for the addition to a hospital. They will be adding a laboratory, a radiology section and an intensive care unit. In St. Ignatius, a 3,600 square foot addition to a bank building is planned. Also in St. Ignatius is a new restaurant and saloon. An $830,000 kiln dryer was added to the post and pole yard near Dixon. This new complex will employ 25 full-time persons and 7 part-time workers.

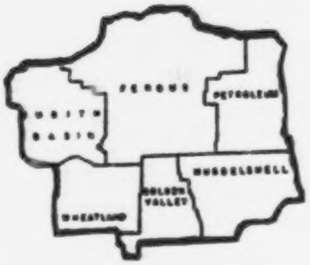
Construction in Polson remains very slow with alot of workers waiting to be called back to work by former employers. In May, building permits in Polson included a 4-plex, a new residence, and several small home improvements. The total of the permits issued was $730,000.

A mine development located 17 miles south of Troy is employing some former loggers experienced in operating moving equipment in the woods. Alot of young laborers are also employed. When the mine reaches full production, which is expected sometime this quarter, there will be 310 persons working there.

Lumber mills are talking of more layoffs if the market does not pick up. They are now running two different shifts every other week. Mills are not real optimistic about starting up on a full production scale.

Agricultural activity is made up of Christmas tree cultivation, and shearing is expected soon. Spud planting in the area is not far off. Activity was slowed somewhat by the frequent rains toward the second half of the reporting period.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	11.3	11.0	11.4	.3	-.1
Employment	10.9	10.6	11.0	.3	-.1
Unemployment	.4	.4	.4	---	---
Unemployment Rate	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.9*	*.1*	*-.6*

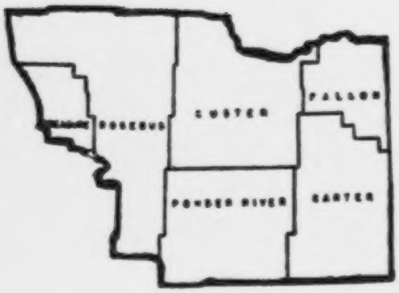
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity was generally stable in most industry groups through the period with some minor exceptions in construction and forestry. One construction firm had to lay off several heavy equipment operators when wet weather made further work difficult. In building construction, two major commercial projects begun earlier this year are nearly complete with finish work the main activity. No new projects were announced this period. In forestry, slow business and soggy logs took their toll on employees at a lumber mill. Layoffs were made at the mill through most of the period with some being called back later. Activity in agriculture was also slowed due to damp conditions, but field work is being done as conditions permit.

There was continued demand for service workers--cooks, waitresses, and maids--due in part to a slight increase in tourism. All other occupations have an adequate supply of labor except for a shortage of auto mechanics.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	18.1	17.5	17.1	.6	1.0
Employment	17.5	16.8	16.5	.7	1.0
Unemployment	.6	.7	.6	- .1	0
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.7	3.6	-.2	-.1

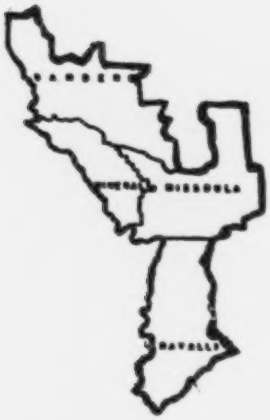
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Heavy construction received a boost from a pipeline and a power line development. A new pipeline to carry crude oil will run from Belfield, ND to the Baker Station between Baker and Plevna, MT. The estimated cost for the project is $9 million and is scheduled to start in June. A new power plant is being built between Miles City and New Underwood, ND this summer.

Colstrip continues expansion in services and trade development to meet the needs of the power plant workers. The high school and one elementary school are adding modular classroom buildings. One restaurant expanded into a 24 hour operation. Some of the construction projects include a water treatment plant, an auto supply store, highway expansion, trailer courts and a 100-unit housing project.

The power plant employment is over 1,000 and increasing. However, the unions report that there still is a sufficient number of names on the out-of-work list.

MISSOULA LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	51.6	51.2	49.5	.4	2.1
Employment	47.7	46.8	46.0	.9	1.7
Unemployment	3.9	4.4	3.5	-.5	.4
Unemployment Rate	*7.6*	*8.6*	*7.0*	*-1.0*	*.6*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The lumber and logging employment continues to be sluggish. Recent heavy rains reduced the number of logs that can be removed from the forest and processed in the mill. Many of the mills are on reduced working hours status or have to shut down for one to three week intervals. Also, the continued slow construction of housing is still a major factor in keeping the lumber and woods industry from returning to normal capacity. A pulp plant near Frenchtown was involved in a two day labor dispute. Nearly 600 workers waited for a new contract agreement to be reached by the company officials and union negotiators.

The Missoula's high school and vo-tech teachers continue their labor dispute. A State mediator has been assigned for negotiating a settlement. The state will hold back some funding for next year's budget because the required school days were not completed.

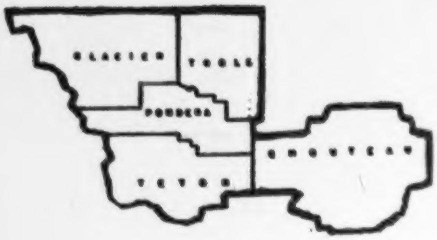
Mall expansion has become a major issue for the Missoula City Council to determine. The mall associates have two proposals--a drug store and hardware-home center that would be about 56,000 square feet and a four-store, 125,000 square foot addition. A market study sponsored by the proponents indicates there is room for expansion in those retail markets in Missoula. Other local businessmen disputed that mall expansion would hinder the development and refurbishing of the downtown area. Also noted that one of the major objections to the expansion project is its use of industrial revenue bonds. Many businesses resent the fact that the mall developers can obtain low-interest financing through the bonds, while they are borrowing money at 20 percent to upgrade their businesses.

The increase in tourism this summer has helped the service and trade industries activities. Agriculture activity is in a lull with little hiring noted.

SHELBY LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Apr. 1981	May 1980
Civilian Labor Force	19.5	18.9	18.7	.6	.8
Employment	18.5	18.0	17.9	.5	.6
Unemployment	1.0	.9	.8	.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.8	4.1	.2	.9

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

This labor market area, made up of Glacier, Toole, Pondera, Chouteau, and Teton counties are included with Cascade County to participate in a youth program. The program will employ 220 young persons for 32 to 39 hours per week, between June 8 and September 30.

Ground is being cleared for a new car/truck wash in Shelby. It is anticipated that two other businesses will be opening. They include a glass shop and a chiropractic clinic. Several residential building permits were issued in Shelby during this reporting period.

Placements filled in the Cut Bank area include placements in eating establishments, construction laborers, and limited farm help.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Non-White	*16.1%*	*16.0%*	*11.1%*
Female	*23.3%*	*19.3%*	*21.2%*
Youth	*5.4%*	*5.1%*	*7.1%*
Over 45	*21.1%*	*22.2%*	*19.3%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8		
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0		
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

[1/] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1] Montana	*Percent*[1] U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	*7.9*	*6.4*	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	*4.6*	*5.2*	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	*5.2*	*6.0*	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	*4.0*	*5.9*	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	*3.6*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	18.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	*6.7*	*6.8*	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	*6.4*	*6.6*	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	*5.2*	*7.0*	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	*6.2*	*7.9*	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	*5.4*	*7.5*	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	*4.8*	*7.1*	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	*5.0*	*7.1*	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	*5.5*	*7.1*	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	*6.2*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	*7.5*	*8.2*	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	*7.6*	*8.0*	*1.0*
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	*6.9*	*7.7*	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	*6.1*	*7.0*	*
May	390.4	368.2	334.6	33.6	22.2	*5.7*	*7.1*	*.4*
June	*405.7*	*380.4*	*342.1*	*38.3*	*25.3*	*6.2*	7.3	*.4*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1] County	*Percent*[1] State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	*9.4*	*7.9*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.3*	*7.1*	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	*7.5*	*6.4*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	*6.5*	*5.6*	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	*6.2*	*5.2*	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	*6.0*	*4.5*	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	*5.5*	*4.0*	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	*4.6*	*3.6*	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	*4.1*	*3.8*	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	*5.4*	*4.3*	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	*5.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	*7.7*	*7.0*	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	*7.0*	*6.7*	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	*6.6*	*6.5*	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.4*	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	*5.6*	*5.2*	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	*7.7*	*6.0*	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	*7.8*	*6.2*	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	*6.8*	*5.4*	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	*6.0*	*4.8*	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.9*	*5.0*	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	*7.0*	*5.5*	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	*7.3*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	*8.1*	*7.5*	*
February	34.2	31.3	30.4	.9	2.9	*8.5*	*7.6*	*
March	34.7	32.1	31.1	1.0	2.6	*7.6*	*6.9*	*
April	35.7	33.1	31.8	1.3	2.6	*7.3*	*6.1*	*
May	35.6	33.2	31.9	1.3	2.4	*6.8*	*5.7*	*
June	*35.8*	*32.9*	*31.4*	*1.5*	*2.9*	*8.2*	*6.2*	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*1/		
						County	State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.0*	*7.9*	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.6*	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	*3.2*	*4.5*	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	*3.0*	*4.0*	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	*2.6*	*3.6*	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	*2.6*	*3.8*	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*7.0*	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*6.7*	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*6.4*	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.2*	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	*4.5*	*5.4*	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	*4.0*	*4.8*	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	*3.8*	*5.0*	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	*3.8*	*5.5*	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	*4.5*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
1981								
January	55.8	52.7	51.8	.9	3.1	*5.6*	*7.5*	*
February	57.1	53.8	52.8	1.0	3.3	*5.8*	*7.6*	*
March	57.7	54.6	53.4	1.2	3.0	*5.2*	*6.9*	*
April	58.7	56.1	54.6	1.5	2.6	*4.4*	*6.1*	*
May	58.8	56.4	54.9	1.5	2.4	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
June	*61.3*	*58.1*	*56.3*	*1.8*	*3.2*	*5.3*	*6.2*	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV
MONTANA
Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Apr. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	390.4	385.0	377.1	5.4	13.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	368.2	361.5	357.6	6.7	10.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	33.6	32.6	34.4	1.0	-.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	22.2	23.5	19.5	-1.3	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.7*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*.4*	*-.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.3*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*.4*	*-.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	284.2	281.5	283.0	2.7	1.2
MANUFACTURING	23.0	22.8	22.4	.2	.6
Durable Goods	14.0	14.0	13.5	0	.5
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.2	9.1	7.1	.1	2.1
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.1	0	-1.2
Other Durable Goods	2.9	2.9	3.3	0	-.4
Nondurable Goods	9.0	8.8	8.8	.2	.2
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.8	3.7	3.9	.1	-.1
27 Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.3	2.2	.1	.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.1
Other Nondurable Goods	1.7	1.8	1.7	-.1	0
MINING	8.7	8.7	8.5	0	.2
10 Metal Mining	1.6	1.6	2.4	0	-.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.3	2.4	0	-.1
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.8	4.8	3.6	0	.8
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	14.3	13.8	14.9	.5	-.6
15 General Building Contractors	4.9	4.3	4.9	.6	0
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.2	4.2	4.1	0	.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.2	5.3	5.9	-.1	-.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.7	23.5	23.1	.2	.6
40 Railroad Transportation	7.7	7.7	7.1	0	.6
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.4	6.2	6.6	.2	-.2
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.6	9.6	9.5	0	.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	72.4	71.7	73.1	.7	-.7
Wholesale Trade	17.7	18.0	17.4	-.3	.3
Retail Trade	54.7	53.7	55.7	1.0	-1.0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.8	7.7	8.2	.1	-.4
54 Food Stores	7.5	7.6	7.8	-.1	-.3
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.7	8.0	.1	-.2
58 Eating and Drinking Places	20.7	19.9	20.8	.8	-.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.8	10.7	10.9	.1	-.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	12.8	.1	0
SERVICES	57.8	57.2	55.9	.6	1.9
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.0	6.8	6.5	.2	.5
72 Personal Services	2.8	2.8	2.7	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.7	18.7	18.0	0	.7
Other Services	29.3	28.8	28.7	.5	.6
GOVERNMENT	71.6	71.2	72.3	.4	-.7
91 Federal Government	13.9	13.3	13.7	.6	.2
92 State Colleges and Universities	7.9	7.9	8.3	0	-.4
92 Other State Government	10.4	10.6	10.6	-.2	-.2
93 Local Education	25.0	25.1	25.2	-.1	-.2
93 Other Local Government	14.3	14.2	14.4	.1	-.1

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(*Establishment Data in italics*)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Apr. 1981	May 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	35.6	35.7	34.4	-.1	1.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.2	33.1	32.4	.1	.8
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.3	1.3	1.4	0	.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.6	2.0	-.2	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*6.8*	*7.3*	*5.6*	*-.5*	*1.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.8*	*7.6*	*6.7*	*.2*	*1.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.5	29.5	29.8	0	-.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.8	0	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.8	1.9	.1	0
Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	0	0
Wholesale Trade	2.9	3.0	2.8	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.7	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	7.1	7.1	-.1	-.1
Government	6.1	6.1	5.8	0	.3
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.3	4.3	4.0	0	.3

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Apr. 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	58.8	58.7	56.1	.1	2.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.4	56.1	54.0	.3	2.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.5	1.5	1.6	0	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.4	2.6	2.1	-.2	.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*4.2*	*4.4*	*3.8*	*-.2*	*.4*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*4.8*	*4.5*	*4.5*	*.3*	*.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.7	47.5	47.4	.2	.3
Manufacturing	4.1	4.0	4.1	.1	0
Contract Construction	2.6	2.5	2.4	.1	.2
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	.1
Trade	15.7	15.7	16.0	0	-.3
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.5	0	.2
Retail Trade	9.9	9.9	10.4	0	-.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.2	2.3	.1	0
Services and Mining	10.3	10.2	10.1	.1	.2
Government	7.7	8.0	7.7	-.3	0
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.2	6.4	6.2	-.2	0

[1/] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2/] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1981
STATEWIDE	371.3	385.0	390.4	345.7	361.5	368.2	25.6	23.5	22.2	*6.9*	*6.1*	*5.7*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.7	35.7	35.6	32.1	33.1	33.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	*7.6*	*7.3*	*6.8*
BILLINGS SMSA	57.6	58.7	58.8	54.6	56.1	56.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	*5.2*	*4.4*	*4.2*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	279.0	290.6	296.0	259.1	272.3	278.7	19.9	18.3	17.3	*7.2*	*6.3*	*5.8*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	34.6	35.5	36.3	31.9	32.8	33.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	*7.7*	*7.5*	*6.7*
BOZEMAN	25.9	26.8	26.8	24.3	25.2	25.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	*6.2*	*5.8*	*4.8*
GLASGOW	17.0	18.2	18.8	16.1	17.5	18.1	.9	.7	.7	*5.1*	*3.9*	*3.9*
GLENDIVE	15.8	16.8	17.2	15.4	16.4	16.8	.4	.4	.4	*2.7*	*2.4*	*2.3*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.3	14.0	14.5	12.6	13.4	13.8	.7	.6	.7	*5.4*	*4.3*	*4.9*
HAVRE	12.8	13.5	13.8	12.0	12.8	13.1	.8	.7	.7	*5.9*	*5.1*	*5.1*
HELENA	28.4	29.2	29.9	27.0	27.9	28.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	*5.1*	*4.5*	*4.5*
KALISPELL	37.1	37.9	38.1	32.6	33.8	34.3	4.5	4.1	3.8	*12.1*	*10.8*	*9.8*
LEWISTOWN	10.3	11.0	11.3	9.8	10.6	10.9	.5	.4	.4	*4.7*	*3.2*	*3.3*
MILES CITY	16.7	17.5	18.1	15.9	16.8	17.5	.8	.7	.6	*4.7*	*3.7*	*3.5*
MISSOULA	49.9	51.2	51.6	45.2	46.8	47.7	4.7	4.4	3.9	*9.4*	*8.6*	*7.6*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	17.2	18.9	19.5	16.2	18.0	18.5	1.0	.9	1.0	*6.0*	*4.8*	*5.0*

[1/] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*

[2/] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	May 1981	May 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	May 1981	May 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	May 1981	May 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	May 1981	May 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	390.4	377.1	3.5	368.2	357.6	3.0	22.2	19.5	2.7	5.7	5.2	.5
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.6	34.3	3.8	33.2	32.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	.5	6.8	5.6	1.2
BILLINGS SMSA	58.8	56.1	4.8	56.4	54.0	4.4	2.4	2.1	.3	4.2	3.8	.4
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	296.0	287.6	3.2	278.7	271.2	2.8	17.3	15.5	1.8	5.8	5.4	.4
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.3	35.0	3.7	33.9	33.3	1.8	2.4	1.7	.7	6.7	5.0	1.7
BOZEMAN	26.8	27.0	-.7	25.5	25.6	-.4	1.3	1.4	-.1	4.8	5.1	-.3
GLASGOW	18.8	17.5	7.4	18.1	17.0	6.5	.7	.5	.2	3.9	2.8	.9
GLENDIVE	17.2	16.2	6.2	16.8	15.9	5.7	.4	.3	.1	2.3	2.0	.3
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.5	14.1	2.8	13.8	13.6	1.5	.7	.5	.2	4.9	3.5	1.4
HAVRE	13.8	13.3	3.8	13.1	12.7	3.1	.7	.6	.1	5.1	4.6	.5
HELENA	29.9	28.7	4.2	28.5	27.5	3.6	1.4	1.2	.2	4.5	4.3	.2
KALISPELL	38.1	38.1	0	34.3	34.2	.3	3.8	3.9	-.1	9.8	10.2	-.4
LEWISTOWN	11.3	11.4	-.9	10.9	11.0	-.9	.4	.4	0	3.3	3.9	-.6
MILES CITY	18.1	17.1	5.8	17.5	16.5	6.1	.6	.6	0	3.5	3.6	-.1
MISSOULA	51.6	49.5	4.2	47.7	46.0	3.7	3.9	3.5	.4	7.6	7.0	.6
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.5	18.7	4.3	18.5	17.9	3.3	1.0	.8	.2	5.0	4.1	.9

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE IX-A

April 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	385000	361453	23547	6.1
CASCADE	35746	33129	2617	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	58658	56070	2588	4.4
BEAVERHEAD	4246	4087	159	3.7
BIG HORN	5915	5592	323	5.4
BLAINE	3112	2917	195	6.3
BROADWATER	1338	1274	64	4.8
CARBON	3522	3357	165	4.7
CARTER	884	874	10	1.1
CHOUTEAU	3196	3150	46	1.4
CUSTER	6532	6289	243	3.7
DANIELS	1493	1468	25	1.7
DAWSON	6177	6009	168	2.7
DEER LODGE	4759	3911	848	17.8
FALLON	2481	2446	35	1.4
FERGUS	5958	5739	219	3.7
FLATHEAD	23117	20808	2309	10.0
GALLATIN	19676	18653	1023	5.2
GARFIELD	881	874	7	.8
GLACIER	5951	5348	603	10.1
GOLDEN VALLEY	415	406	9	2.2
GRANITE	1150	1066	84	7.3
HILL	9120	8651	469	5.1
JEFFERSON	2484	2348	136	5.5
JUDITH BASIN	1176	1151	25	2.1
LAKE	8018	7499	519	6.5
LEWIS AND CLARK	25409	24285	1124	4.4
LIBERTY	1267	1240	27	2.1
LINCOLN	6746	5488	1258	18.6
MC CONE	1227	1211	16	1.3
MADISON	2512	2405	107	4.3
MEAGHER	1119	1059	60	5.4
MINERAL	1877	1575	202	10.8
MISSOULA	37489	34512	2977	7.9
MUSSELSHELL	1814	1759	55	3.0
PARK	6001	5527	474	7.9
PETROLEUM	319	309	10	3.1
PHILLIPS	3259	3145	114	3.5
PONDERA	3750	3656	94	2.5
POWDER RIVER	1277	1258	19	1.5
POWELL	3814	3533	281	7.4
PRAIRIE	944	912	32	3.4
RAVALLI	7919	7114	805	10.2
RICHLAND	6825	6656	169	2.5
ROOSEVELT	5303	5056	247	4.7
ROSEBUD	5851	5521	340	5.8
SANDERS	3913	3500	413	10.6
SHERIDAN	3224	3198	26	.8
SILVER BOW	19009	17838	1171	6.2
STILLWATER	2377	2305	72	3.0
SWEET GRASS	2118	2081	37	1.7
TETON	2944	2859	85	2.9
TOOLE	3092	3008	84	2.7
TREASURE	471	464	7	1.5
VALLEY	4954	4667	297	6.0
WHEATLAND	1295	1257	38	2.9
WIBAUX	756	739	17	2.2

TABLE IX-B

May 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	390387	368212	22175	5.7
CASCADE	35578	33162	2416	6.8
YELLOWSTONE	58839	56374	2465	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	4354	4217	137	3.1
BIG HORN	6451	5986	465	7.2
BLAINE	3138	2936	202	6.4
BROADWATER	1424	1353	71	5.0
CARBON	3534	3390	144	4.1
CARTER	904	891	13	1.4
CHOUTEAU	3312	3239	73	2.2
CUSTER	6826	6590	236	3.5
DANIELS	1532	1513	19	1.2
DAWSON	6313	6151	162	2.6
DEER LODGE	4641	3938	703	15.1
FALLON	2598	2530	68	2.6
FERGUS	6130	5891	239	3.9
FLATHEAD	23031	20863	2168	9.4
GALLATIN	19659	18799	860	4.4
GARFIELD	882	876	6	.7
GLACIER	6204	5553	651	10.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	431	421	10	2.3
GRANITE	1221	1102	119	9.7
HILL	9292	8817	475	5.1
JEFFERSON	2609	2455	154	5.9
JUDITH BASIN	1227	1204	23	1.9
LAKE	8120	7606	514	6.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	25837	24718	1119	4.3
LIBERTY	1339	1311	28	2.1
LINCOLN	6935	5867	1068	15.4
MC CONE	1263	1245	18	1.4
MADISON	2625	2525	100	3.8
MEAGHER	1086	1039	47	4.3
MINERAL	1808	1642	166	9.2
MISSOULA	37799	35109	2690	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1866	1822	44	2.4
PARK	6055	5668	387	6.4
PETROLEUM	325	315	10	3.1
PHILLIPS	3308	3188	120	3.6
PONDERA	3806	3713	93	2.4
POWDER RIVER	1324	1306	18	1.4
POWELL	3813	3590	223	5.8
PRAIRIE	979	944	35	3.6
RAVALLI	8122	7377	745	9.2
RICHLAND	6964	6813	151	2.2
ROOSEVELT	5512	5258	254	4.6
ROSEBUD	5990	5708	282	4.7
SANDERS	3931	3599	332	8.4
SHERIDAN	3302	3274	28	.8
SILVER BOW	19683	18514	1169	5.9
STILLWATER	2411	2353	58	2.4
SWEET GRASS	2123	2081	42	2.0
TETON	3001	2931	70	2.3
TOOLE	3162	3077	85	2.7
TREASURE	495	481	14	2.8
VALLEY	5141	4831	310	6.0
WHEATLAND	1338	1288	50	3.7
WIBAUX	794	768	26	3.3

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	May 1981 1/	Apr. 1981	May 1980	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981		Apr. 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	132.7	132.5	129.5	.2	3.2	284.2	46.7%	281.5	47.1%
Manufacturing	2.9	2.8	2.6	.1	.3	23.0	12.7%	22.8	12.5%
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	8.7	5.3%	8.7	5.3%
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	.1	14.3	10.4%	13.8	10.9%
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1	23.7	18.2%	23.5	16.3%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.4	35.4	36.0	0	-.6	72.4	48.9%	71.7	49.4%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0	12.8	65.9%	12.7	65.9%
Services	35.2	35.2	34.1	0	1.1	57.8	60.9%	57.2	61.6%
Government2/	44.5	44.4	42.1	.1	2.4	71.6	62.2%	71.2	62.5%

1/ Current month preliminary. *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

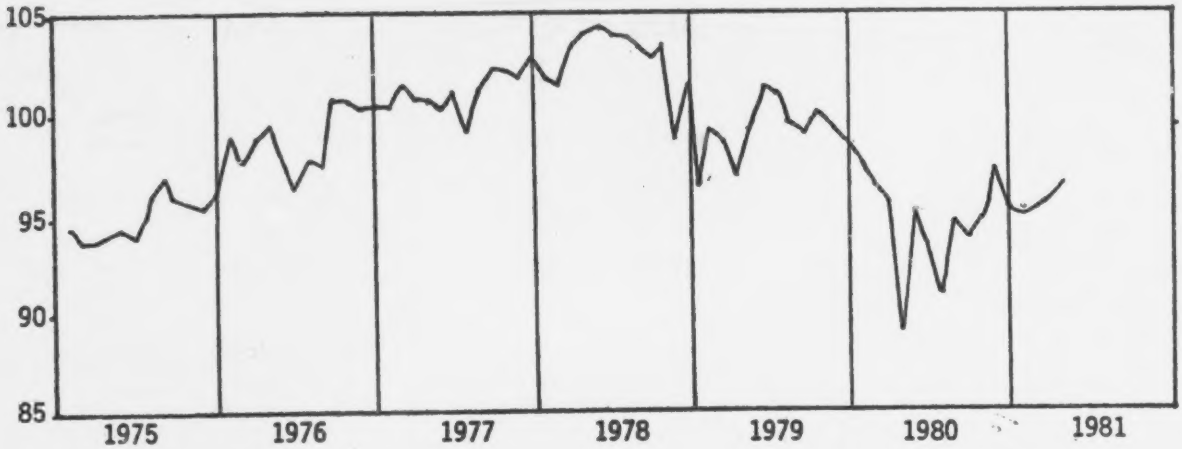
1981

Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	131.7	132.7	132.7	132.5	132.7
Manufacturing..................	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	34.5	35.5	35.3	35.2	35.2
Government.....................	44.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.5

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



1972 = 100

Monthly Figures of Composite Index

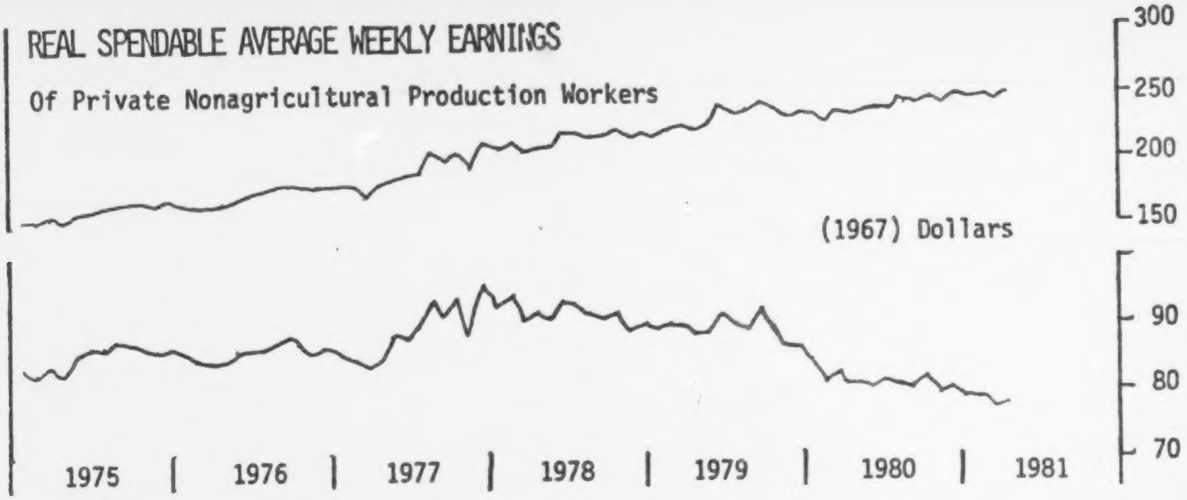
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

A considerable increase is noted in Montana's composite index from March to April. A composite index of 96.8 for April is much higher than April, 1980 which figured at 88.6. The reason for the increase was that there was only one component of the composite index recording negative movement. Building Permits dropped from 649 in March to 315 in April. Another big factor was that the manufacturing accession rate rose from 2.0 to 6.5 in April. The other components of the index showed little, if any change.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Apr. 1981	Mar. 1981	Apr. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	248.29	244.84	232.23
3/ Taxes Withheld	41.65	40.68	35.88
Spendable Earnings	206.63	204.17	196.35
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	129.18	127.18	115.41
Real Spendable Earnings	77.45	76.99	80.94

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May		234.15	225.42		80.67	88.52
June		234.97	236.99		80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24			86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

After dropping considerably in March, real spendable earnings rose in April to $77.45. This compares to $76.99 in March and $80.94 in April, 1980. Gross average weekly earnings are as high as ever, but inflation continues to eat a big chunk from that amount. The consumer price index, which is used as a measure of inflation, has been rising at a slower rate than the same period one year ago. The increase in the consumer price index from March to April was 0.6%.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table XII

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/*		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	*6.1*	*5.8*	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	*5.6*	*5.7*	1.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	*5.4*	*5.7*	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	*5.4*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	*5.0*	*5.7*	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	*4.9*	*5.7*	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	*4.8*	*5.9*	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	*4.8*	*5.8*	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	*4.8*	*5.9*	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	*5.0*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	*5.3*	*6.2*	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	*5.3*	*6.2*	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	*5.8*	*6.3*	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	*6.1*	*6.9*	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	*5.9*	*7.6*	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	*6.7*	*7.6*	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	*6.2*	*7.6*	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	*6.1*	*7.4*	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	*6.0*	*7.6*	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	*6.0*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	375.5	354.1	322.7	31.4	21.4	*5.7*	*7.4*	*
February	382.0	358.5	327.2	31.3	23.5	*6.2*	*7.3*	*1.0*
March	384.8	362.1	331.1	31.0	22.7	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
April	389.5	366.5	335.8	30.7	23.0	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
May	*387.6*	*363.1*	*332.5*	*30.6*	*24.5*	*6.3*	*7.6*	*
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1]		
						County	State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	*7.6*	*6.1*	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	*7.3*	*5.6*	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.2*	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.8*	*5.0*	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.9*	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.8*	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	*5.7*	*4.8*	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	*4.7*	*4.8*	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*4.7*	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*5.3*	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.3*	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*6.1*	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.7*	*5.9*	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	*7.5*	*5.9*	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	*7.9*	*6.7*	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.4*	*6.2*	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.1*	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	*7.5*	*6.0*	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*5.9*	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	34.5	32.3	31.1	1.2	2.2	*6.3*	*5.7*	*
February	35.6	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.7	*7.4*	*6.2*	*
March	35.4	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.5	*7.0*	*5.9*	*
April	36.2	33.5	32.3	1.2	2.7	*7.6*	*5.9*	*
May	*35.4*	*32.6*	*31.4*	*1.2*	*2.8*	*7.8*	*6.3*	*
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT Total	EMPLOYMENT Non-Ag	EMPLOYMENT Agri.	UNEMPLOYMENT Total	UNEMPLOYMENT Percent 1/ County	UNEMPLOYMENT Percent 1/ State	Labor Management Dispute 2/
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	4.1	5.6	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.4	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.5	5.0	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	5.0	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	3.9	5.3	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	4.5	5.9	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	5.3	6.7	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	4.9	6.2	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.1	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	4.5	6.0	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.3	5.9	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.4	6.0	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	57.2	54.8	53.4	1.4	2.4	4.2	5.7	*
February	58.8	55.9	54.5	1.4	2.9	4.8	6.2	*
March	58.9	56.3	54.9	1.4	2.6	4.4	5.9	*
April	59.5	56.8	55.4	1.4	2.7	4.5	5.9	*
May	59.2	56.3	54.9	1.4	2.9	4.8	6.3	*
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1981	April 1981	May 1980	May 1981	April 1981	May 1980	May 1981	April 1981	May 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	245.20	248.29	234.15	35.9	36.3	36.7	6.83	6.84	6.38
MANUFACTURING	367.52	369.55	381.00	40.7	40.7	43.1	9.03	9.08	8.84
Durable Goods	363.13	361.82	397.34	39.6	39.5	44.1	9.17	9.16	9.01
Primary Metal Industries	437.17	437.17	417.99	36.1	36.1	41.1	12.11	12.11	10.17
Nondurable Goods	375.78	383.56	355.68	42.8	43.0	41.6	8.78	8.92	8.56
Food and Kindred Products	307.96	312.06	306.91	41.9	42.4	45.2	7.35	7.36	6.79
MINING	464.54	455.51	408.88	41.7	41.0	47.6	11.14	11.11	8.59
Metal Mining	515.39	515.39	396.01	41.1	41.1	36.6	12.54	12.54	10.82
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	366.42	394.13	383.72	36.1	39.1	37.4	10.15	10.08	10.26
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	365.25	362.32	336.23	43.9	43.6	42.4	8.32	8.31	7.93
Communications, Electric Gas, Sanitary Services	391.78	389.50	363.34	50.1	50.0	49.3	7.82	7.79	7.37
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	197.80	202.82	196.17	31.8	32.4	34.3	6.22	6.26	5.69
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	154.98	158.30	157.45	36.9	36.9	33.5	4.20	4.29	4.70
SERVICES	157.88	159.50	140.68	34.1	34.3	33.9	4.63	4.65	4.15

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
MANUFACTURING	6.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	5.7	0.4	0.6	2.3	2.3	19.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.4	18.6
Durable Goods	9.9	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	9.2	0.6	0.8	1.9	3.1	30.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.4	30.1
Primary Metal Industries	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.0	1.1	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.8
MINING	3.0	3.9	7.2	2.1	3.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.2	6.1	6.7	7.2	4.6	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.2
Metal Mining	1.1	1.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	4.8	7.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.0	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	May 1981	May 1980	Year to Date 1981	Year to Date 1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	25	17	157	146
MINING	73	32	316	138
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	67	26	264	214
MANUFACTURING	22	10	118	93
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	37	11	147	99
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	140	76	714	533
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	70	28	354	202
SERVICES	139	83	817	664
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(37)	(21)	(192)	(160)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	14	3	73	65
STATE TOTAL	587	286	2960	2154

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
	May 1981	May 1980	1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	587	286	2960	2154
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35	24	195	158
BILLINGS SMSA	69	30	380	300
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	129	41	597	228
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	38	27	182	140
Beaverhead	4	3	34	23
Deer Lodge	6	2	25	9
Granite	2	0	4	6
Madison	10	8	24	23
Powell	3	5	9	20
Silver Bow	13	9	86	59
BOZEMAN LMA	41	12	190	141
Gallatin	30	11	150	103
Meagher	0	0	3	7
Park	11	1	37	31
GLASGOW LMA	22	8	91	68
Daniels	0	0	3	4
Phillips	3	0	14	12
Roosevelt	6	3	27	22
Sheridan	10	3	30	14
Valley	3	2	17	16
GLENDIVE LMA	34	19	159	122
Dawson	9	4	51	34
Garfield	1	0	3	3
McCone	1	0	13	12
Prairie	0	0	2	6
Richland	21	15	85	66
Wibaux	2	0	5	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	5	57	49
Big Horn	6	0	12	12
Carbon	2	1	15	14
Stillwater	5	2	23	16
Sweet Grass	1	2	7	7

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
			Year to Date	
	May 1981	May 1980	1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	16	14	92	63
Blaine	4	8	14	19
Hill	11	6	72	36
Liberty	1	0	6	8
HELENA LMA	33	18	186	136
Broadwater	2	2	6	4
Jefferson	4	0	18	8
Lewis and Clark	27	16	162	124
KALISPELL LMA	54	36	282	263
Flathead	32	26	191	177
Lake	8	7	48	44
Lincoln	14	3	43	42
LEWISTOWN LMA	3	6	49	48
Fergus	0	3	24	27
Golden Valley	0	0	0	2
Judith Basin	1	1	4	4
Musselshell	2	2	13	13
Petroleum	0	0	2	1
Wheatland	0	0	6	1
MILES CITY LMA	19	10	89	72
Carter	0	1	2	5
Custer	7	5	37	20
Fallon	1	3	11	23
Powder River	2	0	12	6
Rosebud	9	1	26	17
Treasure	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	59	18	303	258
Mineral	1	2	7	7
Missoula	43	11	198	185
Ravalli	11	5	74	50
Sanders	4	0	24	16
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	21	18	108	108
Choteau	1	1	10	15
Glacier	10	4	36	32
Pondera	2	2	12	21
Teton	1	3	12	11
Toole	7	8	38	29

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ET45-159B

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
MAY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	136	13,488.48
BIGHORN	288	27,095.12
BLAINE	171	12,509.32
BROADWATER	69	7,370.00
CARBON	193	20,925.82
CARTER	5	655.00
CASCADE	2,984	296,210.40
CHOUTEAU	29	2,228.00
CUSTER	267	26,826.84
DANIELS	14	1,496.00
DAWSON	39	3,818.00
DEER LODGE	577	58,232.66
FALLON	30	2,586.00
FERGUS	210	17,990.37
FLATHEAD	3,735	379,137.38
GALLATIN	1,244	108,854.02
GARFIELD	0	0.00
GLACIER	764	60,400.71
GOLDEN VALLEY	12	1,135.36
GRANITE	65	6,305.43
HILL	511	43,815.91
JEFFERSON	120	13,253.00
JUDITH BASIN	32	2,621.07
LAKE	529	51,700.18
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,491	138,965.93
LIBERTY	32	3,148.00
LINCOLN	1,703	184,647.15
MCCONE	11	953.00
MADISON	79	9,665.00
MEAGHER	45	4,123.00
MINERAL	170	16,639.98
MISSOULA	4,027	401,030.56
MUSSELSHELL	75	8,057.00
PARK	492	42,592.31
PETROLEUM	7	463.00
PHILLIPS	106	9,582.00
PONDERA	43	4,459.00
POWDER RIVER	5	655.00
POWELL	333	35,240.12
PRAIRIE	23	2,349.51
RAVALLI	1,033	103,340.93
RICHLAND	102	9,148.83
ROOSEVELT	152	14,276.68
ROSEBUD	233	29,765.69
SANDERS	445	38,917.87
SHERIDAN	13	1,623.00
SILVER BOW	1,616	161,556.89
STILLWATER	96	9,077.04
SWEET GRASS	33	3,877.00
TETON	59	6,496.00
TOOLE	77	6,315.00
TREASURE	12	1,296.00
VALLEY	349	36,495.19
WHEATLAND	24	2,315.00
WIBAUX	12	1,257.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,332	330,849.72
INTRASTATE	28,681	2,822,031.59
INTERSTATE	1,254	261,374.19
TOTAL	29,935	3,083,405.78

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU MAY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,446	140,923.24
BIGHORN	2,135	216,661.86
BLAINE	1,328	113,533.18
BROADWATER	674	74,360.05
CARBON	1,567	165,276.58
CARTER	41	4,659.00
CASCADE	25,060	2,640,458.23
CHOUTEAU	271	25,578.00
CUSTER	2,436	245,616.28
DANIELS	165	17,803.00
DAWSON	791	79,503.00
DEER LODGE	9,894	1,162,664.08
FALLON	212	18,769.76
FERGUS	2,161	200,781.15
FLATHEAD	22,914	2,239,717.52
GALLATIN	10,346	949,948.59
GARFIELD	19	1,588.00
GLACIER	4,566	385,973.99
GOLDEN VALLEY	90	7,877.00
GRANITE	534	54,402.38
HILL	3,262	299,785.98
JEFFERSON	1,154	124,173.91
JUDITH BASIN	163	16,900.15
LAKE	4,771	440,358.56
LEWIS AND CLARK	10,569	1,021,089.49
LIBERTY	247	23,310.40
LINCOLN	10,134	1,033,896.02
MCCONE	69	5,600.00
MADISON	835	81,110.56
MEAGHER	523	49,495.06
MINERAL	1,673	172,487.96
MISSOULA	29,387	2,934,698.65
MUSSELSHELL	497	49,545.00
PARK	3,631	314,698.68
PETROLEUM	51	3,239.00
PHILLIPS	867	82,818.38
PONDERA	831	82,817.31
POWDER RIVER	101	11,240.00
POWELL	1,830	183,830.98
PRAIRIE	251	26,217.91
RAVALLI	7,111	695,666.37
RICHLAND	611	55,722.93
ROOSEVELT	1,383	126,402.24
ROSEBUD	2,703	294,738.83
SANDERS	3,989	385,750.02
SHERIDAN	171	16,230.00
SILVER BOW	11,595	1,184,568.50
STILLWATER	963	102,823.51
SWEET GRASS	421	45,202.00
TETON	654	67,363.00
TOOLE	710	71,513.07
TREASURE	86	8,894.00
VALLEY	2,330	241,414.92
WHEATLAND	170	15,779.00
WIBAUX	103	10,118.00
YELLOWSTONE	25,358	2,610,745.09
INTRASTATE	215,854	21,641,456.37
INTERSTATE	8,909	1,486,016.72
TOTAL	224,763	23,127,473.09

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	21,111	27,748	-6,637	-23.9
Continued Claims1/	249,214	284,000	-34,786	-12.2
Number of Benefit Payments1/	224,763	241,604	-16,841	-7.0
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$23,127,473	$22,478,860	$648,613	2.9
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$110.63	$97.63	$13.00	13.3

MONTHLY

	May 1981	April 1981	May 1980	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,015	3,653	3,139	-124	-4.0
Continued Claims1/	33,513	45,804	44,944	-11,428	-25.4
Number of Benefit Payments1/	29,935	44,875	40,475	-10,540	-26.0
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,083,406	$4,599,535	$3,858,095	-$774,689	-20.1
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$111.51	$109.85	$100.67	$10.84	10.8
Trust Fund Balance	$21,535,653	$14,934,511	$17,731,267*	$3,804,386	21.5

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

Initial claims continued to decrease reflected by the 17.5% decline from April to May. The change from May of a year ago is minimal while the year-to-date net change remains quite significant. Continued claims showed a significant decrease for the second straight month--slipping 26.8% from April and 25.4% from May of a year ago.

The number of benefit payments took a dive, decreasing 33.3% from April to May and 26% from May of a year ago. Because of the tremendous reduction in benefit payments, the amount of benefit payments also decreased 33.3% from April to May and 20% from May of a year ago.

The average weekly benefit amount started to creep upward again in May, showing a gain of 1.5% from April and 10.8% from May of a year ago. Effective July 1, 1981 the maximum benefit amount increases to $145 from $131 and the minimum amount will increase from $33 to $36.

The Trust Fund balance continues its climb upward as the first quarter contributions are received and the amount of benefit payments decrease. This is reflected by the Fund increase of 44% from April and 21.5% from May of a year ago.

The year-to-date figures continue on a positive note as initial claims, continued claims, and the number of benefit payments remain considerably less than a year ago. The amount of benefits paid and the average weekly benefit amount remain ahead of last year but the rate of gain has decreased.

MONTANA

Statistics
In Brief

Research & Analysis
Department of Labor & Industry
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 449-2430

JOB
SERVICE

A Montana Employment
& Labor Force Supplement

JUNE 1981

MONTANA

(In Thousands)	Current Population Survey Residence Data May'81	Apr'81	May'80	Net Change to Current Month From Apr. '81	May '80
Civilian Labor Force Persons-...	390.4	385.0	377.1	5.4	13.3
Employed Persons...	368.2	261.5	357.6	6.7	10.6
Persons employed In Agriculture...	33.6	32.6	34.4	1.0	-.8
Unemployed Persons.	22.2	23.5	19.5	-1.3	2.7
% of Labor Force Unadjusted.	5.7	6.1	5.2	-.4	.5
% of Labor Force Seasonally Adj...	6.3	5.9	5.9	.4	.4

Employment by Industry
Establishment Data
May 1981 Preliminary
(In Thousands)

	Montana	Great Falls SMSA	Billings SMSA
Non-Farm Wage & Salary Jobs.....	284.2	29.5	47.7
Manufacturing	23.0	1.3	4.1
Mining	8.7	*	*
Contract Construction.....	14.3	1.7	2.6
Transportation & Public Utilities..	23.7	1.9	4.9
Trade	72.4	9.5	15.7
Wholesale..........	17.7	2.9	5.7
Retail	54.7	6.5	9.9
FIRE	12.8	2.9	2.3
Services...........	57.8	*	*
Services & Mining.	66.5	7.0	10.3
Government.........	71.6	6.1	7.7
Federal...........	13.9	1.8	1.5
State & Local.....	57.6	4.3	6.2

* Information non-discloseable.

MAY LABOR FORCE (preliminary)
Current Population Survey Data

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Statewide	786690	390387	368212	22175	5.7
Cascade	80696	35578	33162	2416	6.8
Yellowstone	108035	58839	56374	2465	4.2
Beaverhead	8186	4354	4217	137	3.1
Big Horn	11096	6451	5986	465	7.2
Blaine	6999	3138	2936	202	6.4
Broadwater	3267	1424	1353	71	5.0
Carbon	8099	3534	3390	144	4.1
Carter	1799	904	891	13	1.4
Chouteau	6092	3312	3239	73	2.2
Custer	13109	6826	6590	236	3.5
Daniels	2835	1532	1513	19	1.2
Dawson	11805	6313	6151	162	2.6
Deer Lodge	12518	4641	3938	703	15.1
Fallon	3763	2598	2530	68	2.6
Fergus	13076	6130	5891	239	3.9
Flathead	51966	23031	20863	2168	9.4
Gallatin	42865	19659	18799	860	4.4
Garfield	1656	882	876	6	.7
Glacier	10628	6204	5553	651	10.5
Golden Valley	1026	431	421	10	2.3
Granite	2700	1221	1102	119	9.7
Hill	19985	9292	8817	475	5.1
Jefferson	7029	2609	2455	154	5.9
Judith Basin	2646	1227	1204	23	1.9
Lake	19056	8120	7606	514	6.3
Lewis & Clark	43039	25837	24718	1119	4.3
Liberty	2329	1339	1311	28	2.1
Lincoln	17752	6935	5867	1068	15.4
McCone	2702	1263	1245	18	1.4
Madison	5448	2625	2525	100	3.8
Meagher	2154	1086	1039	47	4.3
Mineral	3675	1808	1642	166	9.2

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Missoula	76016	37799	35109	2690	7.1
Musselshell	4428	1866	1822	44	2.4
Park	12660	6055	5668	387	6.4
Petroleum	655	325	315	10	3.1
Phillips	5367	3308	3188	120	3.6
Pondera	6731	3806	3713	93	2.4
Powder River	2520	1324	1306	18	1.4
Powell	6958	3813	3590	223	5.8
Prairie	1836	979	944	35	3.6
Ravalli	22493	8122	7377	745	9.2
Richland	12243	6964	6813	151	2.2
Roosevelt	10467	5512	5258	254	4.6
Rosebud	9899	5990	5708	282	4.7
Sanders	8675	3931	3599	332	8.4
Sheridan	5414	3302	3274	28	.8
Silver Bow	38092	19683	18514	1169	5.9
Stillwater	5598	2411	2353	58	2.4
Sweet Grass	3216	2123	2081	42	2.0
Teton	6491	3001	2931	70	2.3
Toole	5559	3162	3077	85	2.7
Treasure	981	495	481	14	2.8
Valley	10250	5141	4831	310	6.0
Wheatland	2359	1338	1288	50	3.7
Wibaux	1476	794	768	26	3.3

LABOR MARKET AREAS
(Unrounded)

Anaconda/Butte	73902	36337	33886	2451	6.7
Bozeman	57679	26800	25506	1294	4.8
Glasgow	34333	18795	18064	731	3.9
Glendive	31718	17195	16797	398	2.3
Hardin/RedLodge	28009	14519	13810	709	4.9
Havre	27313	13769	13064	705	5.1
Helena	53335	29870	28526	1344	4.5
Kalispell	88774	38086	34336	3750	9.8
Lewistown	24190	11317	10941	376	3.3
Miles City	32071	18137	17506	631	3.5
Missoula	110859	51660	47727	3933	7.6
Shelby/CutBank	35501	19485	18513	972	5.0

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Composite Index

1975	95.6	1978	102.8	April 1981
1976	99.1	1979	99.3	96.8
1977	101.2	1980	94.1	

Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$156.65	1978	$212.53	May 1981 (P)
1976	$171.24	1979	$229.22	$245.20
1977	$189.38	1980	$237.36	

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$85.27	1978	$91.44	April 1981
1976	$85.68	1979	$88.96	$77.45
1977	$88.68	1980	$81.05	

Unemployment Rates

	U.S.	Montaus
1975	8.5%	6.4%
1976	7.7%	6.1%
1977	7.0%	6.4%
1978	6.0%	6.0%
1979	5.8%	5.1%
1980	7.1%	6.0%

May 1981(P)	U.S.	Montana
Not Seasonally Adj.	7.1%	5.7%
Seasonally Adj.	7.6%	6.3%

New Business Firms

	Montana	GF SMSA	BLGS SMSA
1976	3454	310	583
1977	4770	508	781
1978	5200	441	876
1979	5369	352	821
1980	5433	353	727

	May 1981	Year-to-Date
MT	602	2373
GF SMSA	38	160
BLGS SMSA	83	311

Consumer Price Index - CPI-U
(All items: 1967=100)

% Change from Year Ago			
1975	9.1%	1978	7.7%
1976	5.8%	1979	11.3%
1977	6.5%	1980	13.5%

May 1981 % Change From: Month Ago	Year Ago
.8%	9.8%

(P) = Preliminary GF=Great Falls BLGS=Billings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Average Initial Claims*

1975	3787	1978	3813	May 1981
1976	3997	1979	3810	3015
1977	3945	1980	4618	

Average Continued Claims*

1975	40,581	1978	37,788	May 1981
1976	38,972	1979	37,082	33,513
1977	37,764	1980	46,103	

Average Number of Benefit Payments*

1975	36,102	1978	30,040	May 1981
1976	33,079	1979	30,973	29,935
1977	31,451	1980	38,376	

Average Amount of Benefits Paid*

1975	$2,098,079	1978	$2,387,699	May 1981
1976	$2,188,395	1979	$2,615,348	$3,083,406
1977	$2,386,424	1980	$3,572,032	

* (Regular UI program only)

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

1975	$58.84	1978	$84.24	May 1981
1976	$67.48	1979	$88.29	$111.51
1977	$79.50	1980	$97.96	

Minimum Benefit Amount $36.00
Maximum Benefit Amount $145.00

Trust Fund Balance (Quarter Ending)
(In Millions)

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
1975	$12.6	$ 9.1	$ 9.3	$ 7.0
1976	$ 0.1	$ 2.5	$ 2.6	$ 1.0
1977	$ 1.0	$ 5.4	$ 7.8	$ 6.7
1978	$ 0.6	$ 7.5	$13.3	$14.7
1979	$ 7.8	$15.2	$21.8	$23.0
1980	$17.6	$22.4	$25.8	$18.5
1981	$11.1			

ANNUAL AVERAGES

SUBJECT EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian Labor Force	345.0	368.0	370.0	374.0
Employment	323.0	346.0	351.0	352.0
Agricultural Employment	34.5	33.0	32.2	31.4
Unemployment	22.0	22.0	19.0	22.0
Unemployment Rate-Montana	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate-U.S.	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
Non-farm				
Wage & Salary Jobs	254.8	280.4	283.8	280.6
Female Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	109.7	120.6	128.2	131.5
Manufacturing	25.1	26.3	27.0	23.6
Durable Goods	16.3	17.4	17.9	14.6
Lumber & Wood Products	9.8	10.7	11.1	8.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2
Non-Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Mining	6.1	7.0	7.7	7.6
Metal Mining	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5
Bitum.Coal,Quarrying,	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
Non-metal	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Contract Construction	15.7	16.7	15.6	14.7
General Building Const.	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.9
Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	20.3	21.7	23.1	23.0
Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9
Transp. exc. railroad	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.3
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.6

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67.0	72.2	73.5	72.3
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.5	17.4	17.5
Retail Trade	51.2	55.7	56.1	54.7
General Merchandise Apparel, Accessories	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1
Food Stores	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Automotive Dealers Service Stations	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.0
Bldg.,Mat.,Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	9.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.9
Services	49.4	52.6	54.2	56.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6
Personal Services	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Medical & other Health	15.7	17.2	17.5	18.4
Other Services	25.1	26.2	27.6	28.3
Government	70.0	71.7	70.1	70.6
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.1
State Colleges & Univ.	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.9
Other State Govt.	11.1	11.1	19.8	19.9
Local Education	22.8	23.8	22.8	23.2
Other local Govt.	13.6	14.6	14.7	14.5

LABOR TURNOVER RATES (Per 100 Employees)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Manufacturing:				
Total Accessions	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.5
New Hires	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.7
Recalls	N/A	N/A	.4	2.7
Total Separations	3.3	2.7	3.1	4.8
Quits	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Layoffs	.9	.7	.8	2.6
Mining:				
Total Accessions	2.2	4.8	6.2	7.2
New Hires	1.2	3.4	4.6	5.9
Recalls	N/A	N/A	.8	0.6
Total Separations	3.7	3.5	5.2	6.1
Quits	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.1
Layoffs	.7	.5	.3	1.1

LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)
(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
Box 4696
Glasgow, MT 59231
(524-7371)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

GREAT FALLS PROGRAM OFFICE
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)
(363-1824)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

July 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT

Volume 11 - Number 7

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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(406) 449-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

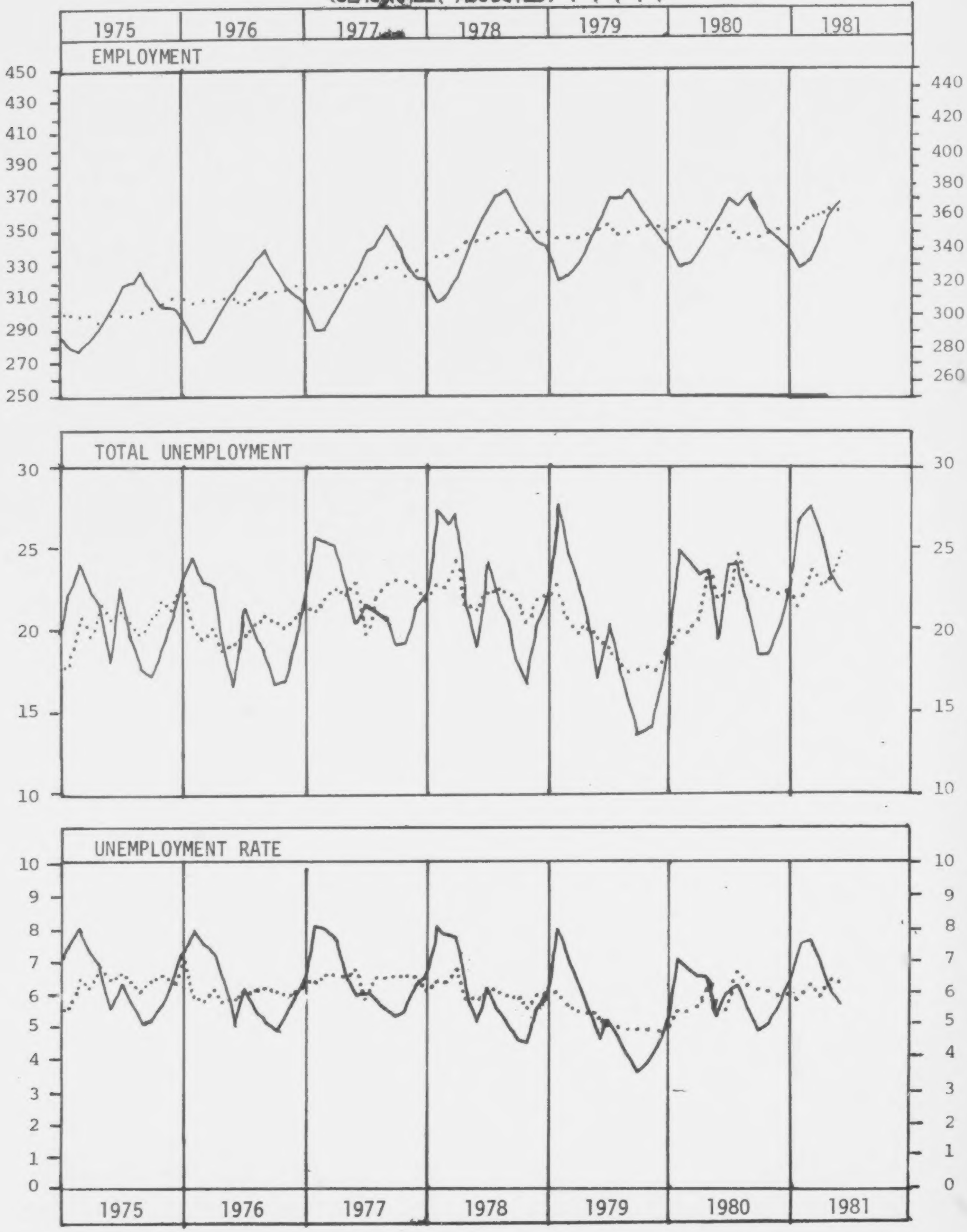
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	407.5	392.1	394.7	15.4	12.8
Employment	380.2	369.8	370.9	10.4	9.3
Unemployment	27.3	22.3	23.8	5.0	3.5
Unemployment Rate	6.7	5.7	6.0	1.0	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

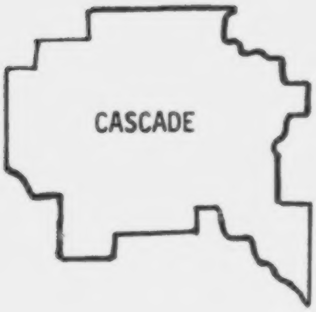
A record wheat crop is nearing the harvest stage. The biggest danger to the grain crop now is hail. Some hail damage has been reported in June and July. The growing and harvest season brings to the state an estimated 8,000 migrants. Seasonal-migrant farm workers include grain harvesters, sugar beet workers, sheep shearers and fruit pickers. They are of many nationalities, but mostly Mexican-American, and a majority work in the Eastern Montana sugar beet fields.

More oil and gas wells have been completed in the first half of 1981 than the same period last year. A greater percentage of these new wells were successful. Most of the drilling this year has been in the Williston Basin, whereas in past years, it has been in the Sweetgrass Arch. In 1980, the estimated value of oil production reached $491.1 million and natural gas rose to $66 million. Lease sales, taxes, rents and royalities on oil and gas exploration and production yielded $73 million to the state coffers--$14.8 million in severance tax. The coal severance tax, which has been declared constitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court, produced $74.3 million for the state in 1980.

A year ago, a major railroad pulled out of Montana. The remaining freight train is streamlining its operation by bringing in unit train concepts, proposing to abandon nearly 700 miles of branch lines, and seeking to phase out full time staffing of several depots. Exporting Montana's agriculture products and raw materials is an increasing problem that may have to be solved by improving the highway system, using coal slurry as well as oil and gas pipelines, or processing more raw materials within the state. A good transportation system is important to attracting new industry. The state is to receive $60,000 from the Department of Agriculture to study transportation alternatives.

Tourism this year has increased dramatically over last year. Gate counts for May 1981 show a 37.6 percent increase at Glacier Park and a 57.8 percent increase in Yellowstone Park over May 1980. Smaller attractions throughout the state are also recording more tourists. It is possible that tourism this year could exceed the level set in 1978.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	36.5	35.6	34.8	.9	1.7
Employment	33.3	33.2	32.1	.1	1.2
Unemployment	3.2	2.4	2.7	.8	.5
Unemployment Rate	8.8	6.8	7.7	2.0	1.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Grain harvest time is approaching and farmers in the "golden triangle" area have hopes of bumper crops. Hail is the biggest hazard to grain at this time. One devastating hail storm destroyed crops in a 1-2 mile wide swath 15-20 miles long on the northern border of Cascade County in July. Most of the State's wheat is purchased by Japan. A 14 member delegation from an association of Japanese flour millers were given a sales presentation on Montana's wheat in Great Falls during June.

New home construction is becoming a rarity. One permit for a single-unit residence was issued in June. Commercial construction, however, has made last month the best since May of 1980 for number and value of building permits. A total of 63 permits issued in June had a value of nearly $4.7 million. Over half the value is accounted for by four new businesses. A Great Falls firm was the apparent low bidder at $6.8 million on the largest of three projects opened by the State Highway Department in June. A $1.3 million highway project was awarded for fourteen miles of paving near Cascade. Work is continuing on the Warden Bridge but delays will be experienced in completing approaches to the new bridges because of lack of funds.

The Economic Growth Council has been directing efforts toward developing more jobs through diversification and strengthening the economic base of the city. A revolving loan fund of the council received a $500,000 grant from the U. S. Economic Development Administration. The council has awarded a contract to a Washington, D.C. firm to perform a study on the possibility of having a Foreign Trade Zone in Great Falls. Reuse of the copper refinery is another goal of the council. Efforts to sell the refinery have failed and there are no prospective buyers.

BILLINGS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

YELLOWSTONE

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	59.9	59.3	58.5	.6	1.4
Employment	56.6	56.8	55.6	-.2	1.0
Unemployment	3.3	2.5	2.9	.8	.4
Unemployment Rate	5.5	4.2	5.0	1.3	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The Billings area continues to report layoffs during this period. Business slowdowns are forcing employers to cut back their payrolls.

A bentonite and industrial chemical company will be laying off about 15 persons due to a slowdown in construction activity. The company is a wholesaler for bentonite and industrial chemical products. A trucking company and a sugar company are laying off a total of 27 persons.

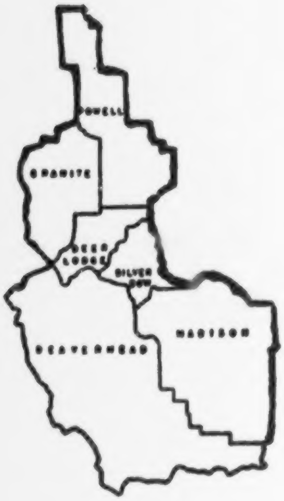
Cutbacks in CETA funding resulted in several hundred initial claims on the Crow Indian reservation.

City employees in Billings are returning to work. The teamsters union approved a two year contract with the city of Billings.

Some new businesses in the Billings area include a new chain grocery store, a sandwich shop, and a new computer corporation. The grocery store consists of 40,880 square feet. The sandwich shop is a family run business and expects to hire one more person. The computer corporation will be hiring about 10-12 new persons.

Recent rumors have indicated that a Laurel refinery will close, but the company president pointed out that a three to six month study is being carried out only to determine where improvements can be made.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	37.2	36.5	36.9	.7	.3
Employment	34.5	34.0	34.8	.5	-.3
Unemployment	2.7	2.5	2.1	.2	.6
Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.8	5.7	.5	1.6

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The news of another 400 worker cutback at a mining company operation dominated the local headlines. The loss will be 300 hourly employees and 100 salaried. The Kelley Mine will be closed except for pumping and maintenance operations as the work force at the pit and the concentrator will be trimmed 75 positions. The price of copper was cited as the reason for the cutback. The hourly employees that were laid off will receive $100 a week for 26 weeks and then $145 a week for the next 26 weeks from a supplemental agreement with the company. This is in addition to state unemployment benefits.

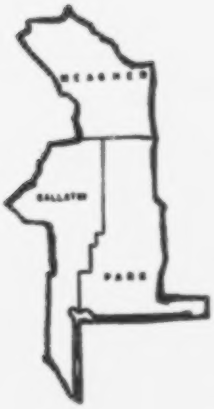
Warm, dry weather has aided the workers on various construction projects in the area. A $1.1 million truck escape ramp is due for completion by the end of July on Homestake Pass. Several area secondary highways are being resurfaced.

A Butte research firm has formed two spinoff companies. These should broaden its financial base and help towards its goal of creating 700 new jobs in the next four year. The new firms will be an inventor assistance center and a technical service corporation for engineering firms, utilities, energy developments and mining concerns. Much of the employment will come from manufacturing plants that should materialize from products now being worked on by their researchers.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	28.0	26.9	28.3	1.1	-.3
Employment	26.6	25.6	26.8	1.0	-.2
Unemployment	1.4	1.3	1.5	.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*4.9*	*4.8*	*5.3*	*.1*	*-.4*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Agriculture field work is at the summer peak as hay harvest has started and the grains are ripening. Crops are in good to excellent condition. There has been increased demand for well qualified farm and ranch hands. An ample supply of workers in the area is able to fill available job openings.

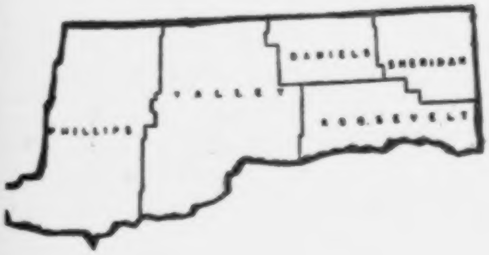
Tourist season is also at its high point. This year could help businesses that depend on tourists to recover from a disasterous year in 1979. Yellowstone National Park had 55 percent more visitors in May of this year than a year ago. Numerous openings are occurring for hotel, motel and restaurant workers with the Park concessionair and at the gateway communities. Tourism has helped the hotel-motel industry in Bozeman and Livingston but retail business remains slow there.

Loggers were able to return to work when the rains let up near the end of June. With a supply of logs coming in, sawmill workers returned to work. A decrease in claims for unemployment insurance was noted at Livingston's Job Service. These people returning to work, however, did not influence the housing market. A mobile home manufacturer near Bozeman has gone to working three days a week again because of reduced demand for their product.

The railroad, in a move toward efficiency has consolidated work centers. Consolidation has cost Livingston several jobs including eliminating the railroad's car shop. Over 30 carmen were employed in Livingston in April before layoffs began. The 17 carmen that remained in June are now working in other areas since there are no carmen positions remaining in Livingston.

A welding school that opened in White Sulphur Springs two years ago graduates between eight and fifteen welders each month and every graduate since it opened has been offered a job. Many companies that hire welders also have a need for machinists. The school's owner is currently taking steps to expand the operation and begin teaching machinists.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	20.7	18.9	18.4	1.8	2.3
Employment	19.7	18.2	17.7	1.5	2.0
Unemployment	1.0	.7	.7	.3	.3
Unemployment Rate	4.8	3.9	3.9	.9	.9

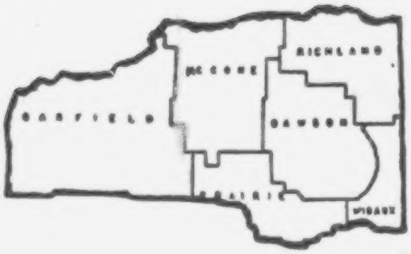
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Work on a natural gas pipeline, together with its work force of over 700, highlights the area economy this period. Area officials report several hundred people in the area waiting for vacancies to occur; also, many transients who came to the area earlier are now leaving after being unable to secure pipeline jobs. Layoffs are beginning to occur as certain segments of the pipeline are completed. Pipeline workers, along with many oilfield exploration employees, have helped push employment up by 2,000 persons compared to this time last year.

Activity in construction and oilfield exploration was steady to slow. Major construction projects include a tribal housing project and hospital clinic. However, few new buildings are going up and activity is generally considered below normal. In oilfield work, crews are full and long waiting lists are reported as more crews seem to be leaving rather than moving into the area.

Retail trade and service industries are the one bright spot this month. The large numbers of people moving through the area are keeping activity in these industries above normal.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	18.5	17.3	16.8	1.2	1.7
Employment	18.0	16.9	16.3	1.1	1.7
Unemployment	.5	.4	.5	.1	---
Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.3	2.8	.6	.1

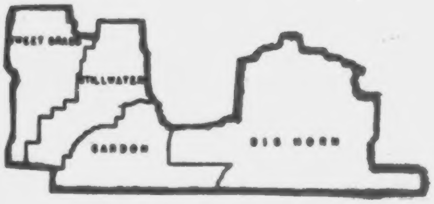
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Numerous construction projects are in various stages of completion throughout the LMA. In Glendive, work began on a new shopping center which will be completed in two stages. Phase 1 will involve the construction of over 93,000 square feet of space and should be done in November 1982. No details were released on the second phase which will eventually add another 125,000 square feet to the complex. Excavation activities are now in progress at the site. Another major project involves $1.6 million of work on two schools by a Glendive contractor; the projects should last eight months and fifteen months.

In Sidney, work is progressing on a new office building, bowling alley, and mini-storage center. Land is being cleared for two new hotels and an appliance store. A hospital addition should begin soon, also. Demand for workers in construction trades in both Sidney and Glendive has been steady, but light. Local offical stress that the local supply of labor is still adequate to fill any openings that occur.

Rain slowed almost all agriculture activity except for the fertilizing of beans and beets. Weeding and thinning of beets continued as skies cleared, along with some haying operations. No shortages of agriculture workers were reported. Activity continued in oilfield exploration also, but no hiring was done during the month.

HARDIN - RED LODGE



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	15.6	14.6	14.6	1.0	1.0
Employment	14.5	13.9	14.0	.6	.5
Unemployment	1.1	.7	.6	.4	.5
Unemployment Rate	6.8	4.9	4.1	1.9	2.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Agriculture field work is at its peak season in July and August. All crops in the area are in good to excellent condition. Hay is being harvested and grain crops are ripening. Ranchers are taking advantage of grazing permits issued by the U. S. Forest Service and have pastured their cattle and sheep in the high country.

Two oil and gas exploration companies have recently opened offices in Hardin. Another deep test for oil near the Dry Creek Field is being made; of four previous tests in the area, one had a show of oil. A major oil company has drilled to 8,000 feet near Belfry, but has not released any information on their finds. A shallow field near Roscoe has given up some heavy oil and another test of that area is being made.

Towns are being impacted by increased exploration and mining. Two major oil companies have asked about availability of housing in Hardin. Lodge Grass has requested $57,000 from the Montana Coal Board to complete its new county jail and buy additional law enforcement and fire protection equipment. Carbon County has enacted a zoning system, not to change existing use, but to provide better control of future development.

The possibility of a smelter near Big Timber has become more remote. Originally. the environmental impact study that is being made for mining Platinum Group Metals included a smelter, which has now been removed from the study.

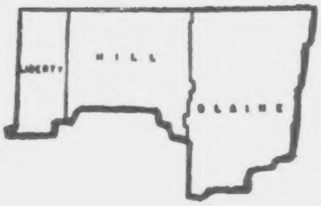
The railroad that serves this area has filed notice that it intends to abandon 19.5 miles of spur line from Fromberg to Bridger. Proceedings to abandon 35 miles of track between Selesia and Red Lodge are nearing completion.

Cooney Dam is primarily an agriculture water supply project but could possibly be modified for hydroelectric purposes. The State of Montana has filed for a federal permit to perform a study on the feasibility of putting a 1.2 megawatt generator at the dam. Repair and maintenance of generators at Yellowtail Dam is taking place. As many as 15 people have been employed on repairing the first of four generators at the dam site.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	14.5	13.8	14.1	.7	.4
Employment	13.4	13.1	13.1	.3	.3
Unemployment	1.1	.7	1.0	.4	.1
Unemployment Rate	7.4	5.1	7.0	2.3	.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

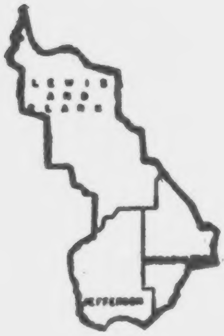
Construction continues to highlight the area economic news. Two new grocery stores are under construction and are scheduled for completion prior to next year. With 25-30 new housing units under construction, the housing starts have continued at a steady pace. Havre has had a 23 percent gain in new household units over the past decade.

The local Chamber of Commerce has initiated a project to keep the downtown area from deteriorating. Elimination of parking meters in a 16 square block area of downtown Havre is a recent suggestion of the group.

A cost cutting proposal by a railroad would eliminate fulltime freight agents at Big Sandy, Chappell, Chester, Joplin-Inverness, Rudyard-Hingham, Gildford-Kremlin, Chinook, and Harlem-Hogeland-Turner. These would be serviced by agents dispatched from the Havre office to transact business with shippers. These closures are subject to approval by the Public Service Commission.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	30.6	30.0	29.5	.6	1.1
Employment	28.8	28.6	27.9	.2	.9
Unemployment	1.8	1.4	1.6	.4	.2
Unemployment Rate	*6.0*	*4.5*	*5.3*	*1.5*	*.7*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The major activity in farm work has been haying and irrigating. Most hay fields have received their first cutting and the hay is stacked. Hot dry weather has caused farmers to bring out irrigating systems. Crops and ranges are in excellent condition.

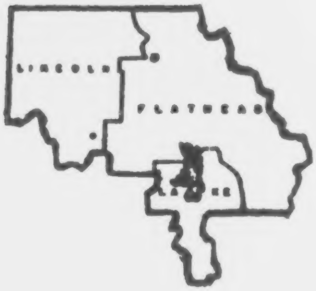
Permits have been requested by four oil and gas firms to explore the Lewis and Clark Forest north of Rogers Pass. Leases are being granted for exploration in non-wilderness lands along the east slopes of the Rockies. An exploration company has also requested permission to perform seismic testing for oil and gas under Canyon Ferry Reservoir.

Plans are being made to construct a factory in East Helena that would combine a fertilizer, a soil enricher and bentonite into a pellet that would enrich soil and reduce irrigating needs. East Helena is a prime location for the plant because of its central location to companies that would provide raw materials. Test plots of wheat are currently being grown in eastern Montana to see how the product works.

Residential building is quite slow but several large commercial projects will provide some employment for construction workers this year. The depressed construction industry is causing contractors to limit their profit margins in order to stay in business, thus many bids are coming in under budget estimates. The $1.2 million bid awarded for improvement to Capital High School was nearly $200,000 under budget and the bid for remodeling Helena High School is about $100,000 less than expected.

State and Federal budget cutting continues to cause loss of jobs in the government sector. As the state fiscal year ended in June, three agencies were reorganized into one, a bureau ceased operations and staff cuts were announced by other divisions. The business community is not sure how badly they will be affected but they are apprehensive since the economy of Helena relies heavily on government payrolls.

KALISPELL LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	40.3	38.3	40.6	2.0	-.3
Employment	36.2	34.5	36.8	1.7	-.6
Unemployment	4.1	3.8	3.8	.3	.3
Unemployment Rate	10.1	9.9	9.3	.1	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Little change is noted in the Kalispell LMA during July. Poor market conditions have limited construction activity, and the lumber and woods products sector is at less than full production levels. Retail trade is picking up somewhat, especially in the tourist related business.

A new cable splicing business is opening in Troy. At this point, the owner is concentrating on building up business among the timber harvesters. Later he expects to be servicing oil rigs all over Montana with the cable.

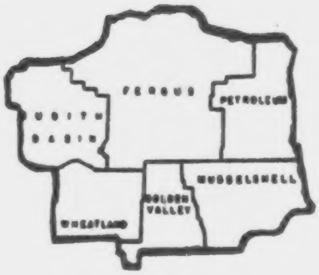
An aluminum manufacturing company in Columbia Falls is operating at only 2.2 percent below capacity. Production curtailment could reach 10 percent by the end of the year. The plant is currently studying whether further cutbacks should be made.

In the agricultural sector, the main activity is haying and bale bucking. Harvest of cherries is expected to start soon. A less-than-average size crop is expected but it should be of good quality.

LEWISTOWN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	11.8	11.4	12.0	.4	-.2
Employment	11.3	11.0	11.5	.3	-.2
Unemployment	.5	.4	.5	.1	---
Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.3	4.1	.6	-.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

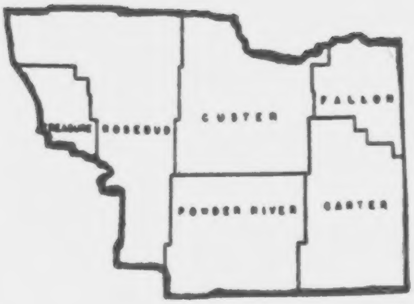
Activity was generally stable in most industry groups through the period with some minor exceptions in mining and tourist related occupations. Mining activity has been picking up for over a year and there are now three projects underway in the Mocassin Mountains. An out-of-state firm has recently moved into the area and is planning mining for gold and silver. One mine, however, laid off 20 employees as operations were cut back. Activity is way up at hotels and restaurants due to an increase of tourists. There was steady demand for workers in service industries, but no shortages of available people were reported.

Wet weather slowed activity in construction and agriculture for several days. Weeding and haying operations are in full swing now, however. No new construction projects were announced and remodeling projects--both residential and commercial--are about the only activities in progress.

MILES CITY LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	19.2	18.2	17.8	1.0	1.4
Employment	18.2	17.6	17.0	.6	1.2
Unemployment	1.0	.6	.8	.4	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.1	3.5	4.6	1.6	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Colstrip continues to be the center of construction activity in the six county labor market area. More housing projects have been planned, such as nine units of four-plexes and additional single family dwellings. The contractor has been approved for eleven miles of road work north of Colstrip and work will be six months in length. Tower construction and stringing of power lines for power plants 3 & 4 has started on its westward journey. The power plant construction is continuing on schedule, with the stack on plant number four nearly complete.

June's building permits in Miles City continue to be mostly remodeling in nature. No new housing permits were issued in June as compared to six in June of last year. Work on the construction of the power line from Miles City to New Underwood, North Dakota continues on schedule.

The Miles City LMA had many of the 236 exploration gas and oil leases that were sold in June. The number of leases were: Carter County-25, Custer County-21, Fallon County-9, and Rosebud County-1. The exploration date has not yet been announced.

MISSOULA LMA

MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	53.5	51.9	52.3	1.6	1.2
Employment	48.9	47.9	48.2	1.0	.7
Unemployment	4.6	4.0	4.1	.6	.5
Unemployment Rate	8.6	7.6	7.9	1.0	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The lumber and woods industry has managed to expand employment in June. Logging companies have added sawyers, tree thinners and equipment operators, but sawmills have not reported much improvement in employment U.S. Forest Service has hired most of their seasonal workers and still are concerned about a severe fire season developing this summer.

Negotiations continue between the teachers and the trustees of the Missoula County High Schools. The Missoula Vo-tech school did not open this summer because of the labor dispute that started in mid-May.

A five day labor dispute between plumbers and Missoula shop owners occurred in early July. About 125 plumbers did not work while a new contract settlement needed resolving.

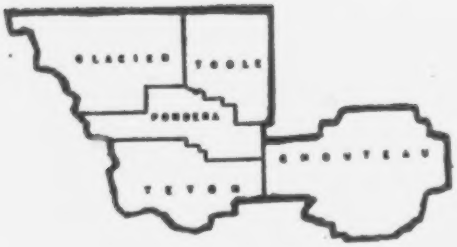
A controversial two-store addition to a major mall was narrowly approved by the Missoula City Council. The new 56,000 square-foot addition will house a drug store and hardware store. Developers will have to bear the cost of improvement to the streets and also for traffic signals.

Missoula's June building permits indicate further slow developments in the construction industry. Two commercial projects, a fast food restaurant and a distributing center were about half of the total permits, a $1.3 million valuation.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	May 1981	June 1980
Civilian Labor Force	21.1	19.6	20.2	1.5	.9
Employment	19.9	18.6	19.2	1.3	.7
Unemployment	1.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.0	5.2	.6	.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Economic activity in the Shelby - Cut Bank LMA includes a new oil pump jack manufacturing company. The company started production the first of June. They are now producing one pump jack per day and production is expected to increase. The oilfields remain steady with several new locations being prepared in the Cut Bank area.

Construction consists of two old apartment buildings in Cut Bank being renovated and turned into office complexes. One new five-unit apartment building is also under construction in Cut Bank. The Shelby area reports some residential remodeling projects.

In the agricultural sector, the main activity is haying. The crops in the area are reported as looking real good.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
Non-White	*16.8%*	*16.1%*	*12.4%*
Female	*29.1%*	*23.3%*	*26.9%*
Youth	*5.6%*	*5.4%*	*7.7%*
Over 45	*20.7%*	*21.1%*	*17.9%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0		
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] Montana	Percent[1] U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	1.0
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	5.7	7.1	.4
June	407.5	380.2	341.9	38.3	27.3	6.7	7.7	.4
July	*400.4*	*373.2*	*332.3*	*40.9*	*27.2*	*6.8*		.4
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

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[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2/]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1/] County	Percent[1/] State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	9.4	7.9	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	8.3	7.1	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	7.5	6.4	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	6.5	5.6	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	6.2	5.2	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	6.0	4.5	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	5.5	4.0	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	4.8	3.6	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	4.1	3.8	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	5.4	4.3	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	5.7	5.2	
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	7.7	7.0	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	7.0	6.7	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	6.6	6.5	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.4	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	5.8	5.2	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	7.7	6.0	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	7.8	6.2	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	6.8	5.4	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	6.0	4.8	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	6.9	5.0	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	7.0	5.5	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	7.3	6.2	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.0	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	8.1	7.5	*
February	34.2	31.3	30.4	.9	2.9	8.5	7.6	*
March	34.7	32.1	31.1	1.0	2.6	7.6	6.9	*
April	35.7	33.1	31.8	1.3	2.6	7.3	6.1	*
May	35.6	33.2	31.9	1.3	2.4	6.8	5.7	*
June	36.5	33.3	31.8	1.5	3.2	8.8	6.7	*
July	*36.2*	*33.4*	*31.8*	*1.6*	*2.8*	*7.8*	*6.8*	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

** Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

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CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ County	Percent1/ State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.0*	*7.9*	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.6*	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	*3.2*	*4.5*	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	*3.0*	*4.0*	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	*2.6*	*3.6*	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	*2.6*	*3.8*	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*7.0*	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*6.7*	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*6.4*	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	*3.[illegible]*	*5.2*	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.2*	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	*4.5*	*5.4*	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	*4.0*	*4.8*	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	*3.8*	*5.0*	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	*3.8*	*5.5*	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	*4.5*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
1981								
January	55.8	52.7	51.8	.9	3.1	*5.6*	*7.5*	*
February	57.1	53.8	52.8	1.0	3.3	*5.8*	*7.6*	*
March	57.7	54.6	53.4	1.2	3.0	*5.2*	*6.9*	*
April	58.7	56.1	54.6	1.5	2.6	*4.4*	*6.1*	*
May	59.3	56.8	54.9	1.5	2.5	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
June	59.9	56.6	54.8	1.8	3.3	*5.5*	*6.7*	*
July	*60.4*	*57.1*	*55.2*	*1.9*	*3.3*	*5.4*	*6.8*	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*
* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1981	June 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	407.5	392.1	394.7	15.4	12.8
EMPLOYED PERSONS	380.2	369.8	370.9	10.4	9.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	38.3	33.6	39.2	4.7	-.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.3	22.3	23.8	5.0	3.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*6.7*	*5.7*	*6.0*	*1.0*	*.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.6*	*6.3*	*5.9*	*.3*	*.7*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	290.1	285.9	290.5	4.2	-.4
MANUFACTURING	23.3	23.0	23.6	.3	-.3
Durable Goods	14.3	14.1	14.7	.2	-.4
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.3	9.2	8.1	.1	1.2
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	3.2	0	-1.3
Other Durable Goods	3.1	3.0	3.4	.1	-.3
Nondurable Goods	9.0	8.9	9.0	.1	0
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.8	3.7	4.0	.1	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.4	2.2	0	.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.1	1.0	-.1	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.8	1.7	1.8	.1	0
MINING	8.7	8.7	8.6	0	.1
10 Metal Mining	1.6	1.6	2.5	0	-.9
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.4	2.4	2.4	0	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.8	4.8	3.8	0	1.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15.1	14.7	16.3	.4	-1.2
15 General Building Contractors	5.0	4.8	5.4	.2	-.4
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	4.6	4.4	4.7	.2	-.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.6	5.5	6.3	.1	-.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.0	23.9	23.1	.1	.9
40 Railroad Transportation	7.8	7.8	6.8	0	1.0
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.6	6.5	6.6	.1	0
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.6	9.6	9.7	0	-.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	74.6	73.4	73.9	1.2	.7
Wholesale Trade	18.8	18.8	17.4	0	1.4
Retail Trade	55.8	54.6	56.4	1.2	-.6
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.9	7.8	8.2	.1	-.3
54 Food Stores	7.9	7.6	7.9	.3	0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.8	7.7	7.9	.1	0
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.5	20.7	21.6	.8	-.1
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.8	10.8	11.0	0	-.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.8	12.7	13.0	.1	-.2
SERVICES	58.5	57.5	57.6	1.0	.9
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.7	7.0	7.6	.7	.1
72 Personal Services	2.8	2.8	2.7	0	.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.8	18.6	18.6	.2	.2
Other Services	29.2	29.1	28.6	.1	.6
GOVERNMENT	73.0	71.9	74.4	1.1	-1.4
91 Federal Government	15.2	13.8	15.3	1.4	-.1
92 State Colleges and Universities	7.9	7.9	7.0	0	.9
92 Other State Government	10.4	10.4	11.4	0	-1.0
93 Local Education	24.6	25.0	25.1	-.4	-.5
93 Other Local Government	14.9	14.8	15.6	.1	-.7

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 benchmarks.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1981	June 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	36.5	35.6	34.8	.9	1.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.3	33.2	32.1	.1	1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.5	1.3	1.6	.2	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.2	2.4	2.7	.8	.5
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*8.8*	*6.8*	*7.7*	*2.0*	*1.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*8.6*	*7.9*	*7.5*	*.7*	*1.1*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.7	29.4	29.3	.3	.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.7	0	-.4
Contract Construction	1.7	1.7	1.9	0	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.6	9.5	9.6	.1	0
Wholesale Trade	3.0	2.9	2.8	.1	.2
Retail Trade	6.6	6.6	6.8	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	7.0	.1	0
Government	6.2	6.1	5.2	.1	1.0
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.4	4.3	3.4	.1	1.0

---

[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: May 1981	June 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	59.9	59.3	58.5	.6	1.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.6	56.8	55.6	-.2	1.0
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.8	1.5	1.8	.3	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.3	2.5	2.9	.8	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.5*	*4.2*	*5.0*	*1.3*	*.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*5.3*	*4.8*	*4.7*	*.5*	*.6*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	48.1	47.8	48.7	.3	-.6
Manufacturing	4.2	4.2	4.2	0	0
Contract Construction	2.8	2.7	2.6	.1	.2
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	.1
Trade	15.9	15.9	16.4	0	-.5
Wholesale Trade	5.8	5.8	5.9	0	-.1
Retail Trade	10.1	10.1	10.5	0	-.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Services and Mining	10.4	10.2	10.6	.2	-.2
Government	7.6	7.7	7.8	-.1	-.2
Federal Government	1.6	1.5	1.6	.1	0
State and Local Government	6.0	6.2	6.2	-.2	-.2

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

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Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	April 1981	May 1981	June 1981	April 1981	May 1981	June 1981	April 1981	May 1981	June 1981	April 1981	May 1981	June 1981
STATEWIDE	385.0	392.1	407.5	361.5	369.8	380.2	23.5	22.3	27.3	*6.1*	*5.7*	*6.7*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.7	35.6	36.5	33.1	33.2	33.3	2.6	2.4	3.2	*7.3*	*6.8*	*8.8*
BILLINGS SMSA	58.7	59.3	59.9	56.1	56.8	56.6	2.6	2.5	3.3	*4.4*	*4.2*	*5.5*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	290.6	297.2	311.0	272.3	279.8	290.2	18.3	17.4	20.8	*6.3*	*5.9*	*6.7*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.5	36.5	37.2	32.8	34.0	34.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	*7.5*	*6.8*	*7.3*
BOZEMAN	26.8	26.9	28.0	25.2	25.6	26.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	*5.8*	*4.8*	*4.9*
GLASGOW	18.2	18.9	20.7	17.5	18.2	19.7	.7	.7	1.0	*3.9*	*3.9*	*4.8*
GLENDIVE	16.8	17.3	18.5	16.4	16.9	18.0	.4	.4	.5	*2.4*	*2.3*	*2.9*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	14.6	15.6	13.4	13.9	14.5	.6	.7	1.1	*4.3*	*4.9*	*6.8*
HAVRE	13.5	13.8	14.5	12.8	13.1	13.4	.7	.7	1.1	*5.1*	*5.1*	*7.4*
HELENA	29.2	30.0	30.6	27.9	28.6	28.8	1.3	1.4	1.8	*4.5*	*4.5*	*6.0*
KALISPELL	37.9	38.3	40.3	33.8	34.5	36.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	*10.8*	*9.9*	*10.0*
LEWISTOWN	11.0	11.4	11.8	10.6	11.0	11.3	.4	.4	.5	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.9*
MILES CITY	17.5	18.2	19.2	16.8	17.6	18.2	.7	.6	1.0	*3.7*	*3.5*	*5.1*
MISSOULA	51.2	51.9	53.5	46.8	47.9	48.9	4.4	4.0	4.6	*8.6*	*7.6*	*8.6*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	18.9	19.6	21.1	18.0	18.6	19.9	.9	1.0	1.2	*4.8*	*5.0*	*5.6*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*
[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

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TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	June 1981	June 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	June 1981	June 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	June 1981	June 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	June 1981	June 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	407.5	394.7	*3.2*	380.2	370.9	*2.5*	27.3	23.8	*3.5*	6.7	6.0	*.7*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	36.5	34.8	*4.9*	33.3	32.1	*3.7*	3.2	2.7	*.5*	8.8	7.7	*1.1*
BILLINGS SMSA	59.9	58.5	*2.4*	56.6	55.6	*1.8*	3.3	2.9	*.4*	5.5	5.0	*.5*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	311.0	301.4	*3.2*	290.2	283.2	*2.5*	20.8	18.2	*2.6*	6.7	6.0	*.7*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	37.2	36.9	*.8*	34.5	34.8	*-.9*	2.7	2.1	*.6*	7.3	5.7	*1.6*
BOZEMAN	28.0	28.3	*-1.1*	26.6	26.8	*-.7*	1.4	1.5	*-.1*	4.9	5.3	*-.4*
GLASGOW	30.7	18.4	*12.5*	19.7	17.7	*11.3*	1.0	.7	*.3*	4.8	3.9	*.9*
GLENDIVE	18.5	16.8	*10.1*	18.0	16.3	*10.4*	.5	.5	*0*	2.9	2.8	*.1*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	15.6	14.6	*6.9*	14.5	14.0	*3.6*	1.1	.6	*.5*	6.8	4.1	*2.7*
HAVRE	14.5	14.1	*2.8*	13.4	13.1	*2.3*	1.1	1.0	*.1*	7.4	7.0	*.4*
HELENA	30.6	29.5	*3.7*	28.8	27.9	*3.2*	1.8	1.6	*.2*	6.0	5.3	*.7*
KALISPELL	40.3	40.6	*-.7*	36.2	36.8	*-1.6*	4.1	3.8	*.3*	10.0	9.3	*.7*
LEWISTOWN	11.8	12.0	*-1.7*	11.3	11.5	*-1.7*	.5	.5	*0*	3.9	4.1	*-.2*
MILES CITY	19.2	17.8	*7.8*	18.2	17.0	*7.1*	1.0	.8	*.2*	5.1	4.6	*.5*
MISSOULA	53.5	52.3	*2.3*	48.9	48.2	*1.4*	4.6	4.1	*.5*	8.6	7.9	*.7*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	21.1	20.2	*4.4*	19.9	19.2	*3.6*	1.2	1.0	*.2*	5.6	5.2	*.4*

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[1] A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
[2] Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

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TABLE IX-A

May 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	392147	369838	22309	5.7
CASCADE	35640	33210	2430	6.8
YELLOWSTONE	59296	56812	2484	4.2
BEAVERHEAD	4372	4234	138	3.2
BIG HORN	6478	6010	468	7.2
BLAINE	3151	2948	203	6.4
BROADWATER	1430	1359	71	5.0
CARBON	3549	3404	145	4.1
CARTER	907	894	13	1.4
CHOUTEAU	3326	3252	74	2.2
CUSTER	6854	6617	237	3.5
DANIELS	1538	1519	19	1.2
DAWSON	6339	6176	163	2.6
DEER LODGE	4661	3954	707	15.2
FALLON	2609	2540	69	2.6
FERGUS	6155	5915	240	3.9
FLATHEAD	23129	20949	2180	9.4
GALLATIN	19741	18876	865	4.4
GARFIELD	886	880	6	.7
GLACIER	6231	5576	655	10.5
GOLDEN VALLEY	433	423	10	2.3
GRANITE	1227	1107	120	9.8
HILL	9330	8853	477	5.1
JEFFERSON	2620	2465	155	5.9
JUDITH BASIN	1232	1209	23	1.9
LAKE	8154	7637	517	6.3
LEWIS AND CLARK	25945	24820	1125	4.3
LIBERTY	1344	1316	28	2.1
LINCOLN	6966	5892	1074	15.4
MC CONE	1268	1250	18	1.4
MADISON	2635	2535	100	3.8
MEAGHER	1090	1043	47	4.3
MINERAL	1816	1649	167	9.2
MISSOULA	37960	35254	2706	7.1
MUSSELSHELL	1874	1829	45	2.4
PARK	6081	5692	389	6.4
PETROLEUM	326	316	10	3.1
PHILLIPS	3322	3201	121	3.6
PONDERA	3821	3728	93	2.4
POWDER RIVER	1330	1312	18	1.4
POWELL	3829	3604	225	5.9
PRAIRIE	982	947	35	3.6
RAVALLI	8156	7407	749	9.2
RICHLAND	6993	6841	152	2.2
ROOSEVELT	5534	5279	255	4.6
ROSEBUD	6015	5731	284	4.7
SANDERS	3948	3614	334	8.5
SHERIDAN	3316	3288	28	.8
SILVER BOW	19766	18590	1176	5.9
STILLWATER	2420	2362	58	2.4
SWEET GRASS	2131	2089	42	2.0
TETON	3013	2943	70	2.3
TOOLE	3176	3090	86	2.7
TREASURE	498	483	15	3.0
VALLEY	5162	4850	312	6.0
WHEATLAND	1344	1293	51	3.8
WIBAUX	798	771	27	3.4

TABLE IX-B

June 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	407451	380151	27300	6.7
CASCADE	36495	33292	3203	8.8
YELLOWSTONE	59944	56656	3288	5.5
BEAVERHEAD	4697	4529	168	3.6
BIG HORN	6923	6177	746	10.8
BLAINE	3317	3019	298	9.0
BROADWATER	1517	1434	83	5.5
CARBON	3862	3684	178	4.6
CARTER	980	967	13	1.3
CHOUTEAU	3510	3442	68	1.9
CUSTER	6967	6660	307	4.4
DANIELS	1617	1575	42	2.6
DAWSON	6823	6596	227	3.3
DEER LODGE	4713	4005	708	15.0
FALLON	2641	2586	55	2.1
FERGUS	6370	6059	311	4.9
FLATHEAD	24091	21794	2297	9.5
GALLATIN	20547	19581	966	4.7
GARFIELD	950	934	16	1.7
GLACIER	7315	6538	777	10.6
GOLDEN VALLEY	465	451	14	3.0
GRANITE	1264	1169	95	7.5
HILL	9762	9031	731	7.5
JEFFERSON	2679	2494	185	6.9
JUDITH BASIN	1332	1303	29	2.2
LAKE	8701	8024	677	7.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	26406	24847	1559	5.9
LIBERTY	1424	1377	47	3.3
LINCOLN	7477	6412	1065	14.2
MC CONE	1343	1316	27	2.0
MADISON	2785	2688	97	3.5
MEAGHER	1136	1081	55	4.8
MINERAL	1844	1684	160	8.7
MISSOULA	38848	35693	3155	8.1
MUSSELSHELL	1897	1828	69	3.6
PARK	6316	5978	338	5.4
PETROLEUM	345	340	5	1.4
PHILLIPS	3507	3393	114	3.3
PONDERA	4079	3963	116	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1440	1410	30	2.1
POWELL	3887	3654	233	6.0
PRAIRIE	1021	1000	21	2.1
RAVALLI	8558	7673	885	10.3
RICHLAND	7490	7292	198	2.6
ROOSEVELT	5934	5561	373	6.3
ROSEBUD	6676	6111	565	8.5
SANDERS	4253	3857	396	9.3
SHERIDAN	3468	3386	82	2.4
SILVER BOW	19863	18459	1404	7.1
STILLWATER	2557	2486	71	2.8
SWEET GRASS	2213	2156	57	2.6
TETON	3065	2957	108	3.5
TOOLE	3174	3058	116	3.7
TREASURE	525	512	13	2.5
VALLEY	6181	5808	373	6.0
WHEATLAND	1383	1349	34	2.5
WIBAUX	874	822	52	5.9

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	June 1981 1/	May 1981	June 1980	Net Change to Current Month From: May 1981	Net Change to Current Month From: June 1980	June 1981 Total	June 1981 Percent Women	May 1981 Total	May 1981 Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	132.7	131.6	134.0	1.1	-1.3	290.1	45.7	285.9	46.0
Manufacturing	3.0	3.0	2.6	0	.4	23.3	12.9	23.0	13.0
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	8.7	5.8	8.7	5.8
Contract Construction	1.6	1.5	1.6	.1	0	15.1	10.6	14.7	10.2
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1	24.0	17.9	23.9	18.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.6	34.7	35.9	.9	-.3	74.6	47.7	73.4	47.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0	12.8	65.6	12.7	66.1
Services	35.1	34.9	37.2	.2	-2.1	58.5	60.0	57.5	60.7
Government2/	44.3	44.4	43.3	-.1	1.0	73.0	60.7	71.9	61.8

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

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TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing.....................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining............................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services..........................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.......................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	131.7	132.7	132.7	132.5	132.6	132.7
Manufacturing.....................	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Mining............................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	34.7	35.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
Services..........................	34.5	35.5	35.3	35.2	34.9	35.1
Government.......................	44.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.4	44.3

1/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.*

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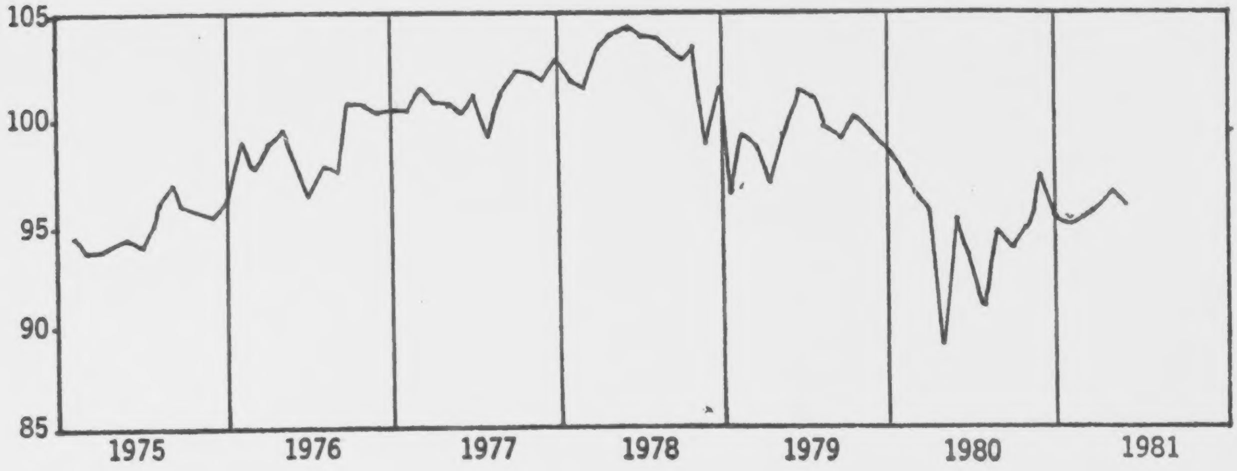
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



1972 = 100

Monthly Figures of Composite Index

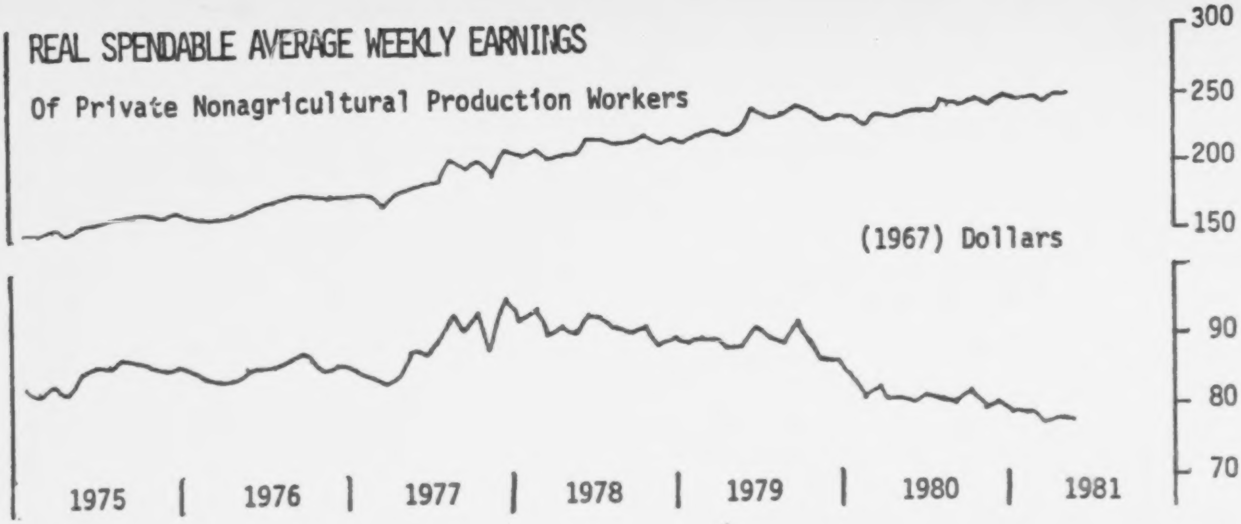
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Montana's Composite Index dropped considerably in May. An index of 94.8 is the lowest it has been since September, 1980 when it was 93.3. Building permits posted a slight positive movement and manufacturing average weekly hours remained the same during May. All other components of the composite index registered a negative impact. The biggest change was noted in the manufacturing accession rate, when it dropped from 6.5 in April to 2.7 in May.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.


REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	249.48	248.29	234.15
3/ Taxes Withheld	42.04	41.66	36.42
Spendable Earnings	207.44	206.63	197.73
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	130.35	129.18	117.06
Real Spendable Earnings	77.09	77.45	80.67

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June		234.97	236.99		80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

The consumer price index rose from 266.8 in April to 269.1 in May, which is an annual rate of 10%. During the same period of time, gross average weekly earnings rose from $248.29 to $249.48. The increase was at an annual rate of nearly 6%. This is the reason our real spendable earnings continue to drop even though gross average weekly earnings continue to rise. Real spendable earnings fell to a low of $77.09 per week in May.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent 1/* Montana	*Percent 1/* U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	*6.1*	*5.8*	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	*5.6*	*5.7*	1.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	*5.4*	*5.7*	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	*5.4*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	*5.0*	*5.7*	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	*4.9*	*5.7*	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	*4.8*	*5.9*	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	*4.8*	*5.8*	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	*4.8*	*5.9*	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	*5.0*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	*5.3*	*6.2*	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	*5.3*	*6.2*	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	*5.8*	*6.3*	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	*6.1*	*6.9*	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	*5.9*	*7.6*	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	*6.7*	*7.6*	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	*6.2*	*7.6*	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	*6.1*	*7.4*	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	*6.0*	*7.6*	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	*6.0*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	375.5	354.1	322.7	31.4	21.4	*5.7*	*7.4*	*
February	382.0	358.5	327.2	31.3	23.5	*6.2*	*7.3*	*1.0*
March	384.8	362.1	331.1	31.0	22.7	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
April	389.5	366.5	335.8	30.7	23.0	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
May	389.1	364.4	333.8	30.6	24.7	*6.3*	*7.6*	*
June	*388.6*	*363.1*	*332.8*	*30.3*	*25.5*	*6.6*	*7.3*	*.4*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	7.6	6.1	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	7.3	5.6	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.4	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.4	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.2	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.8	5.0	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.1	4.9	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.1	4.8	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	5.7	4.8	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	4.7	4.8	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	5.6	4.7	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	5.6	5.0	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	5.9	5.3	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.3	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	6.6	6.1	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	6.7	5.9	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	7.5	5.9	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	7.9	6.7	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.4	6.2	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.1	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	7.5	6.0	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	7.2	5.9	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	7.2	6.0	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.0	.2
1981								
January	34.5	32.3	31.1	1.2	2.2	6.3	5.7	*
February	35.6	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.7	7.4	6.2	*
March	35.4	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.5	7.0	5.9	*
April	36.2	33.5	32.3	1.2	2.7	7.6	5.9	*
May	35.5	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.8	7.9	6.3	*
June	35.2	32.2	31.0	1.2	3.0	8.6	6.6	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent*[1]		
						County	State	
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	4.1	5.6	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.4	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.5	5.0	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	5.0	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	3.9	5.3	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	4.5	5.9	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	5.3	6.7	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	4.9	6.2	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.1	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	4.5	6.0	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.3	5.9	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.4	6.0	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	57.2	54.8	53.4	1.4	2.4	4.2	5.7	*
February	58.8	55.9	54.5	1.4	2.9	4.8	6.2	*
March	58.9	56.3	54.9	1.4	2.6	4.4	5.9	*
April	59.5	56.8	55.4	1.4	2.7	4.5	5.9	*
May	59.7	56.8	55.4	1.4	2.9	4.8	6.3	*
June	58.1	55.0	53.6	1.4	3.1	5.3	6.6	*
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

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[1] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*
[2] *Non-additive - included in total employment.*
* *Under 50.*

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	251.56	249.48	234.97	38.0	37.8	36.6	6.62	6.60	6.42
MANUFACTURING	379.71	386.75	388.94	43.1	42.5	43.8	8.81	9.10	8.88
Durable Goods	391.73	390.50	415.87	43.0	42.4	45.7	9.11	9.21	9.10
Primary Metal Industries	422.26	440.46	411.67	36.4	36.1	40.8	12.15	12.19	10.09
Nondurable Goods	375.84	380.46	340.97	43.3	42.7	40.4	8.68	8.91	8.44
Food and Kindred Products	317.82	315.79	281.67	43.3	43.2	41.0	7.34	7.31	6.87
MINING	477.98	475.69	428.64	41.6	41.4	49.1	11.49	11.49	8.73
Metal Mining	496.52	496.52	399.28	40.4	40.4	36.8	12.29	12.29	10.35
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	382.89	361.28	392.83	36.5	36.2	37.7	10.49	9.98	10.42
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	348.74	349.18	332.20	44.2	44.2	42.7	7.89	7.90	7.78
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	392.06	392.28	358.63	50.2	50.1	50.3	7.81	7.83	7.13
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	212.26	206.58	182.38	33.8	33.0	33.1	6.28	6.26	5.51
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	158.79	157.62	162.96	37.1	37.0	33.6	4.28	4.26	4.85
SERVICES	161.46	159.37	153.87	34.5	34.2	34.5	4.68	4.66	4.46

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980	May 1981	Apr. 1981	May 1980
MANUFACTURING	3.1	6.7	12.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5	5.7	10.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.6
Durable Goods	2.9	9.9	18.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.8	9.2	17.6	0.9	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	2.0	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Nondurable Goods	3.4	1.6	3.5	2.4	1.5	2.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	5.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.5
MINING	2.8	3.0	10.4	2.1	2.1	8.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	5.5	8.2	4.0	4.6	7.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
Metal Mining	2.4	1.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	3.6	4.8	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business-trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

			Year to Date	
Industry	June 1981	June 1980	June 1981	June 1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	22	21	179	167
MINING	62	36	378	174
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	61	55	325	269
MANUFACTURING	16	28	134	121
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	30	18	177	117
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	141	130	855	663
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	44	25	398	227
SERVICES	145	132	962	796
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(25)	(36)	(217)	(196)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0	29	73	94
STATE TOTAL	521	474	3481	2628

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
	June 1981	June 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	521	474	3481	2628
GREAT FALLS SMSA	38	24	233	182
BILLINGS SMSA	59	64	439	364
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	93	38	690	266
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	32	44	214	184
Beaverhead	9	8	43	31
Deer Lodge	5	6	30	15
Granite	0	1	4	7
Madison	3	3	27	26
Powell	0	3	9	23
Silver Bow	15	23	101	82
BOZEMAN LMA	39	38	229	179
Gallatin	29	31	179	134
Meagher	1	1	4	8
Park	9	6	46	37
GLASGOW LMA	20	12	111	80
Daniels	1	0	4	4
Phillips	2	2	16	14
Roosevelt	8	4	35	26
Sheridan	7	2	37	16
Valley	2	4	19	20
GLENDIVE LMA	30	23	189	145
Dawson	14	6	65	40
Garfield	0	0	3	3
McCone	3	0	16	12
Prairie	1	0	3	6
Richland	12	16	97	82
Wibaux	0	1	5	2
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	17	71	66
Big Horn	2	5	14	17
Carbon	6	4	21	18
Stillwater	4	4	27	20
Sweet Grass	2	4	9	11

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS			
	June 1981	June 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	19	14	111	77
Blaine	1	6	15	25
Hill	17	8	89	44
Liberty	1	0	7	8
HELENA LMA	34	29	220	165
Broadwater	1	4	7	8
Jefferson	1	3	19	11
Lewis and Clark	32	22	194	146
KALISPELL LMA	49	55	331	318
Flathead	35	42	226	219
Lake	6	5	54	49
Lincoln	8	8	51	50
LEWISTOWN LMA	12	6	61	54
Fergus	8	2	32	29
Golden Valley	1	0	1	2
Judith Basin	2	2	6	6
Musselshell	1	2	14	15
Petroleum	0	0	2	1
Wheatland	0	0	6	1
MILES CITY LMA	12	17	101	89
Carter	0	1	2	6
Custer	3	6	40	26
Fallon	4	6	15	29
Powder River	2	2	14	8
Rosebud	3	2	29	19
Treasure	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	47	68	350	326
Mineral	3	4	10	11
Missoula	35	45	233	230
Ravalli	7	14	81	64
Sanders	2	5	26	21
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	23	25	131	133
Choteau	2	6	12	21
Glacier	4	6	40	38
Pondera	6	4	18	25
Teton	2	4	14	15
Toole	9	5	47	34

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETA5-159B DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JUNE 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	74	6,779.49
BIGHORN	481	39,590.62
BLAINE	272	17,908.68
BROADWATER	66	6,238.64
CARBON	204	21,013.74
CARTER	4	302.00
CASCADE	2,636	250,850.98
CHOUTEAU	37	3,160.00
CUSTER	241	24,333.84
DANIELS	19	1,552.00
DAWSON	103	9,678.00
DEER LODGE	858	90,312.27
FALLON	26	2,263.00
FERGUS	197	15,299.66
FLATHEAD	2,942	289,621.35
GALLATIN	1,194	104,455.84
GARFIELD	3	393.00
GLACIER	801	64,016.76
GOLDEN VALLEY	10	764.20
GRANITE	111	10,752.88
HILL	789	65,431.68
JEFFERSON	140	13,847.65
JUDITH BASIN	19	1,527.82
LAKE	635	57,678.84
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,563	147,220.12
LIBERTY	31	2,796.00
LINCOLN	1,181	116,041.38
MCCONE	15	1,362.00
MADISON	81	6,647.00
MEAGHER	61	5,629.00
MINERAL	166	15,651.41
MISSOULA	4,067	389,357.47
MUSSELSHELL	91	9,651.73
PARK	407	34,949.98
PETROLEUM	2	66.00
PHILLIPS	79	7,340.00
PONDERA	36	3,123.00
POWDER RIVER	5	539.00
POWELL	258	25,417.38
PRAIRIE	25	2,525.00
RAVALLI	948	88,896.54
RICHLAND	57	5,301.55
ROOSEVELT	206	16,467.36
ROSEBUD	368	36,011.36
SANDERS	389	31,351.51
SHERIDAN	25	2,522.00
SILVER BOW	1,855	174,539.66
STILLWATER	69	5,927.08
SWEET GRASS	42	4,382.00
TETON	52	5,096.00
TOOLE	46	3,745.22
TREASURE	7	779.00
VALLEY	281	29,268.90
WHEATLAND	19	1,693.00
WIBAUX	9	930.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,395	328,189.38
INTRASTATE	27,698	2,601,442 .08
INTERSTATE	1,071	241,256 .85
TOTAL	28,769	2,842,698 .93

BEST AVAIL

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU JUNE 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,520	147,702.73
BIGHORN	2,616	256,252.48
BLAINE	1,600	131,441.86
BROADWATER	740	80,598.69
CARBON	1,771	136,290.32
CARTER	45	4,961.00
CASCADE	27,696	2,891,309.21
CHOUTEAU	308	23,738.00
CUSTER	2,677	269,950.12
DANIELS	184	19,335.00
DAWSON	894	89,131.00
DEER LODGE	10,752	1,252,976.35
FALLON	238	21,032.76
FERGUS	2,358	216,080.81
FLATHEAD	25,856	2,529,338.87
GALLATIN	11,540	1,054,404.43
GARFIELD	22	1,981.00
GLACIER	5,367	449,990.75
GOLDEN VALLEY	100	8,641.20
GRANITE	645	65,155.26
HILL	4,051	365,217.66
JEFFERSON	1,294	138,021.56
JUDITH BASIN	182	18,427.97
LAKE	5,406	493,037.40
LEWIS AND CLARK	12,132	1,163,309.61
LIBERTY	278	26,106.40
LINCOLN	11,315	1,149,937.40
MCCONE	84	6,962.00
MADISON	916	87,757.56
MEAGHER	584	55,124.06
MINERAL	1,839	188,139.37
MISSOULA	33,454	3,324,056.12
MUSSELSHELL	588	59,196.73
PARK	4,038	349,648.66
PETROLEUM	53	3,305.00
PHILLIPS	946	90,158.33
PONDERA	867	85,940.31
POWDER RIVER	106	11,779.00
POWELL	2,088	209,248.36
PRAIRIE	276	28,742.91
RAVALLI	8,059	734,562.91
RICHLAND	668	61,024.48
ROOSEVELT	1,589	142,869.60
ROSEBUD	3,071	330,750.19
SANDERS	4,378	417,101.53
SHERIDAN	196	18,752.00
SILVER BOW	13,450	1,359,108.16
STILLWATER	1,032	103,750.59
SWEET GRASS	463	49,584.00
TETON	706	72,459.00
TOOLE	756	75,258.29
TREASURE	93	9,673.00
VALLEY	2,611	270,683.82
WHEATLAND	189	17,472.00
WIBAUX	112	11,048.00
YELLOWSTONE	28,753	2,933,934.47
INTRASTATE	243,552	24,237,782.45
INTERSTATE	9,980	1,727,273.57
TOTAL	253,532	25,965,056.02

ABLE COPY

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims 1/	25,109	32,346	-7,237	-22.4
Continued Claims 1/	285,167	321,523	-36,356	-11.3
Number of Benefit Payments 1/	253,532	274,579	-21,047	-7.7
Amount of Benefits Paid 1/	$25,965,056	$25,664,461	$300,595	1.2
Average Weekly Benefit Amount 1/2/	$110.28	$ 98.13	-$12.15	12.4

MONTHLY

				Change From Year Ago	
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	Net	Percent
Initial Claims 1/	3,998	3,015	4,598	-600	-13.1
Continued Claims 1/	35,953	33,513	37,523	-1,570	-4.2
Number of Benefit Payments 1/	28,769	29,935	32,975	-4,206	-12.8
Amount of Benefits Paid 1/	$2,842,699	$3,083,406	$3,185,601	-$342,902	-10.8
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt 1/2/	$107.50	$111.51	$101.84	$5.66	5.6
Trust Fund Balance	$19,632,935	$21,535,653	$15,280,856*	$4,352,079	28.5

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amounts to $7,084,089.*

Although initial claims showed a year-to-date decrease of 22.4% and a 13.1% decrease from June 1980, they increased 32.6% from May to June this year. Continued claims followed the same pattern as initial claims, decreasing for year-to-date and year ago changes and increasing slightly from May to June.

The number of benefit payments dropped 1,166 from May and 4,206 from June a year ago. The amount of benefits paid also decreased 7.8% from May to June and 10.8% from June 1980.

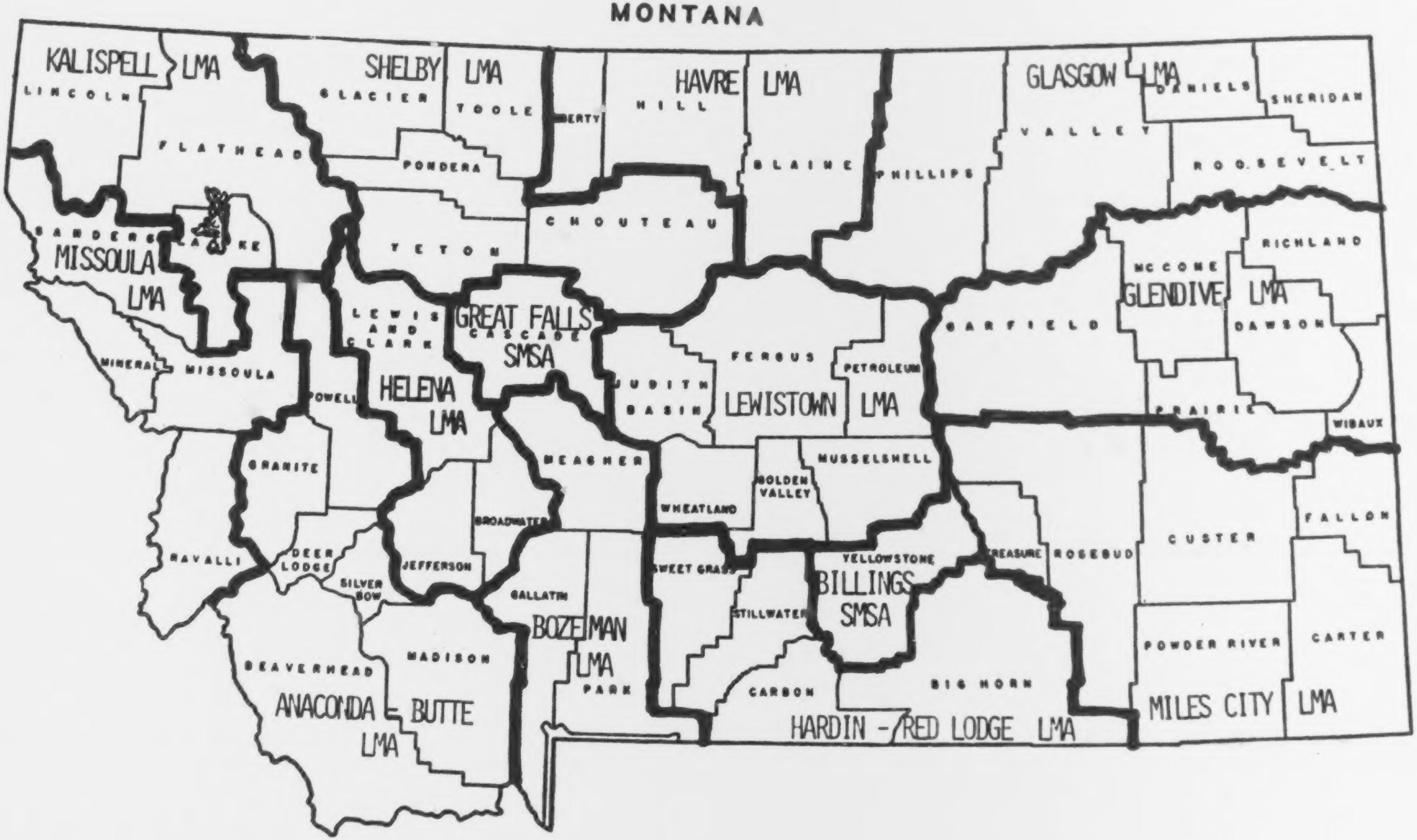
The average weekly benefit amount dropped $4.01 from May, although the change from a year ago was a $5.66 increase.

The trust fund balance shows a slight decrease of 8.9% from May to June but a 28.5% increase from a year ago.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS
CASCADE
SMSA
HELENA LMA
POWELL
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
GARFIELD
McCONE
GLENDIVE LMA
RICHLAND
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
BROADWATER
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
JEFFERSON
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
PARK
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
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ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA
CARBON
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HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

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OF MONTANA
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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ANDREA SCHWARZ
CONGRESSIONAL INFO. SERVICE
SRI ACQUISTIONS
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20014

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

750 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.58 per copy, for a total cost of $612.28 which includes $349.78 for printing and $262.50 for distribution.

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S4710-1

MONTANA

STATISTICS IN BRIEF

JULY 1981

A Montana
Employment
and
Labor Force
Supplement

Research & Analysis
Department of Labor
and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 449-2430

JOB SERVICE

M O N T A N A

Current Population Survey
Residence Data

(In Thousands)	Jun'81	May'81	Jun'80	Net Change to Current Month From May '81	June '80
Civilian Labor Force Persons-...	407.5	392.1	394.7	15.4	12.8
Employed Persons...	380.2	269.8	370.9	10.4	9.3
Persons employed In Agriculture...	38.3	33.6	39.2	4.7	-.9
Unemployed Persons.	27.3	22.3	23.8	5.0	3.5
% of Labor Force Unadjusted.	6.7	5.7	6.0	1.0	.7
% of Labor Force Seasonally Adj...	6.6	6.3	5.9	.3	.7

- -

Employment by Industry
Establishment Data
June 1981 Preliminary
(In Thousands)

	Montana	Great Falls SMSA	Billings SMSA
Non-Farm Wage & Salary Jobs.....	290.1	29.7	48.1
Manufacturing	23.3	1.3	4.2
Mining	8.7	*	*
Contract Construction....	15.1	1.7	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities..	24.0	1.9	4.9
Trade	74.6	9.6	15.9
Wholesale.........	18.8	3.0	5.8
Retail	55.8	6.6	10.1
FIRE	12.8	2.0	2.3
Services...........	58.5	*	*
Services & Mining.	67.2	7.0	10.4
Government.........	73.0	6.2	7.6
Federal...........	15.2	1.8	1.6
State & Local.....	57.8	4.4	6.0

* Information non-disclosable.

JUNE LABOR FORCE (preliminary)

Current Population Survey Data

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Statewide	786690	407451	380151	27300	6.7
Cascade	80696	36495	33292	3203	8.8
Yellowstone	108035	59944	56656	3288	5.5
Beaverhead	8186	4697	4259	168	3.6
Big Horn	11096	6923	6177	746	10.8
Blaine	6999	3317	3019	298	9.0
Broadwater	3267	1517	1434	83	5.5
Carbon	8099	3862	3684	178	4.6
Carter	1799	980	967	13	1.3
Chouteau	6092	3510	3442	68	1.9
Custer	13109	6967	6660	307	4.4
Daniels	2835	1617	1575	42	2.6
Dawson	11805	6823	6596	227	3.3
Deer Lodge	12518	4713	4005	708	15.0
Fallon	3763	2641	2586	55	2.1
Fergus	13076	6370	6059	311	4.9
Flathead	51966	24091	21794	2297	9.5
Gallatin	42865	20547	19581	966	4.7
Garfield	1656	950	934	16	1.7
Glacier	10628	7315	6538	777	10.6
Golden Valley	1026	465	451	14	3.0
Granite	2700	1264	1169	95	7.5
Hill	19985	9762	9031	731	7.5
Jefferson	7029	2679	2494	185	6.9
Judith Basin	2646	1332	1303	29	2.2
Lake	19056	8701	8024	677	7.8
Lewis & Clark	43039	26406	24847	1559	5.9
Liberty	2329	1424	1377	47	3.3
Lincoln	17752	7477	6412	1065	14.2
McCone	2702	1343	1316	27	2.0
Madison	5448	2785	2688	97	3.5
Meagher	2154	1136	1081	55	4.8
Mineral	3675	1844	1684	160	8.7

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Missoula	76016	38848	35693	3155	8.1
Musselshell	4428	1897	1828	69	3.6
Park	12660	6316	5978	338	5.4
Petroleum	655	345	340	5	1.4
Phillips	5367	3507	3393	114	3.3
Pondera	6731	4079	3963	116	2.8
Powder River	2520	1440	1410	30	2.1
Powell	6958	3887	3654	233	6.0
Prairie	1836	1021	1000	21	2.1
Ravalli	22493	8558	7673	885	10.3
Richland	12243	7490	7292	198	2.6
Roosevelt	10467	5934	5561	373	6.3
Rosebud	9899	6676	6111	565	8.5
Sanders	8675	4253	3857	396	9.3
Sheridan	5414	3468	3386	82	2.4
Silver Bow	38092	19863	18459	1404	7.1
Stillwater	5598	2557	2486	71	2.8
Sweet Grass	3216	2213	2156	57	2.6
Teton	6491	3065	2957	108	3.5
Toole	5559	3174	3058	116	3.7
Treasure	981	525	512	13	2.5
Valley	10250	6181	5808	373	6.0
Wheatland	2359	1383	1349	34	2.5
Wibaux	1476	874	822	52	5.9

- -

LABOR MARKET AREAS
(Unrounded)

Anaconda/Butte	73902	37209	34504	2705	7.3
Bozeman	57679	27999	26640	1359	4.9
Glasgow	34333	20707	19723	984	4.8
Glendive	31718	18501	17960	541	2.9
Hardin/RedLodge	28009	15555	14503	1052	6.8
Havre	27313	14503	13427	1076	7.4
Helena	53335	30602	28775	1827	6.0
Kalispell	88774	40269	36230	4039	10.0
Lewistown	24190	11792	11330	462	3.9
Miles City	32071	19229	18246	983	5.1
Missoula	110859	53503	48907	4596	8.6
Shelby/CutBank	35501	21143	19958	1185	5.6

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Composite Index

1975	95.6	1978	102.8	May 1981
1976	99.1	1979	99.3	94.8
1977	101.2	1980	94.1	

Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$156.65	1978	$212.53	June 1981 (P)
1976	$171.24	1979	$229.22	$251.56
1977	$189.38	1980	$237.36	

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$85.27	1978	$91.44	May 1981
1976	$85.68	1979	$88.96	$77.09
1977	$88.68	1980	$81.05	

Unemployment Rates

	U.S.	Montana
1975	8.5%	6.4%
1976	7.7%	6.1%
1977	7.0%	6.4%
1978	6.0%	6.0%
1979	5.8%	5.1%
1980	7.1%	6.0%

June 1981(P)	U.S.	Montana
Not Seasonally Adj.	7.7%	6.7%
Seasonally Adj.	7.3%	6.6%

New Business Firms

	Montana	GF SMSA	BLCS SMSA
1976	3454	310	583
1977	4770	508	781
1978	5200	441	876
1979	5369	352	821
1980	5433	353	727

	June 1981	Year-to-Date
MT	521	3481
GF SMSA	38	233
BLGS SMSA	59	439

Consumer Price Index: CPI-U

(All items: 1967=100)

% Change from Year Ago

1975	9.1%	1978	7.7%
1976	5.8%	1979	11.3%
1977	6.5%	1980	13.5%

June 1981
% Change From:

Month Ago	Year Ago
.9%	9.6%

(P) = Preliminary GF=Great Falls BLGS=Billings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Average Initial Claims*

1975	3787	1978	3813	June 1981
1976	3997	1979	3810	3998
1977	3945	1980	4618	

Average Continued Claims*

1975	40,581	1978	37,788	June 1981
1976	38,972	1979	37,082	35,953
1977	37,764	1980	46,103	

Average Number of Benefit Payments*

1975	36,102	1978	30,040	June 1981
1976	33,079	1979	30,973	28,769
1977	31,451	1980	38,376	

Average Amount of Benefits Paid*

1975	$2,098,079	1978	$2,387,699	June 1981
1976	$2,188,395	1979	$2,615,348	$2,842,699
1977	$2,386,424	1980	$3,572,032	

* (Regular UI program only)

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

1975	$58.84	1978	$84.24	June 1981
1976	$67.48	1979	$88.29	$107.50
1977	$79.50	1980	$97.96	

Minimum Benefit Amount $36.00
Maximum Benefit Amount $145.00

Trust Fund Balance (Quarter Ending)
(In Millions)

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
1975	$12.6	$ 9.1	$ 9.3	$ 7.0
1976	$ 0.1	$ 2.5	$ 2.6	$ 1.0
1977	$ 1.0	$ 5.4	$ 7.8	$ 6.7
1978	$ 0.6	$ 7.5	$13.3	$14.7
1979	$ 7.8	$15.2	$21.8	$23.0
1980	$17.6	$22.4	$25.8	$18.5
1981	$11.1	$19.6		

ANNUAL AVERAGES

SUBJECT

EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian Labor Force	345.0	368.0	370.0	374.0
Employment	323.0	346.0	351.0	352.0
Agricultural Employment	34.5	33.0	32.2	31.4
Unemployment	22.0	22.0	19.0	22.0
Unemployment Rate-Montana	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate-U.S.	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	254.8	280.4	283.8	280.6
Female Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	109.7	120.6	128.2	131.5
Manufacturing	25.1	26.3	27.0	23.6
Durable Goods	16.3	17.4	17.9	14.6
Lumber & Wood Products	9.8	10.7	11.1	8.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2
Non-Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Mining	6.1	7.0	7.7	7.6
Metal Mining	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5
Bitum.Coal,Quarrying, Non-metal	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Contract Construction	15.7	16.7	15.6	14.7
General Building Const.	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.9
Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	20.3	21.7	23.1	23.0
Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9
Transp. exc. railroad	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.5
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Serv.	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.6

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67.0	72.2	73.5	72.3
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.5	17.4	17.5
Retail Trade	51.2	55.7	56.1	54.7
General Merchandise Apparel, Accessories	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1
Food Stores	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Automotive Dealers Service Stations	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.0
Bldg.,Mat.,Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	9.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.9
Services	49.4	52.6	54.2	56.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6
Personal Services	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Medical & other Health	15.7	17.2	17.5	18.4
Other Services	25.1	26.2	27.6	28.3
Government	70.0	71.7	70.1	70.6
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.1
State Colleges & Univ.	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.9
Other State Govt.	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
Local Education	22.8	23.8	22.8	23.2
Other local Govt.	13.6	14.6	14.7	14.5

- -

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

(In effect 6-1-81 through 5-31-82)

Glacier County
Lincoln County
Mineral County
Ravalli County
Sanders County

To qualify, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of 7.9% or greater for the previous two calendar years (January 1979 through December 1980).

LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)
(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
Suite E
Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
Box 4696
Glasgow, MT 59231
(524-7371)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

GREAT FALLS PROGRAM OFFICE
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)
(363-1824)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5071)

KALISPELL PROGRAM OFFICE
37 1st Street W.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5020)

LEWISTOWN
324 W. Broadway
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Calfiornia
Libby, MT 59923
(293-6282)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
[illegible]
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
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Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

MISSOULA PROGRAM OFFICE
600 Kensington
P.O. Box 4986
Missoula, MT 59801
(721-5680)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)
(883-5262)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
122 Second Ave. S.
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

S4710-1

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

August 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

Volume 11 - Number 8

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Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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Research & Analysis Section
Employment Security Division
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Helena, MT 59624
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all. were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

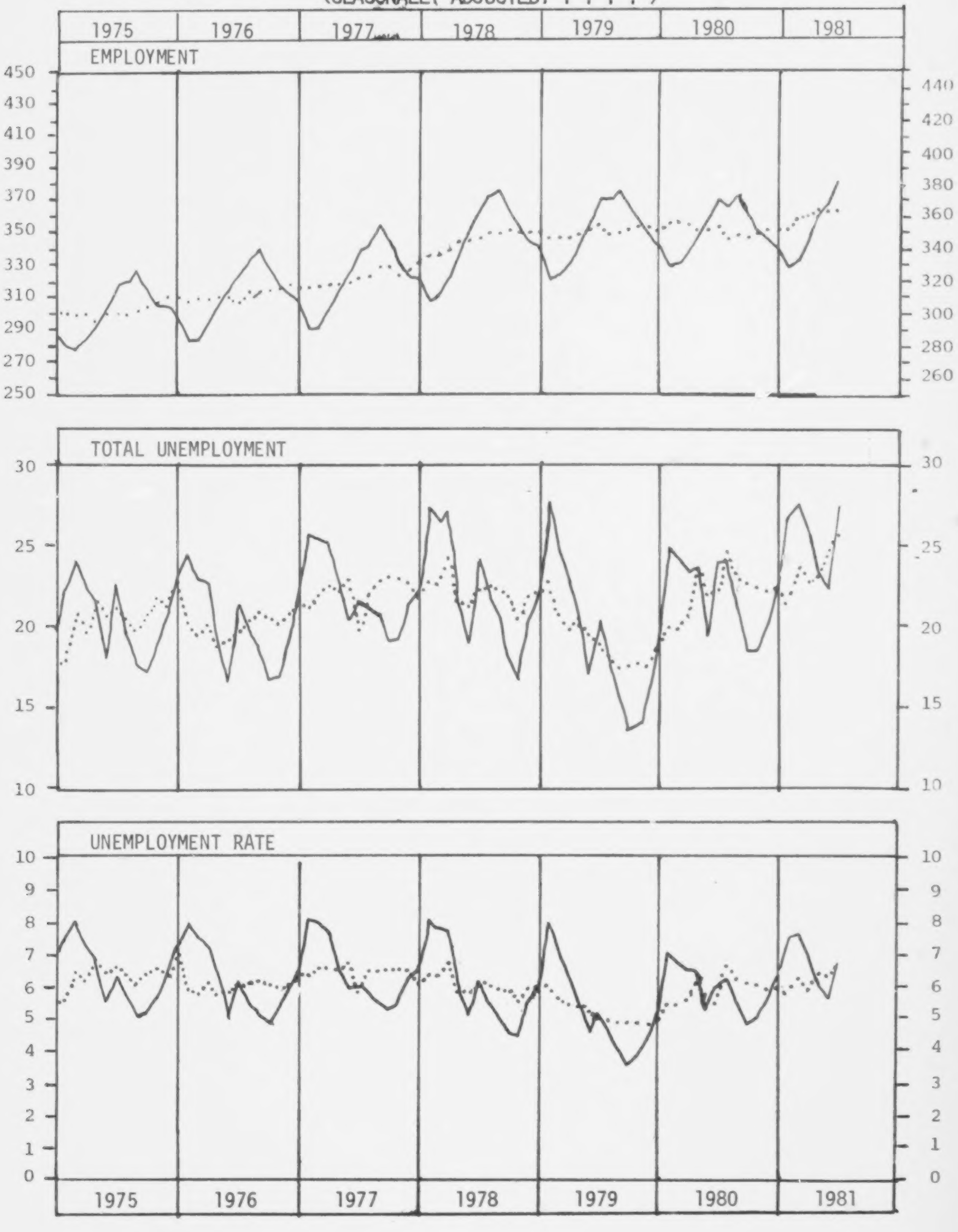
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: ______)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change in Current Month From: June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	402.6	408.8	390.4	-6.2	12.2
Employment	377.8	381.5	366.3	-3.7	11.5
Unemployment	24.8	27.3	24.1	-2.5	.7
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.7	6.2	-.6	-.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

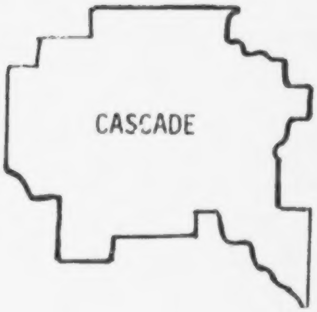
This year's cherry crop has been picked and the yield of three and one-half million pounds is less than normal, but of better quality. As high as eighty bushels an acre has been reported from the winter wheat harvest that is just ending. Combining of other state grain crops is underway. Condition of the grain appears to be generally good; some hail damage has occurred and yields are lower in the east due to hot dry weather. Much of the hay and alfalfa is already bailed and stacked and total tonnage appears to be slightly more than last year. Sugarbeet and dry bean harvest begins in September and is predicted to yield about the same as 1980.

Statewide construction activity shows an increase over 1980. Most of the increase--about 35 percent--is in commercial construction; residential building is 11 percent greater, while public works projects have decreased by about 3 percent. Although 1981 is better than last year, 1980 was a very slow year and the increases do not bring construction up to 1979 levels. Much of the increased building activity is in the eastern part of the state where oil, gas and coal extraction accounts for the growth. Construction in the west is slower this year than last.

Lumber production for home building is one of western Montana's biggest industries. In 1980, the state produced 983 million board feet of lumber. This is a decline of nearly 22 percent from 1979. Wholesale value of the lumber in 1980 was $213 million, a decrease of $113 million from 1979.

Layoffs of about 120 railroad workers because of declining business was announced the end of July. In an effort to increase production which will hold down inflation, a communication company will eliminate 400 positions around the state by 1983. Many cities are facing money problems and are attempting to identify positions they can eliminate to stay within their budgets. Federal budget cutbacks will cause more state employees to lose their jobs the end of September.

GREAT FALLS SMSA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Change in Current Month From:	
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	35.5	36.6	35.3	-1.1	.2
Employment	32.8	33.4	32.6	-.6	.2
Unemployment	2.7	3.2	2.7	-.5	---
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.8	7.8	-1.3	-.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Harvest of a bumper crop of winter wheat is complete and combining of other grain crops is underway. There are plenty of custom harvesters in the area and some crews are finding it difficult to get work. The Job Service has noticed an increased demand for farm workers to stack the hay crop that is being cut now.

The number and value of building permits issued in 1981 are ahead of last year. Most of the increase is due to commercial construction and residential remodeling. The number of new single family residences being built remains very low. A crew of about 20 is working on a 38,867 square foot building that will house a grocery store when it is completed. Construction of a 40-bed cottage at the state school for the deaf and blind began the end of June. A contract for paving and friction surfacing the 14-mile stretch of Interstate 15 between Cascade and Ulm was let. The first phase of a $10.7 million flood control project on the Sun River could begin in October.

A sportswear manufacturing firm will be producing 480 nylon jackets per month by the end of September. The company began operation in January and has so far produced 400 softball uniforms and about 450 jackets. New employees are being trained in a program established by the Job Service. The city is being considered as a possible location for an aircraft manufacturing firm. A building located at the airport is being proposed for the plant which would employ about 40 people and turn out 50 airplanes a year.

Great Falls has the lowest cost of living among major Montana cities according to statistics compiled by a private research group. The national average is rated at 100 and the all-items index for Great Falls is 91.5.

Cascade County mill tax value increased by more than $1,000 and the taxable value of the county has grown by $2.3 million to $95.2 million since last year. Tax levies for the county rose by over 5 mills to 64.17 mills in the budget approved by the County Commission in August.

BILLINGS SMSA

YELLOWSTONE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change Current Month From: June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	59.5	60.2	57.8	-.7	1.7
Employment	56.6	56.9	54.9	-.3	1.7
Unemployment	2.9	3.3	2.9	-.4	----
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.5	5.0	-.6	-.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Mixed activity is reported in the Billings area during this period. There are some new businesses, but also, layoffs and business closures reported.

A new pizza restaurant is scheduled to open in mid-September in Billings. This business will employ 20 persons. A new quilt and linen store, along with a retail organ, piano, and sheet music store will be opening. Billings also has another state liquor store which is located in a large shopping mall.

Effective July 31, 1981 is the layoff of 24 carmen at a railroad company's car shop in Laurel. This is about 20 percent of the total reported layoffs in the state by the same company.

A packing plant in Billings laid off 53 people on July 31, 1981. The layoff is expected to last about 30 days. The same packing plant is in negotiations with a union regarding the contracts. This plant employs between 200 and 250 persons.

Nine persons were laid off at a farm chemical outlet. This is nearly half of their staff. A dozen air traffic controllers remain in a labor dispute. The professional air traffic controllers meet almost twice daily to stay informed of union news and to support one another.

The Young Adult Conservation Corps may have funding through June 30, 1982. It was expected that money would run out in September of this year.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

POWELL
GRANITE
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
BEAVERHEAD
MADISON

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Change Current Month From:	
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	37.7	37.3	39.5	.4	-1.8
Employment	34.6	34.6	36.9	0	-2.3
Unemployment	3.1	2.7	2.6	.4	.5
Unemployment Rate	8.2	7.3	6.6	.9	1.6

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Processing and exploration of minerals had positive developments in July. A mining firm near Jackson announced plans to expand their tunnels, add ore chutes and construct three miles of road way. In the same area, five other mining companies are testing and drilling in hard rock exploration. The Anaconda Company's first step into a new ore concentrate is complete in the form of an $8 million molybdenum (moly) processing plant. The moly project represents potential sales of $3 million per month at a current market price of $6 a pound and represents a broadening of the company's economic mineral base.

Two service industries plan large staff cut backs. About 170 county hospital employees will be released between July and September. Except for the nursing home, alcoholism and mental health center, the county hospital became inactive for services at the end of July. A religious order that owns Butte's only active hospital has purchased the county hospital for $6.5 million, but they have not released their plans for the hospital. The firm that operates the MHD facility (researching to produce more energy from coal) has notified 53 of the current 174 member staff they will be laid off in September. The action is the result of a 40 percent budget cut by the U. S. Department of Energy.

The Anaconda Task force has allocated most of the $3 million redevelopment grant from the Anaconda Copper Company. The largest loan was to a plastic products manufacturer and the smallest loan went to a film processing firm. Most of the redevelopment loans were to manufacturing companies with potential growth in employment. The task force anticipates 3-5 years before the companies became firmly established and begin to contribute substantially to the future of the city.

A canvas of business people in motels, restaurants, museums, and gas stations indicate the tourism trade is up about 25% over the past two years.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

MEAGHER
GALLATIN
PARK

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	27.6	28.1	26.8	-.5	-.8
Employment	26.2	26.7	25.5	-.5	.7
Unemployment	1.4	1.4	1.3	---	.1
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.8	4.8	.2	.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Agriculture field work continues with the grain harvest and second cutting of alfalfa. Job openings for qualified farm and ranch hands, especially hay stackers are being received by the Job Service. There are sufficient workers in the area to fill these openings.

A total of 80 building permits were granted in Bozeman in June and July of this year compared with 56 for the same period last year. The number of new residential permits, however, remained the same as many people remodeled existing homes rather than built new ones. The value of the building permits totaled $2.6 million in July and $3.2 million in June. Both months were more than $2 million greater than June and July of 1980. Over half the increased value was due to remodeling of the Student Union building at the University. Construction of the Harlowton to Townsend phase of the high-voltage power line from Colstrip began the end of July.

Alcohol made from barley for use as a fuel is being produced at two locations in this labor market area. One operation is at Amsterdam and the other near Ringling. The plant in Meagher County is a result of farmers looking for alternative markets for their grain when transportation costs increased because of a railroad line being abandoned. There will be twelve permanent jobs at the still in Ringling and they hope to produce two million gallons of alcohol the first year. One by-product is a high protein mash that can be sold to commercial feed manufacturers.

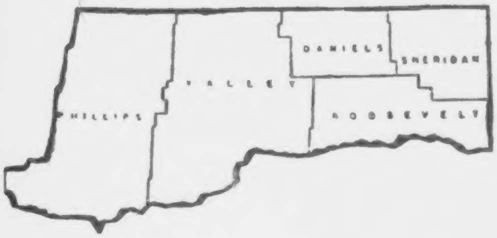
Railroad shops in Livingston lost 35 jobs the first of August. These layoffs are occurring because of a decline in business. Adding to the unemployment, there also was the layoff of several workers from a sawmill for two weeks. This partial closure is attributed to slumping sales.

Tourist related industries are having a good year as West Yellowstone reports a 30 percent increase in tourism. Demand for workers in motel, hotel and restaurant jobs remain high and frequently the supply of workers does not meet the demand.

GLASGOW LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



				Net Change Current [illegible] From:	
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	20.3	20.8	18.5	-.5	1.8
Employment	19.5	19.8	17.7	-.3	1.8
Unemployment	.8	1.0	.8	-.2	----
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.7	4.6	-.5	-.4

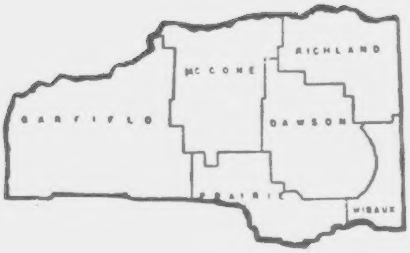
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

A temporary work force in the area to do natural gas pipeline construction has started to thin down as work moves eastward. Work on the pipeline--which directly involved over 700 employees--is reportedly ahead of schedule.

Activity in construction was slow, but steady. Work should begin soon on a new hospital addition and some contractors report a noticeable increase in farm building construction. There was little hiring done, but most employees hired earlier in the summer are still on a regular work week. Activity in oilfield exploration and drilling was stable and occasional openings were quickly filled.

There were several openings in food service occupations due to students returning to school. Openings were also reported for agriculture workers for harvesting operations.

GLENDIVE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change Current Month From: June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	18.8	18.6	16.6	.2	2.2
Employment	18.2	18.0	16.2	.2	2.0
Unemployment	.6	.6	.4	----	.2
Unemployment Rate	*3.0*	*2.9*	*2.4*	*.1*	*.6*

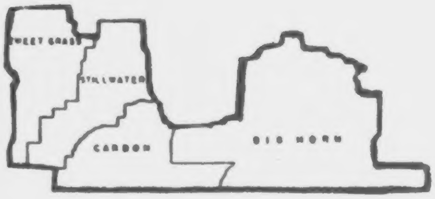
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Construction activity continued through the period on several major projects and a few more should begin soon. In Glendive, work progressed on a discount store and shopping mall which should open late this fall. Work on a townhouse project should begin soon. In Sidney, bids were let on a new hospital addition and new projects include a R.V. park, laundromat, and truck repair shop. An occasional need for experienced carpenters was noted, but local supply is meeting the demand.

Oilfield exploration and drilling activity continued at a healthy pace. Area officials note the high numbers of inexperienced people looking for work in the oilfields, but comment that most all openings are for experienced hands.

Activity in the agriculture industry was steady. Heavy rains--which did extensive damage to crops--and high humidity have stalled the wheat harvest. The sugar beet crop is in good condition at this time.

HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situatio

(In Thousands)

				Net Chan Current From:	
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	15.1	15.6	14.5	-.5	.6
Employment	14.3	14.5	13.9	-.2	.4
Unemployment	.8	1.1	.6	-.3	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.8	4.2	-1.4	1.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

Extensive hail damage of the grain crop occurred in northern Stillwater County the first part of August. It is estimated that 3,000 acres suffered an average of 20 percent damage. Some farmers are reporting a complete loss. Over the four county area, however, the crops look generally good. Winter wheat harvest is now complete and yields have ranged from 25 to 45 bushels to the acre. A disease has shown up in bean plants in Carbon County which may reduce bean production in that area this year.

Removal of gold ore from the Crazy Mountains by helicopter stopped in July because the ore vein was lost and a snow storm made the operation difficult. The company will start flying ore out again as soon as they find the vein.

Public works jobs are providing employment for some construction people. Road crews are busy in Hardin doing $100,000 of street repair work. Red Lodge is going to have new sidewalks in the downtown area before winter. Also in Red Lodge, $2.4 million is to be spent on improvements to the water system. About $700,000 of that will be for a new filtration plant which is supposed to get rid of giardia that has caused nearly 1,500 cases of a severe flu type disease in the county since last fall. Plans are being made to start a $2.3 million reconstruction project on Cooney Dam this fall. The dam will be raised five feet and given a new spillway, and a new bridge will be built on the road.

Most cities are facing budget problems because of cut backs in the general fund allocation. Big Timber will seek a levy approval for approximately 28 mills to make up for reduced income from the general fund.

The Columbus School Board and teachers have finally ratified a new contract. The agreement came after six months of negotiations, and just in time for the new school year.

HAVRE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

LIBERTY
HILL
BLAINE

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change Current Month From: June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	14.2	14.6	13.6	-.4	.6
Employment	13.2	13.5	12.7	-.3	.5
Unemployment	1.0	1.1	.9	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.4	6.9	-.6	-.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

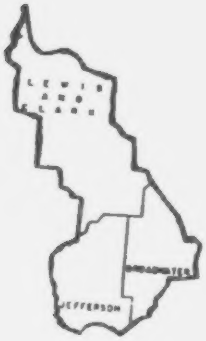
In the Havre area, winter wheat harvest is completed and spring wheat harvest is still in progress. Outstanding yields were reported for the winter wheat at 40-50 bushels per acre. Other agricultural activity includes the second cutting of hay.

Construction consists of a number of ongoing projects, one of which is a hamburger chain restaurant. A street paving project is underway in Chinook and there are plans for a new grain elevator in Rudyard in the near future.

Another new business in the Havre area includes an engine repair service. This is for commercial and residential small engine repair. A new barber shop and a new recycle center are also opening.

In the downtown area, all parking meters were removed in anticipation of stimulating the downtown community.

HELENA LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situat

(In Thousands)

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Cur From:	
				June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	30.0	30.7	29.2	-.7	.8
Employment	28.4	28.9	27.6	-.5	.8
Unemployment	1.6	1.8	1.6	-.2	---
Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.0	5.4	-.5	.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

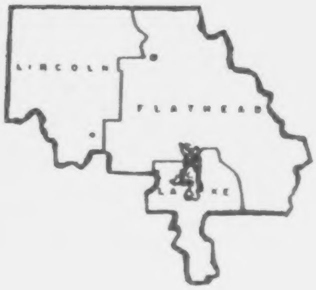
Crops should have near-record yields as the weather has been nearly perfect for the growing season. Combining and haying are progressing well. There are job openings for experienced farm and ranch hands to help with the harvest and other field work.

An open pit gold mining operation is being planned for the Whitehall area. Facilities, including a mill for the operation, are to be built starting next April. Production is to begin in mid-1983. Ore reserves in the area are estimated at 25.8 million tons and the mill is expected to handle 5 million tons of ore a day. The operation should last for 13 years and provide employment for 130 workers.

Construction has increased somewhat over last year, but is still less than two years ago. Highway construction, commercial projects and remodeling are providing this increase as new residential construction is very limited. It was announced this month that two new large building projects are expected to start next spring in Helena. These will provide employment for about 400 workers.

Reduction of the government labor force is continuing as the unemployment level remains unseasonably high. These cutbacks are adding to the generally slow economy. The local Job Service reports that there is still some employment demands for experienced clerical people and additional sales clerks should be needed as a large department store returns to downtown Helena this fall.

KALISPELL LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Chan Current From:	
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	39.9	40.4	38.9	-.5	1.0
Employment	36.4	36.4	35.3	---	1.1
Unemployment	3.5	4.0	3.6	-.5	-.1
Unemployment Rate	8.7	10.0	9.3	-1.3	-.6

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

A highlight of the Kalispell LMA during this period is a possible ethanol plant. A company owned by Kalispell area investors has raised $500,000 of the $4 million needed to begin construction on an ethanol plant. The remaining $3.5 million is expected to be raised from the sale of stock. The $20 million plant is expected to gross $2 million per year from the sale of ethanol. The company had originally planned to build the plant in Hot Springs on the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Reservation, but the tribes protested water rights for the plant.

The sawmill which burned in Columbia Falls last fall is now in operation. The president of the company didn't think it would be in full operation for two to three months. Estimated damage to the mill was $1.5 million. The plant now employs 80 persons during full production and up to 120 persons during a double shift.

Other manufacturing included ten layoffs at a beehive manufacturing plant in Polson. A wood specialty plant has hired five workers and new hiring is expected at a steel fabrication plant in Polson where a new products line may make it necessary for new hires.

Loggers are back to work in the Libby area after a shutdown to control inventories. There were some new hires at a sawmill in Polson.

In agriculture, the cherry harvest is complete. The year's cherry crop was only 35-40 percent of the 1979 crop. One reason this year's yield was below normal was the poor polination. Continued rain in June cut down the number of possible bee pollination days. The 1981 crop has been described as "quality, not quanity". Also in the agricultural sector, the second cutting of hay is underway.

In Whitefish, eleven persons will not be working in a railroad accounting office any more. The company decided to close the Whitefish office. The two managers have already been placed in other jobs by the same company, and six of the nine hourly workers have the opportunity to transfer to Missoula.

Construction consists of a new administrative building for a lumber mill in

KALISPELL LMA (cont.)

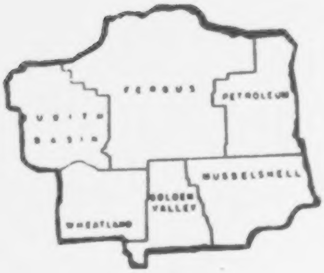
Kalispell. A new bowling alley is under construction in Libby and other ongoing projects continue with the warm weather.

A sporting goods store and a bakery-deli have closed in Kalispell. The owner of the sporting goods store has opened a new store in California.

New businesses in the area include a couple of fast food restaurants opening in Kalispell and Libby.

In the service industry, a shortage is reported in medical and dental personnel and a journeyman auto body repairman for the Kalispell area. Tourist related industries are reported as doing well.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change Current Month From: June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	11.8	11.8	11.7	----	.4
Employment	11.4	11.4	11.2	----	.2
Unemployment	.4	.4	.5	----	-.1
Unemployment Rate	3.7	3.9	4.0	-.2	-.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

There was a steady demand for workers in agriculture related occupations as grain harvesting and haying activity increased. Openings were reported for both permanent and temporary positions. There were several openings for truck drivers and combine operators to work on the harvest, but no shortages of available workers have been reported.

Service workers, especially cooks, waitresses, and maids, were in demand again this period due to the tourist trade. Retail and wholesale trade activity has also been good with numerous openings reported; however, there are no shortages of available workers.

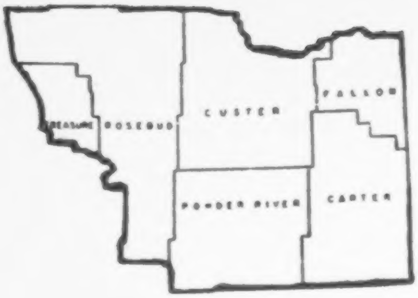
Only a few openings were reported in construction occupations--these due to students returning to school. No new projects were announced this period.

Several layoffs were made this period: a lumber yard cut six employees; a mining exploration firm laid off 20 workers; and a local brickyard idled about 15. The layoff at the brickyard was only temporary and activity is now back to normal, however.

MILES CITY LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situati

(In Thousands)



	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net C Current From: June 1981	 July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	19.0	19.3	17.3	-.3	1.7
Employment	18.1	18.3	16.6	-.2	1.5
Unemployment	.9	1.0	.7	-.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.1	4.3	-.4	.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

All major construction projects in the LMA are ahead of schedule at this time due to good weather. Power plant construction in Colstrip and power lines to North Dakota are also on schedule. In Miles City, building permits were issued for two duplexes and over $2 million in non-residential construction.

Tourist related businesses are enjoying high activity this year compared to the past two summers. This has helped keep employment higher than usual in restaurants, motels, and other service businesses. A new discount variety store will open in September in Miles City and employees are now being recruited.

A wood products company in Ashland laid off thirty workers this period. Though the layoff is supposed to be temporary, there have been rumors the plant may be closed permanently. There have been numerous unemployment claims filed by persons from outside the area who tried unsuccessfully to find work in the Colstrip area.

MISSOULA LMA

SANDERS
MINERAL
MISSOULA
RAVALLI

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Change Current From: June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	51.9	53.7	50.3	-1.8	1.6
Employment	48.0	49.1	46.0	-1.1	2.0
Unemployment	3.9	4.6	4.3	-.7	-.4
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.6	8.5	-1.1	-1.0

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

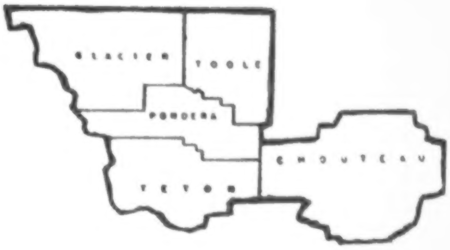
Missoula county's secondary and vo-tech teachers labor dispute ended August 18, 1981. The 95 day labor dispute was the longest teachers labor dispute in Montana's history. The only area yet to be resolved is the state funds that are to be held back by the State Education officials for not completing the minimum school days. The State Supreme Court will determine the settlement for the $1.3 million education fund. Contract negotiations between Missoula's city officials and unions representing the firemen and policemen are heating up with many issues.

A company which sells and services mining, construction and logging machinery is quitting business. The firm was founded 52 years ago and at one time, the Missoula based firm had four branch offices. Currently, 40 employees work in the Missoula firm, but the continuing high rates of interest and necessary cost of maintaining new machines and spare parts inventory has made it impossible to turn the inventory enough to make any money.

The lumber industry continues its slump with mills closing down when their inventory builds up. Logging on U. S. Forest Service land is being reduced because the Forest Service contracts are too expensive under existing market conditions.

Along with the lumber industry, housing construction is not improving through the prime building season. Only five new residential permits were issued in July by the Missoula County officials. By comparison, July 1980 had 34 housing permits and July 1979 had 60 residential requests. Further real estate statistics reveal a lack luster year. Last year through July, Missoula's real estate agents had sold 711 single family homes. This year, for the same period, 622 homes have been sold. On the positive side, the ground breaking for a new $11 million downtown hotel is scheduled for September. This is to be a seven story hotel.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situati

(In Thousands)

				Net Ch Current From:	
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
Civilian Labor Force	21.2	21.2	20.2	----	1.0
Employment	20.0	20.0	19.1	----	.9
Unemployment	1.2	1.2	1.1	----	.1
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.6	5.4	-.1	.1

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

The Shelby-Cut Bank area remains steady with little new activity reported at this time. Oil and gas activity in northern Montana continues to be high as reported by a Shelby office. The office approved applications for 18 new wells and received completion reports on eight oil wells and five gas wells. Toole County alone had seven permits for new wells and nine well completion reports were received.

The Blackfoot Tribe purchased a post and pole processing plant, now located at Seeley Lake. The purchase price was reported at $19,750. The new plant is expected to employ 10-12 persons.

In the Cut Bank area, construction continues on the two new bank buildings, two apartment complexes, two office buildings and several homes.

The new hospital move in Shelby is completed and the old hospital is one of several possible locations for a new female correction facility.

Harvest of winter wheat in the Cut Bank area is reported as progressing rapidly with yields running above average. Spring wheat and barley are presently turning.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
Non-White	*17.8%*	*16.8%*	*13.0%*
Female	*33.0%*	*29.1%*	*31.8%*
Youth	*6.0%*	*5.6%*	*8.4%*
Over 45	*20.6%*	*20.7%*	*18.5%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S.[1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1]		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	7.9	6.4	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	7.1	6.4	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	6.4	6.1	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	5.6	5.5	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	4.6	5.2	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	5.2	6.0	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	4.5	5.8	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	4.0	5.9	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	3.6	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	3.8	5.6	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	4.3	5.6	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	7.0	6.8	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	6.7	6.8	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	6.5	6.6	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	6.4	6.6	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	5.2	7.0	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	6.0	7.8	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	5.4	7.5	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	4.8	7.1	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	5.0	7.1	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	5.5	7.1	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	6.2	6.9	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	7.5	8.2	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	7.6	8.0	1.0
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	6.9	7.7	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	6.1	7.0	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	5.7	7.1	.4
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	6.7	7.7	.4
July	402.6	377.8	336.9	40.9	24.8	6.1	7.3	.5
August	*407.9*	*384.8*	*341.0*	*43.8*	*23.1*	*5.6*		*.4*
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. *Series began January 1970.*

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment. *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	9.4	7.9	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	8.3	7.1	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	7.5	6.4	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	6.5	5.6	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	6.2	5.2	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	6.0	4.5	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	5.5	4.0	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	4.8	3.6	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	4.1	3.8	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	5.4	4.3	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	5.7	5.2	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	7.7	7.0	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	7.0	6.7	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	6.6	6.5	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.4	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	5.6	5.2	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	7.7	6.0	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	7.8	6.2	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	6.8	5.4	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	6.0	4.8	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	6.9	5.0	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	7.0	5.5	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	7.3	6.2	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.0	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	8.1	7.5	*
February	34.2	31.3	30.4	.9	2.9	8.5	7.6	*
March	34.7	32.1	31.1	1.0	2.6	7.6	6.9	*
April	35.7	33.1	31.8	1.3	2.6	7.3	6.1	*
May	35.6	33.2	31.9	1.3	2.4	6.8	5.7	*
June	36.6	33.4	31.9	1.5	3.2	8.8	6.7	
July	35.5	32.8	31.2	1.6	2.7	7.5	6.1	*
August	35.7	33.2	31.5	1.7	2.5	7.0	5.6	*
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/ County	Percent1/ State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	6.0	7.9	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	5.1	7.1	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	4.5	6.4	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.6	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	3.1	4.6	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	3.8	5.2	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	3.2	4.5	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	3.0	4.0	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	2.6	3.6	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	2.6	3.8	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	3.1	4.3	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	3.7	5.2	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	5.3	7.0	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	5.3	6.7	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	5.3	6.5	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	4.4	6.4	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	5.0	6.2	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	4.5	5.4	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	4.0	4.8	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	3.8	5.0	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	3.8	5.5	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	4.5	6.2	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	55.8	52.7	51.8	.9	3.1	5.6	7.5	*
February	57.1	53.8	52.8	1.0	3.3	5.8	7.6	*
March	57.7	54.6	53.4	1.2	3.0	5.2	6.9	*
April	58.7	56.1	54.6	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.1	*
May	59.3	56.8	54.9	1.5	2.5	4.2	5.7	*
June	60.2	56.9	55.1	1.8	3.3	5.5	6.7	*
July	59.5	56.6	54.7	1.9	2.9	4.9	6.1	*
August	*59.7*	*57.0*	*55.0*	*2.0*	*2.7*	*4.6*	*5.6*	*
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: June 1981	July 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	402.6	408.8	390.4	-6.2	12.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	377.8	381.5	366.3	-3.7	11.5
Persons Employed in Agriculture	40.9	38.3	42.0	2.6	-1.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.3	27.3	24.1	-2.5	.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	6.1	6.7	6.2	-.6	-.1
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	6.6	6.6	6.7	0	-.1
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	284.2	291.4	280.2	-7.2	4.0
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.7	22.7	-.1	.9
Durable Goods	14.6	14.7	13.7	-.1	.9
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.6	9.6	8.2	0	1.4
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.1	2.0	2.2	.1	-.1
Other Durable Goods	2.9	3.1	3.4	-.2	-.5
Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.0	9.0	0	0
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.7	3.8	4.0	-.1	-.3
27 Printing and Publishing	2.4	2.4	2.2	0	.2
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.9	1.8	1.7	.1	.2
MINING	8.8	8.7	6.6	.1	2.2
10 Metal Mining	1.4	1.6	.6	-.2	.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.4	2.4	-.1	-.1
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	5.1	4.7	3.7	.4	1.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	15.9	15.6	16.9	.3	-1.0
15 General Building Contractors	5.0	4.9	5.6	.1	-.6
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.1	5.0	5.0	.1	.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.8	5.8	6.3	0	-.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.8	23.7	23.5	.1	.3
40 Railroad Transportation	7.6	7.6	7.2	0	.4
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.5	6.5	0	0
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.7	9.6	9.8	.1	-.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	75.2	75.0	73.4	.2	1.8
Wholesale Trade	19.2	19.2	17.5	0	1.7
Retail Trade	55.9	55.8	55.9	.1	0
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	7.9	7.9	8.1	0	-.2
54 Food Stores	8.1	7.9	7.9	.2	.2
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.6	7.7	8.1	-.1	-.5
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.6	21.6	21.0	0	.6
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.8	10.8	10.6	0	.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	12.9	13.0	.1	0
SERVICES	58.3	57.8	57.4	.5	.9
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.8	7.8	7.7	0	.1
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	18.9	18.8	18.7	.1	.2
Other Services	28.9	28.5	28.4	.4	.5
GOVERNMENT	65.6	73.9	66.7	-8.3	-1.1
91 Federal Government	15.9	15.4	16.1	.5	-.2
92 State Colleges and Universities	7.5	7.5	7.0	0	.5
92 Other State Government	10.4	10.4	11.6	0	-1.2
93 Local Education	16.0	24.8	16.6	-8.8	-.6
93 Other Local Government	15.8	15.7	15.4	.1	.4

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY				Net Changes to Current Month from:	
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	35.5	36.6	35.3	-1.1	.2
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.8	33.4	32.6	-.6	.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.6	1.5	1.7	.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	3.2	2.7	-.5	0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted 2/	*7.5*	*8.8*	*7.8*	*-1.3*	*-.3*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted 2/	*7.6*	*8.6*	*7.9*	*-1.0*	*-.3*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.0	29.7	29.4	-.7	-.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0	-.1
Contract Construction	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	-.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.8	1.9	.1	0
Trade	9.5	9.6	9.6	-.1	-.1
Wholesale Trade	2.9	3.0	2.8	-.1	.1
Retail Trade	6.6	6.6	6.7	0	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Services and Mining	7.1	7.0	7.0	.1	.1
Government	5.4	6.1	5.6	-.7	-.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.6	4.3	3.8	-.7	-.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: June 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	59.5	60.2	57.8	-.7	1.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.6	56.9	54.9	-.3	1.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.9	1.8	1.9	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	3.3	2.9	-.4	0
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*4.9*	*5.5*	*5.0*	*-.6*	*-.1*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*-.2*	*-.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.5	48.1	47.9	-.6	-.4
Manufacturing	4.1	4.2	4.1	-.1	0
Contract Construction	2.8	2.8	2.6	0	.2
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	.1
Trade	15.9	16.0	16.4	-.1	-.5
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.8	5.9	-.1	-.2
Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.5	0	-.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Services and Mining	10.2	10.2	10.4	0	-.2
Government	7.3	7.7	7.4	-.4	-.1
Federal Government	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
State and Local Government	5.7	6.1	5.8	-.4	-.1

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981	May 1981	June 1981	July 1981
STATEWIDE	392.1	408.8	402.6	369.8	381.5	377.8	22.3	27.3	24.8	*5.7*	*6.7*	*6.1*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.6	36.6	35.5	33.2	33.4	32.8	2.4	3.2	2.7	*6.8*	*8.8*	*7.5*
BILLINGS SMSA	59.3	60.2	59.5	56.8	56.9	56.6	2.5	3.3	2.9	*4.2*	*5.5*	*4.9*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	297.2	312.0	307.6	279.8	291.2	288.4	17.4	20.8	19.2	*5.9*	*6.7*	*6.2*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.5	37.3	37.7	34.0	34.6	34.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	*6.8*	*7.3*	*8.2*
BOZEMAN	26.9	28.1	27.6	25.6	26.7	26.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	*4.8*	*4.8*	*5.0*
GLASGOW	18.9	20.8	20.3	18.2	19.8	19.5	.7	1.0	.8	*3.9*	*4.7*	*4.2*
GLENDIVE	17.3	18.6	18.8	16.9	18.0	18.2	.4	.6	.6	*2.3*	*2.9*	*3.0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.6	15.6	15.1	13.9	14.5	14.3	.7	1.1	.8	*4.9*	*6.8*	*5.4*
HAVRE	13.8	14.6	14.2	13.1	13.5	13.2	.7	1.1	1.0	*5.1*	*7.4*	*4.2*
HELENA	30.0	30.7	30.0	28.6	28.9	28.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	*4.5*	*6.0*	*5.5*
KALISPELL	38.3	40.4	39.9	34.5	36.4	36.4	3.8	4.0	3.5	*9.9*	*10.0*	*8.7*
LEWISTOWN	11.4	11.8	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.4	.4	.4	.4	*3.3*	*3.9*	*3.7*
MILES CITY	18.2	19.3	19.0	17.6	18.3	18.1	.6	1.0	.9	*3.5*	*5.1*	*4.7*
MISSOULA	51.9	53.7	51.9	47.9	49.1	48.0	4.0	4.6	3.9	*7.6*	*8.6*	*7.5*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.6	21.2	21.2	18.6	20.0	20.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	*5.0*	*5.6*	*5.5*

[1/] A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

[2/] Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	July 1981	July 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	July 1981	July 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	July 1981	July 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	July 1981	July 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	402.6	390.4	*3.1*	377.8	366.3	*3.1*	24.8	24.1	*2.9*	6.1	6.2	*-.1*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.5	35.3	*.6*	32.8	32.6	*.6*	2.7	2.7	*0*	7.5	7.8	*-.3*
BILLINGS SMSA	59.5	57.8	*2.9*	56.6	54.9	*3.1*	2.9	2.9	*0*	4.9	5.0	*-.1*
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	307.6	297.3	*3.5*	288.4	278.8	*3.4*	19.2	18.5	*.7*	6.2	6.2	*0*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	37.7	39.5	*-4.6*	34.6	36.9	*-4.6*	3.1	2.6	*.5*	8.2	6.6	*1.6*
BOZEMAN	27.6	26.8	*3.0*	26.2	25.5	*2.7*	1.4	1.3	*.1*	5.0	4.8	*.2*
GLASGOW	20.3	18.5	*9.7*	19.5	17.7	*10.2*	.8	.8	*0*	4.2	4.6	*-.4*
GLENDIVE	18.8	16.6	*13.2*	18.2	16.2	*12.3*	.6	.4	*.2*	3.0	2.4	*.6*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	15.1	14.5	*4.1*	14.3	13.9	*2.9*	.8	.6	*.2*	5.4	4.2	*1.2*
HAVRE	14.2	13.6	*4.4*	13.2	12.7	*3.9*	1.0	.9	*.1*	6.8	6.9	*-.1*
HELENA	30.0	29.2	*2.7*	28.4	27.6	*2.9*	1.6	1.6	*0*	5.5	5.4	*.1*
KALISPELL	39.9	38.9	*2.6*	36.4	35.3	*3.1*	3.5	3.6	*-.1*	8.7	9.3	*-.6*
LEWISTOWN	11.8	11.7	*.8*	11.4	11.2	*1.8*	.4	.5	*-.1*	3.7	4.0	*-.3*
MILES CITY	19.0	17.3	*9.8*	18.1	16.6	*9.0*	.9	.7	*.2*	4.7	4.3	*.4*
MISSOULA	51.9	50.3	*3.2*	48.0	46.0	*4.3*	3.9	4.3	*-.4*	7.5	8.5	*-1.0*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	21.2	20.2	*4.9*	20.0	19.1	*4.7*	1.2	1.1	*.1*	5.5	5.4	*.1*

[1] *A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.*
[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

TABLE IX-A

June 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	408793	381461	27332	6.7
CASCADE	36628	33417	3211	8.8
YELLOWSTONE	60176	56878	3298	5.5
BEAVERHEAD	4712	4544	168	3.6
BIG HORN	6944	6197	747	10.8
BLAINE	3327	3029	298	9.0
BROADWATER	1521	1438	83	5.5
CARBON	3875	3697	178	4.6
CARTER	984	971	13	1.3
CHOUTEAU	3522	3454	68	1.9
CUSTER	6989	6682	307	4.4
DANIELS	1622	1580	42	2.6
DAWSON	6846	6618	228	3.3
DEER LODGE	4727	4018	709	15.0
FALLON	2649	2594	55	2.1
FERGUS	6390	6079	311	4.9
FLATHEAD	24164	21866	2298	9.5
GALLATIN	20612	19646	966	4.7
GARFIELD	954	938	16	1.7
GLACIER	7338	6560	778	10.6
GOLDEN VALLEY	466	452	14	3.0
GRANITE	1267	1172	95	7.5
HILL	9792	9061	731	7.5
JEFFERSON	2688	2503	185	6.9
JUDITH BASIN	1336	1307	29	2.2
LAKE	8729	8051	678	7.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	26488	24929	1559	5.9
LIBERTY	1429	1382	47	3.3
LINCOLN	7498	6433	1065	14.2
MC CONE	1348	1321	27	2.0
MADISON	2795	2697	98	3.5
MEAGHER	1140	1085	55	4.8
MINERAL	1850	1690	160	8.6
MISSOULA	38968	35811	3157	8.1
MUSSELSHELL	1903	1834	69	3.6
PARK	6335	5997	338	5.3
PETROLEUM	346	341	5	1.4
PHILLIPS	3518	3404	114	3.2
PONDERA	4092	3976	116	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1445	1415	30	2.1
POWELL	3899	3666	233	6.0
PRAIRIE	1025	1004	21	2.0
RAVALLI	8584	7698	886	10.3
RICHLAND	7514	7316	198	2.6
ROOSEVELT	5952	5579	373	6.3
ROSEBUD	6697	6131	566	8.5
SANDERS	4267	3870	397	9.3
SHERIDAN	3479	3397	82	2.4
SILVER BOW	19926	18521	1405	7.1
STILLWATER	2566	2494	72	2.8
SWEET GRASS	2221	2164	57	2.6
TETON	3075	2967	108	3.5
TOOLE	3184	3068	116	3.6
TREASURE	527	514	13	2.5
VALLEY	6200	5827	373	6.0
WHEATLAND	1388	1354	34	2.4
WIBAUX	876	824	52	5.9

TABLE IX-B

July 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	402588	377829	24759	6.1
CASCADE	35534	32859	2675	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	59463	56554	2909	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	4932	4743	189	3.8
BIG HORN	6565	5946	619	9.4
BLAINE	3221	2946	275	8.5
BROADWATER	1548	1482	66	4.3
CARBON	3802	3660	142	3.7
CARTER	1043	1008	35	3.4
CHOUTEAU	3473	3408	65	1.9
CUSTER	6824	6543	281	4.1
DANIELS	1525	1505	20	1.3
DAWSON	6732	6546	186	2.8
DEER LODGE	4901	4111	790	16.1
FALLON	2618	2567	51	1.9
FERGUS	6318	6060	258	4.1
FLATHEAD	23942	22007	1935	8.1
GALLATIN	20185	19257	928	4.6
GARFIELD	1000	949	51	5.1
GLACIER	7306	6480	826	11.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	457	441	16	3.5
GRANITE	1230	1131	99	8.0
HILL	9575	8917	658	6.9
JEFFERSON	2584	2432	152	5.9
JUDITH BASIN	1332	1303	29	2.2
LAKE	9022	8394	628	7.0
LEWIS AND CLARK	25908	24476	1432	5.5
LIBERTY	1391	1357	34	2.4
LINCOLN	6954	6031	923	13.3
MC CONE	1381	1352	29	2.1
MADISON	2840	2738	102	3.6
MEAGHER	1242	1159	83	6.7
MINERAL	2228	2057	171	7.7
MISSOULA	37486	34778	2708	7.2
MUSSELSHELL	1993	1946	47	2.4
PARK	6140	5781	359	5.8
PETROLEUM	365	351	14	3.8
PHILLIPS	3626	3514	112	3.1
PONDERA	3940	3837	103	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1462	1436	26	1.8
POWELL	3857	3602	255	6.6
PRAIRIE	1122	1074	48	4.3
RAVALLI	8068	7397	671	8.3
RICHLAND	7662	7439	223	2.9
ROOSEVELT	5766	5418	348	6.0
ROSEBUD	6574	6080	494	7.5
SANDERS	4142	3793	349	8.4
SHERIDAN	3371	3329	42	1.2
SILVER BOW	19947	18304	1643	8.2
STILLWATER	2466	2448	18	.7
SWEET GRASS	2231	2193	38	1.7
TETON	3163	3071	92	2.9
TOOLE	3274	3202	72	2.2
TREASURE	497	484	13	2.6
VALLEY	6071	5747	324	5.3
WHEATLAND	1400	1327	73	5.2
WIBAUX	889	859	30	3.4

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percen Women
	July 1981 1/	June 1981	July 1980	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981		June 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	127.9	132.6	128.7	-3.7	.2	284.2	45.0	291.4	45.5
Manufacturing	2.9	3.0	2.6	-.1	.2	23.6	12.4	23.7	12.5
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	8.8	5.4	8.7	5.4
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	15.9	9.8	15.6	10.0
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	-.1	23.8	18.2	23.7	18.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.4	35.4	36.2	.1	-.8	75.2	47.2	75.0	47.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.3	8.4	8.5	-.1	-.2	13.0	64.0	12.9	64.8
Services	35.0	34.8	37.2	.2	-2.2	58.3	60.1	57.8	60.2
Government 2/	39.8	44.7	37.6	-3.9	3.2	65.6	60.7	73.9	60.6

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing..................	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.......................	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.....................	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

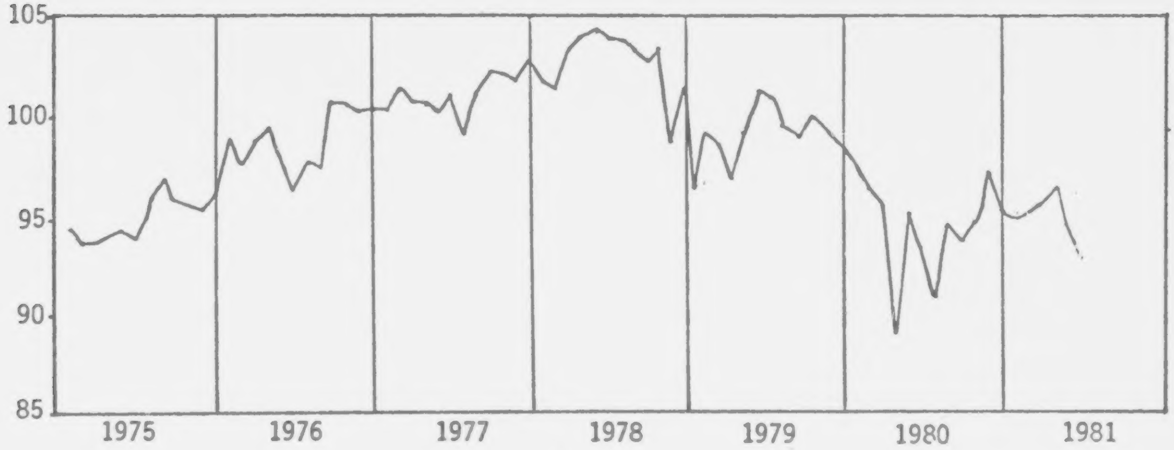
1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	131.7	132.7	132.7	132.5	132.6	132.6	127.9
Manufacturing..................	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.........................	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction..........	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade.......	35.5	35.4	35.4	35.4	34.7	35.4	35.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
Services.......................	34.5	35.5	35.3	35.2	34.9	34.8	35.0
Government.....................	44.0	44.6	44.6	44.4	44.4	44.7	39.8

1/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.* *Establishment Series began January, 1974.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.*

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

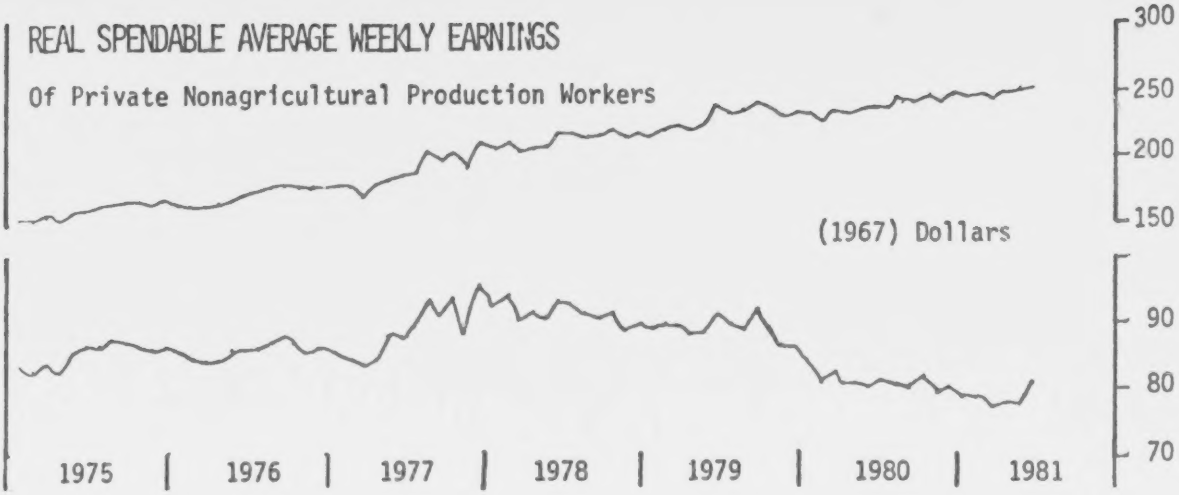
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

After three months of increases from February through April, Montana's Composite Index dropped considerably for the second month since April. The index dropped from 94.8 in May to 93.0 in June. All the manufacturing related components, along with average weekly initial claims displayed negative movement during June. Of the six components, building permits was the only one to register a slight positive movement.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	254.14	249.48	234.97
3/ Taxes Withheld	43.39	42.04	36.66
Spendable Earnings	210.75	207.44	198.31
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	133.10	130.35	118.29
Real Spendable Earnings	77.65	77.09	80.02

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

Total private non-agricultural wages rose from $249.48 in May to $254.14 in June. This caused real spendable average weekly earnings to rise from $77.09 to $77.65 during June, even though the consumer price index rose by .86 percent. This would be an annual rate of 10.3 percent. In June, 1980 gross average weekly earnings totaled $234.97 leaving $80.02 of real spendable average weekly earnings.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XII

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/*		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	*6.1*	*5.8*	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	*5.6*	*5.7*	1.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	*5.4*	*5.7*	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	*5.4*	*5.8*	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	*5.2*	*5.8*	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	*5.0*	*5.7*	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	*4.9*	*5.7*	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	*4.8*	*5.9*	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	*4.8*	*5.8*	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	*4.8*	*5.9*	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	*4.7*	*5.8*	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	*5.0*	*5.9*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	*5.3*	*6.2*	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	*5.3*	*6.2*	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	*5.8*	*6.3*	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	*6.1*	*6.9*	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	*5.9*	*7.6*	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	*6.7*	*7.6*	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	*6.2*	*7.6*	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	*6.1*	*7.4*	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	*6.0*	*7.6*	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	*5.9*	*7.5*	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	*6.0*	*7.4*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	375.5	354.1	322.7	31.4	21.4	*5.7*	*7.4*	*
February	382.0	358.5	327.2	31.3	23.5	*6.2*	*7.3*	*1.0*
March	384.8	362.1	331.1	31.0	22.7	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
April	389.5	366.5	335.8	30.7	23.0	*5.9*	*7.3*	*
May	389.1	364.4	333.8	30.6	24.7	*6.3*	*7.6*	*
June	389.0	364.4	334.1	30.3	25.6	*6.6*	*7.3*	*.4*
July	*382.1*	*356.9*	*326.7*	*30.2*	*25.3*	*6.6*	*7.0*	*.4*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	7.6	6.1	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	7.3	5.6	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.4	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.4	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.2	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.8	5.0	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.1	4.9	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.1	4.8	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	5.7	4.8	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	4.7	4.8	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	5.6	4.7	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	5.6	5.0	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	5.9	5.3	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.3	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	6.6	6.1	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	6.7	5.9	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	7.5	5.9	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	7.9	6.7	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	7.4	6.2	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.1	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	7.5	6.0	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	7.2	5.9	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	7.2	6.0	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	6.9	6.0	.2
1981								
January	34.5	32.3	31.1	1.2	2.2	6.3	5.7	*
February	35.6	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.7	7.4	6.2	*
March	35.4	32.9	31.7	1.2	2.5	7.0	5.9	*
April	36.2	33.5	32.3	1.2	2.7	7.6	5.9	*
May	35.5	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.8	7.9	6.3	*
June	35.3	32.3	31.1	1.2	3.0	8.6	6.6	*
July	34.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	2.6	7.6	6 6	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	*Percent1/* County	*Percent1/* State	
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	*4.5*	*6.1*	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	*4.1*	*5.6*	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.4*	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	*3.9*	*5.4*	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	*3.5*	*5.0*	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.9*	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.8*	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	*3.3*	*4.8*	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	*3.4*	*4.8*	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	*3.6*	*4.7*	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	*3.9*	*5.3*	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*5.3*	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	*4.5*	*5.5*	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	*4.5*	*6.1*	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	*4.5*	*5.9*	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	*4.7*	*5.9*	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	*5.3*	*6.7*	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	*4.9*	*6.2*	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	*4.8*	*6.1*	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	*4.5*	*6.0*	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	*4.3*	*5.9*	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	*4.4*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
1981								
January	57.2	54.8	53.4	1.4	2.4	*4.2*	*5.7*	*
February	58.8	55.9	54.5	1.4	2.9	*4.8*	*6.2*	*
March	58.9	56.3	54.9	1.4	2.6	*4.4*	*5.9*	*
April	59.5	56.8	55.4	1.4	2.7	*4.5*	*5.9*	*
May	59.7	56.8	55.4	1.4	2.9	*4.8*	*6.3*	*
June	58.3	55.2	53.8	1.4	3.1	*5.3*	*6.6*	*
July	*58.5*	*55.5*	*54.1*	*1.4*	*3.0*	*5.1*	*6.6*	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers
2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.
** Under 50.*
NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	254.80	254.14	238.82	36.4	36.1	37.2	7.00	7.04	6.42
MANUFACTURING	374.10	372.30	375.90	43.0	42.5	42.0	8.70	8.76	8.95
Durable Goods	371.09	372.75	391.42	43.2	42.6	42.5	8.59	8.75	9.21
Primary Metal Industries	450.33	467.48	467.39	36.2	37.7	43.6	12.44	12.40	10.72
Nondurable Goods	380.99	371.89	346.88	42.7	42.3	41.1	8.92	8.79	8.44
Food and Kindred Products	321.03	315.44	282.66	43.5	42.8	42.0	7.38	7.37	6.73
MINING	531.28	519.20	434.40	44.2	44.0	53.3	12.02	11.80	8.15
Metal Mining	707.26	707.26	529.34	51.4	51.4	40.5	13.76	13.76	13.07
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	389.24	385.66	407.32	37.0	36.8	39.7	10.52	10.48	10.26
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	372.02	370.30	331.78	44.5	44.4	42.7	8.36	8.34	7.77
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	405.58	501.19	361.08	51.6	51.5	50.5	7.86	7.79	7.15
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	213.35	212.21	193.80	34.3	33.9	34.3	6.22	6.26	5.65
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	168.14	159.65	162.84	37.2	36.7	34.5	4.52	4.35	4.72
SERVICES	164.02	161.84	158.30	34.1	34.0	35.1	4.81	4.76	4.51

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION* RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980	June 1981	May 1981	June 1980
MANUFACTURING	4.6	3.1	7.3	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.5	4.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.4
Durable Goods	4.9	2.9	9.3	3.3	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.8	7.1	1.6	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	2.0	4.6	3.5	0.8	1.4	2.9	1.2	2.4	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5
Nondurable Goods	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.5	2.4	3.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	3.5	5.3	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.0	0.5
MINING	4.5	2.8	5.3	3.6	2.1	4.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	3.6	5.5	6.8	3.2	4.6	2.2	0.5	0.2	3.1
Metal Mining	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	9.5	3.6	2.5	9.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	July 1981	July 1980	Year to Date July 1981	Year to Date July 1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	28	40	207	207
MINING	63	57	441	231
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	53	40	378	309
MANUFACTURING	28	23	162	144
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	24	4	201	121
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	120	105	975	768
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	69	42	467	269
SERVICES	185	116	1147	912
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(37)	(46)	(254)	(242)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	7	6	80	100
STATE TOTAL	577	433	4058	3061

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS July 1981	July 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	577	433	4058	3061
GREAT FALLS SMSA	31	21	264	203
BILLINGS SMSA	75	42	514	406
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	101	90	791	356
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	32	27	246	211
Beaverhead	5	6	48	37
Deer Lodge	5	1	35	16
Granite	1	2	5	9
Madison	4	4	31	30
Powell	2	1	11	24
Silver Bow	15	13	116	95
BOZEMAN LMA	49	36	278	215
Gallatin	29	31	208	165
Meagher	6	1	10	7
Park	14	4	60	41
GLASGOW LMA	23	10	134	90
Daniels	2	0	6	4
Phillips	6	4	22	18
Roosevelt	5	1	40	27
Sheridan	6	5	43	21
Valley	4	0	23	20
GLENDIVE LMA	34	19	223	164
Dawson	10	3	75	43
Garfield	1	0	4	3
McCone	1	3	17	15
Prairie	4	1	7	7
Richland	17	9	114	91
Wibaux	1	3	6	5
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	14	11	85	77
Big Horn	5	3	19	20
Carbon	4	7	25	25
Stillwater	3	0	30	20
Sweet Grass	2	1	11	12

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS July 1981	July 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	18	12	129	39
Blaine	1	6	16	31
Hill	17	4	106	45
Liberty	0	2	7	10
HELENA LMA	35	31	255	196
Broadwater	4	3	11	11
Jefferson	3	2	22	13
Lewis and Clark	28	26	222	172
KALISPELL LMA	61	30	392	348
Flathead	36	14	262	233
Lake	10	10	64	59
Lincoln	15	6	66	56
LEWISTOWN LMA	11	15	72	69
Fergus	8	7	40	36
Golden Valley	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	0	4	6	10
Musselshell	2	2	16	17
Petroleum	0	0	2	1
Wheatland	1	2	7	3
MILES CITY LMA	17	21	118	110
Carter	2	14	4	20
Custer	7	1	47	27
Fallon	2	5	17	34
Powder River	1	0	15	8
Rosebud	5	1	34	20
Treasure	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	63	42	413	368
Mineral	2	2	12	13
Missoula	44	32	277	262
Ravalli	14	6	95	70
Sanders	3	2	29	23
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	13	26	144	159
Choteau	1	12	13	33
Glacier	2	5	42	43
Pondera	3	1	21	26
Teton	2	3	16	18
Toole	5	5	52	39

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

ETAJ-1598 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JULY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	99	8,794.40
BIGHORN	776	63,902.44
BLAINE	334	23,781.05
BROADWATER	54	4,449.44
CARBON	217	21,978.00
CARTER	8	475.00
CASCADE	3,657	317,989.36
CHOUTEAU	65	5,753.00
CUSTER	194	17,827.00
DANIELS	28	2,085.00
DAWSON	103	9,100.00
DEER LODGE	1,054	107,259.89
FALLON	32	2,438.00
FERGUS	191	14,295.69
FLATHEAD	2,349	218,941.07
GALLATIN	1,022	87,134.02
GARFIELD	5	655.00
GLACIER	1,217	102,935.74
GOLDEN VALLEY	12	1,137.68
GRANITE	112	10,060.35
HILL	866	70,973.27
JEFFERSON	178	16,360.39
JUDITH BASIN	27	2,656.65
LAKE	688	59,157.46
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,718	157,586.96
LIBERTY	38	3,645.00
LINCOLN	1,083	95,139.05
MCCONE	22	1,770.00
MADISON	112	8,590.00
MEAGHER	83	8,234.00
MINERAL	165	14,530.35
MISSOULA	4,384	404,230.31
MUSSELSHELL	85	8,518.68
PARK	323	27,289.49
PETROLEUM	3	210.00
PHILLIPS	109	10,003.00
PONDERA	52	4,134.00
POWDER RIVER	15	1,175.00
POWELL	291	26,329.23
PRAIRIE	29	3,008.00
RAVALLI	1,042	91,803.00
RICHLAND	78	6,378.24
ROOSEVELT	389	31,303.16
ROSEBUD	680	63,628.30
SANDERS	421	29,811.62
SHERIDAN	17	1,636.00
SILVER BOW	3,250	308,708.27
STILLWATER	59	5,238.06
SWEET GRASS	46	4,193.00
TETON	57	5,202.00
TOOLE	58	4,896.92
TREASURE	3	393.00
VALLEY	374	37,017.00
WHEATLAND	29	2,592.00
WIBAUX	17	1,270.00
YELLOWSTONE	3,712	334,271.95
INTRASTATE	32,031	2,873,087.86
INTERSTATE	1,093	173,167.86
TOTAL	33,124	3.046.255.72

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU JULY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,619	155,497.13
BIGHORN	3,392	320,154.92
BLAINE	1,934	155,222.91
BROADWATER	794	85,048.13
CARBON	1,988	203,258.32
CARTER	53	5,436.00
CASCADE	31,353	3,209,299.07
CHOUTEAU	373	34,491.00
CUSTER	2,871	287,777.12
DANIELS	212	21,440.00
DAWSON	997	93,231.00
DEER LODGE	11,806	1,350,235.24
FALLON	270	23,470.76
FERGUS	2,549	230,375.50
FLATHEAD	28,205	2,743,279.94
GALLATIN	12,562	1,141,533.45
GARFIELD	27	2,535.00
GLACIER	6,584	552,925.49
GOLDEN VALLEY	112	9,773.38
GRANITE	757	75,215.61
HILL	4,917	435,190.93
JEFFERSON	1,472	134,331.95
JUDITH BASIN	209	21,034.62
LAKE	6,094	557,194.36
LEWIS AND CLARK	13,850	1,325,396.57
LIBERTY	316	29,751.40
LINCOLN	12,398	1,245,076.45
MCCONE	106	8,732.00
MADISON	1,028	95,347.56
MEAGHER	667	63,358.06
MINERAL	2,004	202,569.72
MISSOULA	37,838	3,723,236.43
MUSSELSHELL	673	57,715.41
PARK	4,361	375,933.15
PETROLEUM	56	3,515.00
PHILLIPS	1,055	100,161.38
PONDERA	919	90,074.31
POWDER RIVER	121	12,954.00
POWELL	2,379	235,577.59
PRAIRIE	305	31,750.91
RAVALLI	9,101	875,355.91
RICHLAND	746	57,402.72
ROOSEVELT	1,977	174,172.76
ROSEBUD	3,751	394,378.49
SANDERS	4,799	446,913.15
SHERIDAN	213	20,338.00
SILVER BOW	16,700	1,557,316.43
STILLWATER	1,091	113,938.65
SWEET GRASS	509	53,777.00
TETON	763	77,551.00
TOOLE	814	80,155.21
TREASURE	96	10,056.00
VALLEY	2,985	307,700.82
WHEATLAND	218	20,064.00
WIBAUX	129	12,318.00
YELLOWSTONE	32,465	3,273,206.42
INTRASTATE	275,583	27,110,870.31
INTERSTATE	11,073	1,900,441.43
TOTAL	286,656	29,011,311.74

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	28,889	37,523	-8,634	-23.0
Continued Claims1/	320,200	367,081	-46,881	-12.8
Number of Benefit Payments1/	286,656	312,950	-26,294	-8.4
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$29,011,312	$29,169,635	-$158,323	-.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$108.75	$97.76	$10.99	11.2

MONTHLY

	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	Change From Year Ago	
				Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	3,780	3,998	5,177	-1,397	-27.0
Continued Claims1/	35,033	35,953	45,558	-10,525	-23.1
Number of Benefit Payments1/	33,124	28,769	38,371	-5,247	-13.7
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$3,046,256	$2,842,699	$3,505,174	-$458,918	-13.1
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt1/2/	$97.34	$107.50	$95.18	$2.18	2.3
Trust Fund Balance	$22,865,500	$19,632,935	$16,175,676*	$6,689,824	41.4

1/ *Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.*
2/ *Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".*
* *Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

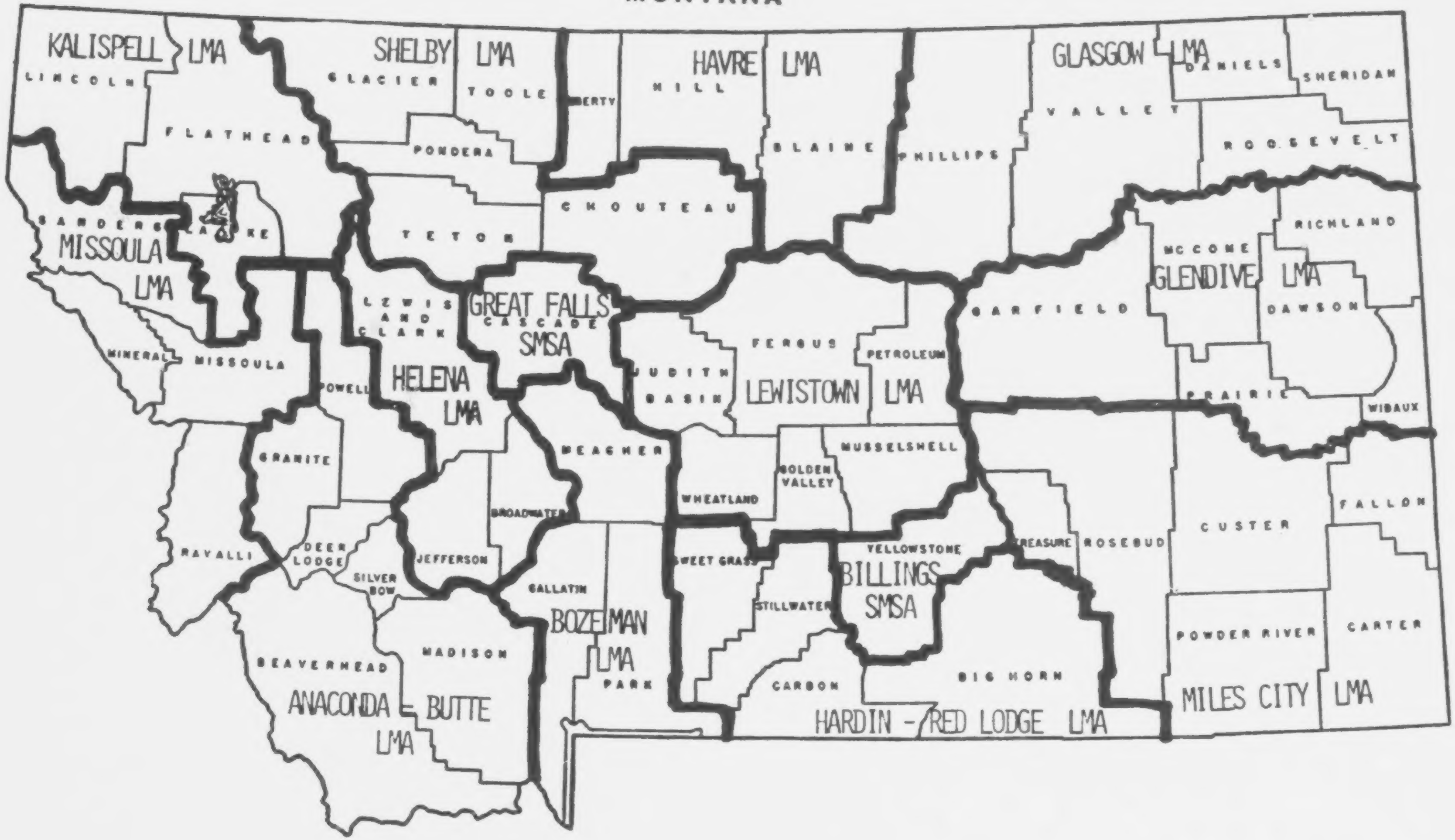
Initial claims dropped 5.5% from June to July 1981. Continued claims followed the same downward trend decreasing 2.6% from June.

Although the number of benefit payments and the amount of benefits paid dropped more than 13% from last year, the number of benefit payments increased 15.1% from June and the amount of benefits paid increased 7.2% or $203,557.00.

The year-to-date figures for initial claims, continued claims, number of benefit payments and the amount of benefits paid remain significantly lower than during the same period of time in 1980. The average weekly benefit amount decreased $10.16 from last month as opposed to an increase of $2.18 from the same month one year ago.

The trust fund balance climbed upward 16.5% this month and 41.4% from last year. This compares favorably to the 5.9% increase from June to July 1980.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
IN
MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
GLASGOW LMA
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
VALLEY
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PHILLIPS
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
RICHLAND
McCONE
GLENDIVE LMA
DAWSON
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WIBAUX
GRANITE
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MUSSELSHELL
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ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA
MILES CITY LMA
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
OF MONTANA
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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20014

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

750 copies of this publication were produced at a unit cost of $.58 per copy, for a total cost of $612.28 which includes $349.78 for printing and $262.50 for distribution.

MONTANA

STATISTICS IN BRIEF

AUGUST 1981

A Montana
Employment
and
Labor Force
Supplement

Research & Analysis
Department of Labor
and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 449-2430

JOB
SERVICE

MONTANA

Current Population Survey
Residence Data

(In Thousands)

	Jul'81	Jun'81	Jul'80	Net Change to Current Month From June '81	Net Change to Current Month From July '80
Civilian Labor Force-Persons.....	402.6	408.8	390.4	-6.2	12.2
Employed Persons....	377.8	381.5	366.3	-3.7	11.5
Persons Employed In Agriculture....	40.9	38.3	42.0	2.6	-1.1
Unemployed Persons..	24.8	27.3	24.1	-2.5	.7
% of Labor Force Unadjusted..	6.1	6.7	6.2	-.6	-.1
% of Labor Force Seasonally Adj....	6.6	6.6	6.7	0	-.1

Employment by Industry
Establishment Data
July 1981 Preliminary
(In Thousands)

	Montana	Great Falls SMSA	Billings SMSA
Non-Farm Wage & Salary Jobs.......	284.2	29.0	47.5
Manufacturing......	23.6	1.3	4.1
Mining............	8.8	*	*
Contract Construction......	15.9	1.8	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities..	23.8	1.9	4.9
Trade..............	75.2	9.5	15.9
Wholesale.........	19.2	2.9	5.7
Retail............	55.9	6.6	10.2
FIRE..............	13.0	2.0	2.3
Services...........	58.3	*	*
Services & Mining.	67.1	7.1	10.2
Government.........	65.6	5.4	7.3
Federal...........	15.9	1.8	1.6
State & Local.....	49.7	3.6	5.7

* Information non-disclosable

JULY LABOR FORCE (Preliminary)

Current Population Survey Data

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Statewide	786690	402588	377829	24759	6.1
Cascade	80696	35534	32859	2675	7.5
Yellowstone	108035	59463	56554	2909	4.9
Beaverhead	8186	4932	4743	189	3.8
Big Horn	11096	6565	5946	619	9.4
Blaine	6999	3221	2946	275	8.5
Broadwater	3267	1548	1482	66	4.3
Carbon	8099	3802	3660	142	3.7
Carter	1799	1043	1008	35	3.4
Chouteau	6092	3473	3408	65	1.9
Custer	13109	6824	6543	281	4.1
Daniels	2835	1525	1505	20	1.3
Dawson	11805	6732	6546	186	2.8
Deer Lodge	12518	4901	4111	790	16.1
Fallon	3763	2618	2567	51	1.9
Fergus	13076	6318	6060	258	4.1
Flathead	51966	23942	22007	1935	8.1
Gallatin	42865	20185	19257	928	4.6
Garfield	1656	1000	949	51	5.1
Glacier	10628	7306	6480	826	11.3
Golden Valley	1026	457	441	16	3.5
Granite	2700	1230	1131	99	8.0
Hill	19985	9575	8917	658	6.9
Jefferson	7029	2584	2432	152	5.9
Judith Basin	2646	1332	1303	29	2.2
Lake	19056	9022	8394	628	7.0
Lewis & Clark	43039	25908	24476	1432	5.5
Liberty	2329	1391	1357	34	2.4
Lincoln	17752	6954	6031	923	13.3
McCone	2702	1381	1352	29	2.1
Madison	5448	2840	2738	102	3.6
Meagher	2154	1242	1159	83	6.7
Mineral	3675	2228	2057	171	7.7

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Missoula	76016	37486	34778	2708	7.2
Musselshell	4428	1993	1946	47	2.4
Park	12660	6140	5781	359	5.8
Petroleum	655	365	351	14	3.8
Phillips	5367	3626	3514	112	3.1
Pondera	6731	3940	3837	103	2.6
Powder River	2520	1462	1436	26	1.8
Powell	6958	3857	3602	255	6.6
Prairie	1836	1122	1074	48	4.3
Ravalli	22493	8068	7397	671	8.3
Richland	12243	7662	7439	223	2.9
Roosevelt	10467	5766	5418	348	6.0
Rosebud	9899	6574	6080	494	7.5
Sanders	8675	4142	3793	349	8.4
Sheridan	5414	3371	3329	42	1.2
Silver Bow	38092	19947	18304	1643	8.2
Stillwater	5598	2466	2448	18	.7
Sweet Grass	3216	2231	2193	38	1.7
Teton	6491	3163	3071	92	2.9
Toole	5559	3274	3202	72	2.2
Treasure	981	497	484	13	2.6
Valley	10250	6071	5747	324	5.3
Wheatland	2359	1400	1327	73	5.2
Wibaux	1476	889	859	30	3.4

LABOR MARKET AREAS
(Unrounded)

Anaconda/Butte	73902	37707	34629	3078	8.2
Bozeman	57679	27567	26197	1370	5.0
Glasgow	34333	20359	19513	846	4.2
Glendive	31718	18786	18219	567	3.0
Hardin/RedLodge	28009	15064	14247	817	5.4
Havre	27313	14187	13220	967	6.8
Helena	53335	30040	28390	1650	5.5
Kalispell	88774	39918	36432	3486	8.7
Lewistown	24190	11865	11428	437	3.7
Miles City	32071	19018	18118	900	4.7
Missoula	110859	51924	48025	3899	7.5
Shelby/CutBank	35501	21156	19998	1158	5.5

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Composite Index

1975	95.6	1978	102.8	June 1981
1976	99.1	1979	99.3	93.0
1977	101.2	1980	94.1	

Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$156.65	1978	$212.53	July 1981 (P)
1976	$171.24	1979	$229.22	$254.80
1977	$189.38	1980	$237.36	

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$ 85.27	1978	$ 91.44	June 1981
1976	$ 85.68	1979	$ 88.96	$ 77.65
1977	$ 88.68	1980	$ 81.05	

Unemployment Rates

	U.S.	Montana		July 1981(P) U.S.	July 1981(P) Montana
1975	8.5%	6.4.%	Not Seasonally Adj.	7.3%	6.1%
1976	7.7%	6.1%	Seasonally Adj.	7.0%	6.6%
1977	7.0%	6.4%			
1978	6.0%	6.0%			
1979	5.8%	5.1%			
1980	7.1%	6.0%			

New Business Firms

	Montana	GF SMSA	BLGS SMSA
1976	3454	310	583
1977	4770	508	781
1978	5200	441	876
1979	5369	352	821
1980	5433	353	727

	July 1981	Year-to-Date
MT	577	4058
GF SMSA	31	264
BLGS SMSA	75	514

Consumer Price Index: CPI-U

(All items: 1967=100)

% Change from Year Ago			
1975	9.1%	1978	7.7%
1976	5.8%	1979	11.3%
1977	6.5%	1980	13.5%

July 1981 % Change From: Month Ago	July 1981 % Change From: Year Ago
1.1%	10.7%

(P) = Preliminary GF=Great Falls BLGS=Billings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Average Initial Claims*

1975	3787	1978	3813	July 1981
1976	3997	1979	3810	3780
1977	3945	1980	4618	

Average Continued Claims*

1975	40,581	1978	37,788	July 1981
1976	38,972	1979	37,082	35,033
1977	37,764	1980	46,103	

Average Number of Benefit Payments*

1975	36,102	1978	30,040	July 1981
1976	33,079	1979	30,973	33,124
1977	31,451	1980	38,376	

Average Amount of Benefits Paid*

1975	$2,098,079	1978	$2,387,699	July 1981
1976	$2,188,395	1979	$2,615,348	$3,046,256
1977	$2,386,424	1980	$3,572,032	

* (Regular UI program only)

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

1975	$58.84	1978	$84.24	July 1981
1976	$67.48	1979	$88.29	$97.34
1977	$79.50	1980	$97.96	

Minimum Benefit Amount $ 36.00
Maximum Benefit Amount $145.00

Trust Fund Balance (Quarter Ending)
(In Millions)

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
1975	$12.6	$ 9.1	$ 9.3	$ 7.0
1976	$ 0.1	$ 2.5	$ 2.6	$ 1.0
1977	$ 1.0	$ 5.4	$ 7.8	$ 6.7
1978	$ 0.6	$ 7.5	$13.3	$14.7
1979	$ 7.8	$15.2	$21.8	$23.0
1980	$17.6	$22.4	$25.8	$18.5
1981	$11.1	$19.6		

ANNUAL AVERAGES

SUBJECT

EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian Labor Force	345.0	368.0	370.0	374.0
Employment	323.0	346.0	351.0	352.0
Agricultural Employment	34.5	33.0	32.2	31.4
Unemployment	22.0	22.0	19.0	22.0
Unemployment Rate-Montana	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate-U.S.	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	254.8	280.4	283.8	280.6
Female Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	109.7	120.6	128.2	131.5
Manufacturing	25.1	26.3	27.0	23.6
Durable Goods	16.3	17.4	17.9	14.6
Lumber & Wood Products	9.8	10.7	11.1	8.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2
Non-Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Mining	6.1	7.0	7.7	7.6
Metal Mining	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5
Bitum.Coal,Quarrying, Non-metal	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Contract Construction	15.7	16.7	15.6	14.7
General Building Const.	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.9
Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	20.3	21.7	23.1	23.0
Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9
Transp. exc. railroad	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.5
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Serv.	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.6

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67.0	72.2	73.5	72.3
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.5	17.4	17.5
Retail Trade	51.2	55.7	56.1	54.7
General Merchandise Apparel, Accessories	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1
Food Stores	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Automotive Dealers Service Stations	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.0
Bldg.,Mat.,Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	9.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.9
Services	49.4	52.6	54.2	56.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6
Personal Services	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Medical & other Health	15.7	17.2	17.5	18.4
Other Services	25.1	26.2	27.6	28.3
Government	70.0	71.7	70.1	70.6
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.1
State Colleges & Univ.	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.9
Other State Govt.	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
Local Education	22.8	23.8	22.8	23.2
Other local Govt.	13.6	14.6	14.7	14.5

- -

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

(in effect 6-1-81 through 5-31-82)

Glacier County
Lincoln County
Mineral County
Ravalli County
Sanders County

To qualify, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of 7.9% or greater for the previous two calendar years (January 1979 through December 1980).

LOCAL OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)
(563-3445)

BILLINGS EAST
624 N. 24th St.
Billings, MT 59101
(248-7371)

BILLINGS PROGRAM OFFICE
1425 Broadwater Ave.
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Billings, MT 59102
(259-5529)

BILLINGS WEST
445 S. 24th St. W.
Billings, MT 59102
(652-2920)

BOZEMAN
220 W. Lamme
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
Butte, MT 59701
(792-0417)

BUTTE PROGRAM OFFICE
Idaho & Mercury Sts.
Butte, MT 59701
(792-9115)

CUT BANK
513 E. Main
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

WIN CENTER
P.O. Box 837
Browning, MT 59417
(338-7551)

DILLON
126 S. Montana St.
Dillon, MT 59725
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GLASGOW
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WIN CENTER
Glasgow AFB
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GLENDIVE
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Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

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Havre, MT 59501
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Helena, MT 59601
(449-3044)

HELENA PROGRAM OFFICE
529 N. Warren
Helena, MT 59601
(442-2531)

KALISPELL
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KALISPELL PROGRAM OFFICE
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Kalispell, MT 59901
(755-5020)

LEWISTOWN
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LIBBY
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(232-1316)

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Sidney, MT 59270
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608 Main Street
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

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Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

September 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

Volume 11 - Number 9

Produced by:
Research and Analysis
in cooperation with the
U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624
(406) 449-2430

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

11. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

12. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by Research and Analysis, Department of Labor and Industry consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Department of Labor and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, Montana 59624

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: July 1981	Net Changes to Current Month From: Aug. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	403.7	403.8	393.8	-.1	9.9
Employment	379.9	379.0	372.7	.9	7.2
Unemployment	23.8	24.8	21.1	-1.0	2.7
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.1	5.4	-.2	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook

- Grain harvest is complete and projections estimate that wheat production for 1981 will set a record of 174.3 million bushels. The large crop production as well as lower demand and rising costs has caused the net farm income to drop. The Agriculture Secretary has announced that he intends to reduce wheat acreage next year by 15 percent in an effort to increase the prices that farmers receive for their crops. Dry bean and sugar beet harvest as well as winter wheat planting has begun.

- The oil and gas lease sale held early in September showed renewed interest in Western Montana. The $9.8 million in bids was the second highest ever received by the state. More than 81,000 acres of Valley County and 67,203 acres of Flathead County were the largest county totals of the 287,540 acres that were bid on.

- Several construction projects around the state are to be financed by the $36.6 million bond sale this month. Developments in the financial market in late August caused a delay in the sale. When the market improved in September, immediate sale of the bonds was authorized. Some of the 15 construction projects financed by the bonds may get started this fall and improve the outlook in the construction industry.

- A large wood products corporation announced layoffs of a total of 200 employees at three of its sawmills the end of August. Other mills are making production cutbacks to reduce inventories. Employment in the lumber and wood products industry is about 2,000 less than it was in 1979 and mills around the state are continuing to feel the effects of the slump in home construction.

- The summer tourist season was substantially better than last year and provided an increase of business for the retail trade and motel industries. Glacier Park, which is beginning to close its facilties, had a near record of 1.5 million visitors. Yellowstone Park counts indicate about 20 percent more people entered through the gates in Montana than in 1980.

GREAT FALLS SMSA

- The grain harvest in the area is complete and the yield has been very good. Demand for agriculture laborers has decreased some from last month, but the Job Service is still receiving openings for permanent farm hands.

- August building permits increased in number and in value over the previous month, but the total of 42 permits issued is considerably less than the 70 issued in August of last year. Some improvement in residential building was noted as six permits were issued for single-family units last month compared with only one in July. Two new businesses valued at $241,250 will be constructed. The largest share of the total $1.7 million in building permits issued in August was for alterations and repairs. The state's bond sale which apparently will be made this month, will provide for the construction of a $2 million project at the School for the Deaf and Blind.

- Employment in construction continues to decline. The current employment survey estimates a drop of over 100 employees from July to August in contract construction and this estimate is 200 less than August of 1980 and 500 less than August of 1979. Many of the tradesmen are commuting to work sites that are over 300 miles away in eastern Montana.

- A tractor manufacturing firm finished its first tractors this month and is demonstrating them in Montana and Canada. The firm currently produces two tractors a month at its plant northeast of Great Falls and will increase production as sales of the $125,000 units increase.

BILLINGS SMSA

- An oil exploration company is planning to set up a regional office in Billings sometime next year. The company now has 25 persons working in Billings. They plan to have total employment of 200 when the move is completed. Most of the new employees will be transferred in.

- The material warehouse for a furniture factory in Bridger burned to the ground and left 21 persons without work. Another building owned by the company is expected to be used soon to get the business rolling again.

- Nearly 300 meat cutters were reported involved in a labor dispute on August 25, 1981 after they rejected a contract offered by their employer.

- A charitable organization is a new business on Grand Avenue in Billings. It will employ about 15 persons. Also new is a retail coin shop and a school of cosmetology. These will employ one and two persons respectively.

- Construction in the Billings area consists of a $1.3 million contract awarded to a Billings contractor for a project on Highway 1-90 between Big Timber and Grey Cliff. Another Billings company was low bidder on a $252,119 project on the Custer Battlefield Interchange. Also, a 100 unit motel is under construction in the Billings area by a Missoula contractor.

ANACONDA - BUTTE LMA

- Overall, the construction industry continues its slump. In Butte, building permits for August were at an all-time low. High interest rates have been delaying the sale of state construction bonds, but they have finally been sold. Included is a $3.8 million development of the new Vocational-Technical Center in Butte. Construction of a 36,000 square foot building in Anaconda's industrial park continues on schedule for a plastic manufacturing firm. Also in the industrial park, a 10,000 square foot building is being considered by a cabinet company.

- The Economic Development Administration has announced a $100,000 grant for Butte-Silver Bow. Also, the grant will be supplemented by $25,000 from the state to set up a revolving loan fund to attract new businesses or expand existing enterprises.

- Fall semester enrollment at Montana Tech set a new record with just over two thousand students. The 1981 figure represents an increase of 16.6 percent over last fall and the past eight years enrollment calculates to an average annual increase of 13.2 percent. Tech administrators are not displeased with the influx of students, but fast growth rates do put a strain on classroom space and the filling of teaching positions.

- The Anaconda Copper Company is reviewing the Weed Concentrator development with a $500,000 feasibility study. If the study is positive, capital cost would be a primary consideration before expansion could begin, along with the status of the copper market.

- Drilling has started on the first oil well in Powell County. The drilling company plans to hire 27 area residents and expects to spend between $3 to $5 million digging the well. The well will be a "tight hole", meaning the company will give out little information on the progress of drilling.

BOZEMAN LMA

- Agriculture field work continued into September. Crop production has been above average this year. As most of the harvest was being completed during the month, there was limited employment opportunities for farm workers and many seasonal hands were laid off.

- Seasonal layoffs are beginning in the construction industry as major projects are being completed and new projects are not being started. The number of building permits issued for Bozeman in August was 23--ten less than August of 1980. Total value of the permits was $2.1 million and nearly equal to last year's value. Over half the total value was one project of $1.4 million for building new offices. New single family residential construction remained the same as six permits for new dwellings were issued during the month. A decline in construction has affected lumber sales. These unstable conditions are causing Livingston lumber yards to project employment at current levels for only a week or two in advance.

- Manufacturing employment remained low. A lumber mill in Livingston had not recalled their laid off employees as of mid-September. A mobile home plant in Gallatin County went to a three day work week again.

BOZEMAN LMA (CONT.)

- Tourism has been good this summer. Yellowstone Park's North and West entrances have had more than a 15 percent increase in traffic. The increase in travelers has caused a need for service workers in the hotel, motel and restaurant industries. This demand continues due to a need to fill jobs vacated by students returning to school even though the number of vacationing families is tapering off. In Bozeman, the opening of the University will continue to cause a demand for service workers.

GLASGOW LMA

- Highlighting the area economy this period is a proposal by the federal government to establish a refugee resettlement center at an industrial park north of Glasgow. The project would generate 200 to 300 local jobs; and if approved, refugees could be arriving within 45 days, with full operations expected in six months.

- The number of workers actively working on a pipeline project begun this spring is steadily diminishing. Less than two months of actual construction is yet to be done and all operations should wrap up two to three months after the pipe is in the ground.

- Construction activity was stable, and there was a slight increase in residential construction. There were openings in agriculture for workers to help with harvesting and haying, however, no shortages were reported. There were no openings reported for workers in oil exploration or drilling. Numerous openings were reported for workers in retail trade, food service, and motel--due in part to students returning to school.

GLENDIVE LMA

- Construction activity highlights the area economy this period with several new homes underway and numerous major commercial projects coming along as expected. A new shopping center in Glendive is progressing on schedule and should open near the end of November. Leases have been signed with a major discount retailer, two clothiers, a hardware store, a billiard parlor, and a fast food franchise. Other possible tenants are negotiating leases at this time. Also in Glendive, a new motel will open soon, and in Sidney, numerous projects have started: city shop facilties, a school bus garage, and an office building. Several new retail businesses have opened throughout the LMA.

- Agriculture activity was stable and any job openings were quickly filled by local people. The winter wheat harvest is nearly complete, with yields good but content varying significantly. The second cutting of alfalta is almost done and the sugar beet harvest should begin October 1.

- In oilfield exploration, openings were reported for seismic helpers due to college students returning to school. Local officials report an oversupply of workers seeking jobs in the oilfields.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

- Agriculture field work continues in the area as beans and beets remain to be harvested.

- Platinum and palladium mining in Stillwater County came closer to being realized as a mining company presented a plan of operation for a mine and mill in the Nye area. The proposal is for an underground operation that will produce 1,200 tons of ore a day, have an average employment of 200 people and a life of 10 to 20 years. A mill will be built to crush the ore, but smelting of the ore is not proposed for the area. The 60 employees who currently do exploratory operations for the minerals ended their field season in mid-September. They have been housed in Stillwater County, but will work out of Big Timber when they start again in the spring.

- Oil has been found near Red Lodge. A wildcat rig made the significant find while drilling near the 9,000 foot level.

- A furniture manufacturing plant in Bridger, which was destroyed by fire the end of August will resume production at a temporary location as soon as supplies are replaced.

- High interest rates are delaying the construction of a $4 million fuel alcohol plant planned for Carbon County. Residential building and land transfers, however, do not seem to be significantly affected.

- Tourists have been using the Red Lodge-Cook City entrance to Yellowstone Park in increasing numbers this year. The Northeast entrance has had 42.3 percent more traffic so far in 1981 than it did over the same period last year.

HAVRE LMA

- New businesses in the Havre area include an auto repair and welding shop and a machine and welding service. A drug store has been added to a local grocery store in Havre, and a self serve gas station is reopening and will carry quick food along with the oil and gas.

- New car sales in the Havre labor market area dropped from 60 in July to 28 in August. This brings the year-to-date total to 424 compared to 484 in 1980.

- With harvest completed, agriculture activity consists mostly of summer fallowing and rock picking.

HELENA LMA

- Most agriculture crops have been harvested. Yields have been good to excellent, but prices received for the products are low. There is very little demand for farm laborers at this time even though some hay is still being cut and potatoes have not been harvested yet.

- A mining company has been granted a permit to continue operating their silver mine in Jefferson County. The firm has complied with water regulations since being fined earlier for polluting a mountain stream. Two large energy conglomerates are exploring for hard rock minerals on over 5,000 acres of unpatented mining claims in Lewis and Clark County. A wildcat rig will sink a deep hole in search of oil from Hogback Mountain near Helena.

- Over $15 million in construction projects are to be financed from $36.6 million of bonds that the state hopes to sell this month. Renovation of the State Capitol and new buildings for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Workers' Compensation Division are the major projects in Helena to be funded from the bond sale.

- Lumber mills in the area are laying off people due to the poor lumber market. Sixty-five to seventy people at the mill in Townsend were let go the end of August. The night crew at a mill near Helena was laid off in mid-September.

- A new department store will open soon in Helena. Interviews were held at the Job Service for the fifteen people they hope to hire. Another large department store closed its doors and laid off the last of their sales people this month.

- Most of the employment opportunities occurred due to turnover caused by summer employees leaving to return to school. There was good demand for service workers in the restaurant and motel industries and a continuing need for qualified clerical help.

KALISPELL LMA

- The lumber and woods industry highlights economic activity in the Kalispell area. A large lumber company announced layoffs of 250 persons in its Montana mills. About 100 persons will be affected in Columbia Falls and 85 persons in Trout Creek. These and other industries are affected by the continued high interest rates which have slowed housing construction and reduced demand for dimensional lumber.

- A lumber mill in Libby cancelled eight contracts with loggers. The lumber contracts were cancelled for an indefinite period of time because the present inventory exceeds the demand of log use in the mill.

- A cut in production at a Libby paper mill will effect 60 persons starting in September. Mining near Troy is expected to be reaching full production. Some jobs should be opening in different industries as students return to school.

- Work has begun on a one and one-quarter million dollar street, sewer and water project in Polson. Other than this, there is no other major construction reported.

KALISPELL LMA (CONT.)

- The state netted more than $9.8 million with two oil companies bidding more than $5 million of the total. It was announced that this was the second most profitable oil and gas lease sale on record. More than 67,000 acres were leased in Flathead County. The average bid on Flathead tracts was $24.93 and the state average was $34.17 per tract.

LEWISTOWN LMA

- Activity at motels and restaurants continued at a brisk pace due to a steady flow of tourists in the area. There was steady demand for sales clerks, food service workers, and motel workers, but no shortages of available workers have been reported.

- There was occasional demand for agriculture workers to help with harvesting and haying operations. Construction activity was quite slow with no new projects announced. Two school remodeling projects did get started and most residential building activity involves remodeling instead of new construction.

- Throughout the period, claims for unemployment insurance did not rise. Outside activities in agriculture and construction increased enough to keep employees on the payrolls.

MILES CITY LMA

- Economic development news in this reporting area is more of future considerations in coal mining. The Tongue River area is currently in dispute as to the damage that could occur to agriculture production from future coal mining. The results of a study indicate the land could be reclaimed if mined for coal, but the same research project indicates massive exploration of the region's coal beds could cause water pollution problems. State and federal officials have until December 22 to decide if they will declare all or part of the Tongue River drainage south of Miles City unsuitable for coal mine development.

- An official of the U. S. Interior Department has suggested that 800 to 1.2 million tons of federal coal from the fort union formation be leased in 1983. This is substantially more than a regional coal team recommended. The fort union coal field includes eastern Montana, the Dakotas and southern Alberta. The lignite coal from the formation will have to be burned at generating plants or used in synthetic fuel plants. Also, the lignite is not expected to be shipped from the area because it has low energy potential when compared with other types of coal and because it has a tendency toward spontaneous combustion when transported long distances. Currently, about 300,000 tons of lignite coal are mined annually in Montana.

MISSOULA LMA

- A soft market for lumber products continues to affect most lumber mills' production and employment. A pulp paper mill in Frenchtown will close for at least two weeks. The mill employs about 700 workers and will stop production on September 23.

- The increased oil and gas exploration activity of the overthrust belt has prompted a California helicopter firm to relocate near Hamilton. The company overhauls helicopters and supplies component parts to helicopter owners. In addition, the company has a fleet of nine helicopters.

- As can be expected, the August building permits for Missoula city-county area shows little activity. Not only is new home construction suppressed, but realtors noted house sales by dollar value indicate a 16 percent decline from last year for the first eight months.

- In Missoula County, new car registration indicates a reasonable number of car purchases occurring during the first eight months of 1981, up 1 percent over last year and 11 percent less than two years prior. Statewide new car registrations for 1981 are 7 percent ahead of last year's pace.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

- Geraldine has a new fertilizer plant which will produce 300-400 tons of liquid fertilizer per day. The fertilizer is said to cost 30% less than conventional liquids.

- A natural gas field in the Blackleaf Canyon 20 miles west of Chouteau is planned by next summer. A sweetening plant to remove hydrogen sulfide is also planned on the Blackleaf Game Range. The Montana Fish and Game Commission will have to approve easements for the pipeline.

- Harvest is nearly completed with bumper crops reported for nearly all areas of Glacier County.

- Construction activity in the labor market area consists only of ongoing projects. No new construction is reported at this time.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	Percent of Total Insured Unemployment		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Non-White	*18.1%*	*17.8%*	*13.5%*
Females	*35.6%*	*33.0%*	*34.9%*
Youth	*6.6%*	*6.0%*	*9.0%*
Over 45	*20.2%*	*20.6%*	*17.9%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.[1]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9	265.1	265.2
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6	266.8	266.8
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1	269.0	269.1
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8	271.3	271.4
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0	274.4	274.6
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6	276.5	276.5
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

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[1] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

RESIDENCE DATA

Table I

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent1/		
						Montana	U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	*7.9*	*6.4*	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	*4.6*	*5.2*	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	*5.2*	*6.0*	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	*4.0*	*5.9*	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	*3.6*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	*6.7*	*6.8*	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	*6.4*	*6.6*	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	*5.2*	*7.0*	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	*6.2*	*7.9*	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	*5.4*	*7.5*	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	*4.8*	*7.1*	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	*5.0*	*7.1*	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	*5.5*	*7.1*	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	*6.2*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	*7.5*	*8.2*	*
February	362.4	334.9	312.8	22.1	27.5	*7.6*	*8.0*	*1.0*
March	371.3	345.7	319.2	26.5	25.6	*6.9*	*7.7*	*
April	385.0	361.5	328.9	32.6	23.5	*6.1*	*7.0*	*
May	392.1	369.8	336.2	33.6	22.3	*5.7*	*7.1*	*.4*
June	408.8	381.5	343.2	38.3	27.3	*6.7*	*7.7*	*.4*
July	403.8	379.0	338.1	40.9	24.8	*6.1*	*7.3*	*.5*
August	403.7	379.9	336.1	43.8	23.8	*5.9*	*7.2*	*.4*
September	*390.7*	*369.6*	*335.4*	*34.2*	*21.1*	*5.4*		*
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*
* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

BEST AV

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

TABLE II

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1981	Net Changes to Current Month from: Aug. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1]	403.7	403.8	393.8	-.1	9.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	379.9	379.0	372.7	.9	7.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	43.8	40.9	44.9	2.9	-1.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	23.8	24.8	21.1	-1.0	2.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2]	*5.9*	*6.1*	*5.4*	*-.2*	*.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2]	*6.7*	*6.6*	*6.2*	*.1*	*.5*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	285.8	285.3	284.1	.5	1.7
MANUFACTURING	23.6	23.7	23.5	-.1	.1
Durable Goods	14.6	14.8	14.5	-.2	.1
24 Lumber and Wood Products	9.5	9.6	9.0	-.1	.5
33 Primary Metal Industries	1.9	2.0	2.1	-.1	-.2
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	-.1
Nondurable Goods	9.0	8.9	9.0	.1	0
20 Food and Kindred Products	3.8	3.7	4.0	.1	-.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.3	2.3	2.2	0	.1
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.9	1.9	1.8	0	.1
MINING	8.5	8.7	6.8	-.2	1.7
10 Metal Mining	1.3	1.3	.5	0	.8
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	2.3	2.4	2.5	-.1	-.2
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	4.9	5.0	3.8	-.1	1.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	16.9	16.6	17.2	.3	-.3
15 General Building Contractors	5.8	5.7	5.8	.1	0
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.2	5.0	5.0	.2	.2
17 Special Trade Contractors	5.9	5.8	6.5	.1	-.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.8	23.8	23.2	0	.6
40 Railroad Transportation	7.5	7.5	6.8	0	.7
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.5	6.5	6.6	0	-.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	9.7	9.7	9.8	0	-.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	77.0	75.5	74.2	1.5	2.8
Wholesale Trade	20.2	19.6	17.7	.6	2.5
Retail Trade	56.8	56.0	56.5	.8	.3
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	8.5	8.1	8.1	.4	.4
54 Food Stores	8.0	8.1	8.0	-.1	0
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	7.7	7.7	8.1	0	-.4
58 Eating and Drinking Places	22.1	21.5	21.4	.6	.7
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	10.5	10.5	10.9	0	-.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	12.9	13.1	.1	-.1
SERVICES	58.0	58.1	57.8	-.1	.2
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	8.0	7.9	7.8	.1	.2
72 Personal Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.0	18.9	18.7	.1	.3
Other Services	28.3	28.6	28.9	-.3	-.6
GOVERNMENT	65.1	66.0	68.2	-.9	-3.1
91 Federal Government	15.9	15.9	16.2	0	-.3
92 State Colleges and Universities	6.1	6.1	6.9	0	-.8
92 Other State Government	10.3	10.3	11.4	0	-1.1
93 Local Education	16.7	17.4	18.0	-.7	-1.3
93 Other Local Government	16.1	16.4	15.7	-.3	.4

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[1] *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

[2] *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

AILABLE COPY

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table III
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1981	Aug. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	35.8	35.9	35.5	-.1	.3
EMPLOYED PERSONS	33.3	33.2	33.1	.1	.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.7	1.6	1.8	.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.5	2.7	2.3	-.2	.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*7.0*	*7.5*	*6.8*	*-.5*	*.2*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.4*	*0*	*.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	29.2	29.2	29.6	0	-.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0	-.1
Contract Construction	1.8	1.9	2.0	-.1	-.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.8	9.7	9.7	.1	.1
Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.1	2.9	0	.2
Retail Trade	6.7	6.6	6.8	.1	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Service and Mining	7.1	7.0	7.0	.1	.1
Government	5.3	5.3	5.7	0	-.4
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	3.5	3.5	3.9	0	-.4

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: July 1981	Aug. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/	59.6	59.6	58.2	0	1.4
EMPLOYED PERSONS	56.9	56.7	55.6	.2	1.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	2.0	1.9	2.1	.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.7	2.9	2.6	-.2	.1
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*4.6*	*4.9*	*5.3*	*.3*	*-.7*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*5.1*	*5.0*	*4.9*	*.1*	*.2*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	47.5	47.4	48.2	.1	-.7
Manufacturing	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Contract Construction	2.9	2.9	2.7	0	.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.8	4.7	4.3	.1	0
Trade	16.0	16.0	16.4	0	-.4
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	-.2
Retail Trade	10.3	10.3	10.5	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.3	0	0
Service and Mining	10.1	10.1	10.4	0	-.3
Government	7.3	7.2	7.4	.1	-.1
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.6	0	-.1
State and Local Government	5.7	5.7	5.8	0	-.1

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers. Current month preliminary.*

Revised to 1980 Benchmarks

Table IV

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			[1] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
STATEWIDE	403.7	403.8	393.8	379.9	379.0	372.7	23.8	24.8	21.1	5.9	6.1	5.4
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.8	35.9	35.5	33.3	33.2	33.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	7.0	7.5	6.8
BILLINGS SMSA	59.6	59.6	58.2	56.9	56.7	55.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	4.6	4.9	5.3
BALANCE OF STATE[2]	308.3	308.3	300.1	289.7	289.1	284.1	18.6	19.2	16.0	6.0	6.2	5.3
ANACONDA-BUTTE	36.9	37.8	36.8	33.9	34.7	34.6	3.0	3.1	2.2	8.2	8.2	6.0
BOZEMAN	27.7	27.6	27.3	26.4	26.2	26.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	4.6	5.0	4.5
GLASGOW	20.9	20.4	19.1	20.1	19.6	18.5	.8	.8	.6	3.9	4.1	3.5
GLENDIVE	19.2	18.8	17.2	18.8	18.2	16.9	.4	.6	.3	2.3	3.0	2.1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.3	14.3	14.4	.8	.8	.6	5.3	5.4	3.7
HAVRE	14.3	14.2	13.8	13.3	13.2	13.0	1.0	1.0	.8	6.9	6.8	5.7
HELENA	29.3	30.1	29.5	27.7	28.5	28.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	5.5	5.5	4.9
KALISPELL	40.8	40.0	39.4	37.6	36.5	36.2	3.2	3.5	3.2	8.0	8.7	8.0
LEWISTOWN	12.5	11.9	12.2	12.1	11.5	11.8	.4	.4	.4	3.4	3.7	3.4
MILES CITY	19.0	19.1	17.8	18.1	18.2	17.2	.9	.9	.6	4.5	4.7	3.4
MISSOULA	51.1	52.0	51.3	47.2	48.1	47.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	7.7	7.5	7.1
SHELBY-CUT BANK	21.3	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.0	19.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	5.3	5.5	4.7

[1] *Unemployment rate is computed on unrounded numbers.*

[2] *Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.*

Totals may not add due to rounding.

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Table V-A

July 1981

(Revised)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	403790	378996	24794	6.1
CASCADE	35876	33191	2685	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	59583	56665	2918	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	4944	4755	189	3.8
BIG HORN	6580	5961	619	9.4
BLAINE	3229	2954	275	8.5
BROADWATER	1552	1486	66	4.3
CARBON	3811	3669	142	3.7
CARTER	1045	1010	35	3.3
CHOUTEAU	3482	3417	65	1.9
CUSTER	6841	6559	282	4.1
DANIELS	1529	1509	20	1.3
DAWSON	6748	6562	186	2.8
DEER LODGE	4912	4121	791	16.1
FALLON	2624	2573	51	1.9
FERGUS	6333	6075	258	4.1
FLATHEAD	23999	22062	1937	8.1
GALLATIN	20235	19306	929	4.6
GARFIELD	1002	951	51	5.1
GLACIER	7322	6496	826	11.3
GOLDEN VALLEY	458	442	16	3.5
GRANITE	1232	1133	99	8.0
HILL	9598	8940	658	6.9
JEFFERSON	2590	2438	152	5.9
JUDITH BASIN	1335	1306	29	2.2
LAKE	9043	8415	628	6.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	25972	24538	1434	5.5
LIBERTY	1394	1360	34	2.4
LINCOLN	6970	6046	924	13.3
MC CONE	1385	1356	29	2.1
MADISON	2847	2745	102	3.6
MEAGHER	1244	1161	83	6.7
MINERAL	2233	2062	171	7.7
MISSOULA	37576	34865	2711	7.2
MUSSELSHELL	1998	1951	47	2.4
PARK	6156	5796	360	5.8
PETROLEUM	366	352	14	3.8
PHILLIPS	3635	3523	112	3.1
PONDERA	3949	3846	103	2.6
POWDER RIVER	1466	1440	26	1.8
POWELL	3866	3611	255	6.6
PRAIRIE	1125	1077	48	4.3
RAVALLI	8086	7415	671	8.3
RICHLAND	7681	7458	223	2.9
ROOSEVELT	5780	5432	348	6.0
ROSEBUD	6590	6096	494	7.5
SANDERS	4152	3803	349	8.4
SHERIDAN	3379	3337	42	1.2
SILVER BOW	19995	18350	1645	8.2
STILLWATER	2472	2454	18	.7
SWEET GRASS	2237	2199	38	1.7
TETON	3172	3079	93	2.9
TOOLE	3282	3210	72	2.2
TREASURE	498	485	13	2.6
VALLEY	6087	5762	325	5.3
WHEATLAND	1403	1330	73	5.2
WIBAUX	891	861	30	3.4

BEST AVA

Table V-B

August 1981

(Preliminary)

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	403717	379908	23809	5.9
CASCADE	35836	33327	2509	7.0
YELLOWSTONE	59599	56876	2723	4.6
BEAVERHEAD	4732	4598	134	2.8
BIG HORN	6595	6017	578	8.8
BLAINE	3293	2991	302	9.2
BROADWATER	1544	1495	49	3.2
CARBON	3859	3739	120	3.1
CARTER	1105	1072	33	3.0
CHOUTEAU	3619	3537	82	2.3
CUSTER	6810	6581	229	3.4
DANIELS	1600	1576	24	1.5
DAWSON	6830	6639	191	2.8
DEER LODGE	4698	3970	728	15.5
FALLON	2485	2448	37	1.5
FERGUS	6779	6492	287	4.2
FLATHEAD	24751	22922	1829	7.4
GALLATIN	20178	19380	798	4.0
GARFIELD	1037	1020	17	1.6
GLACIER	7345	6536	809	11.0
GOLDEN VALLEY	484	477	7	1.4
GRANITE	1211	1135	76	6.3
HILL	9689	9038	651	6.7
JEFFERSON	2536	2382	154	6.1
JUDITH BASIN	1410	1378	32	2.3
LAKE	9100	8486	614	6.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	25212	23792	1420	5.6
LIBERTY	1352	1319	33	2.4
LINCOLN	6969	6160	809	11.6
MCCONE	1485	1464	21	1.4
MADISON	2982	2894	88	3.0
MEAGHER	1232	1160	72	5.8
MINERAL	2194	2024	170	7.7
MISSOULA	36466	33774	2692	7.4
MUSSELSHELL	2135	2067	68	3.2
PARK	6257	5846	411	6.6
PETROLEUM	367	364	3	.8
PHILLIPS	3711	3578	133	3.6
PONDERA	3842	3733	109	2.8
POWDER RIVER	1542	1496	46	3.0
POWELL	3866	3657	209	5.4
PRAIRIE	1123	1086	37	3.3
RAVALLI	8216	7489	727	8.8
RICHLAND	7839	7690	149	1.9
ROOSEVELT	5941	5616	325	5.5
ROSEBUD	6556	6046	510	7.8
SANDERS	4261	3923	338	7.9
SHERIDAN	3555	3521	34	1.0
SILVER BOW	19411	17611	1800	9.3
STILLWATER	2513	2464	49	1.9
SWEET GRASS	2105	2050	55	2.6
TETON	3251	3184	67	2.1
TOOLE	3279	3222	57	1.7
TREASURE	525	516	9	1.7
VALLEY	6155	5859	296	4.8
WHEATLAND	1360	1327	33	2.4
WIBAUX	890	864	26	2.9

ILABLE COPY

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table VI

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
				Net Change to Current Month From:		Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women
	Aug. 1981 1/	July 1981	Aug. 1980	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981		July 1981	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	125.2	123.6	129.8	.6	-4.6	285.8	43.8	285.3	43.3
Manufacturing	3.0	2.9	2.7	.1	.3	23.6	12.7	23.7	12.2
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	8.5	5.9	8.7	5.8
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0	16.9	9.5	16.6	9.6
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0	23.8	18.5	23.8	18.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.2	35.4	36.1	-.2	-.9	77.0	49.6	75.5	46.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	-.1	13.0	64.6	12.9	65.1
Services	34.9	34.7	34.2	.2	.7	58.0	60.2	58.1	59.7
Government 2/	37.2	35.8	41.7	.4	-4.5	65.1	57.1	66.0	54.2

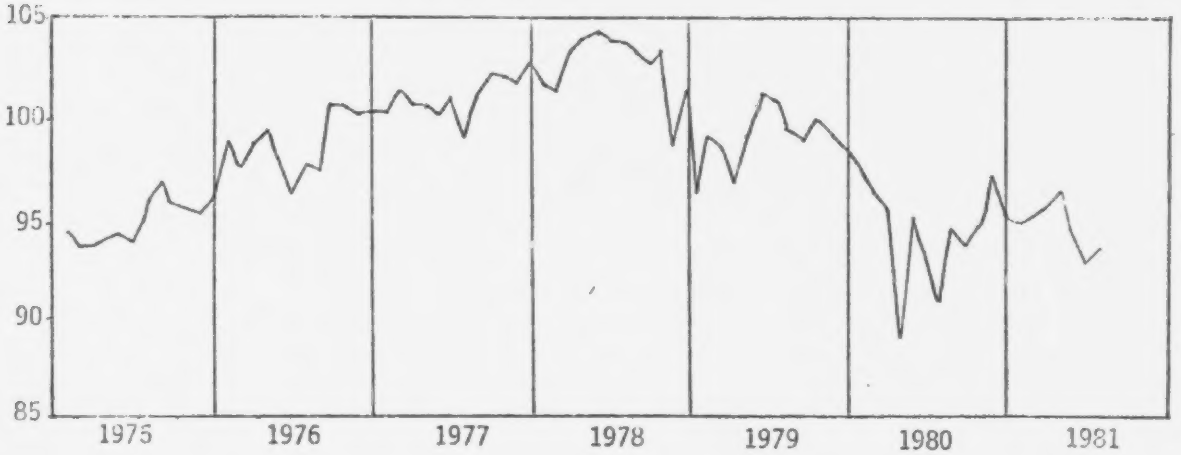
1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974.*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures
of Composite Index

1972 = 100

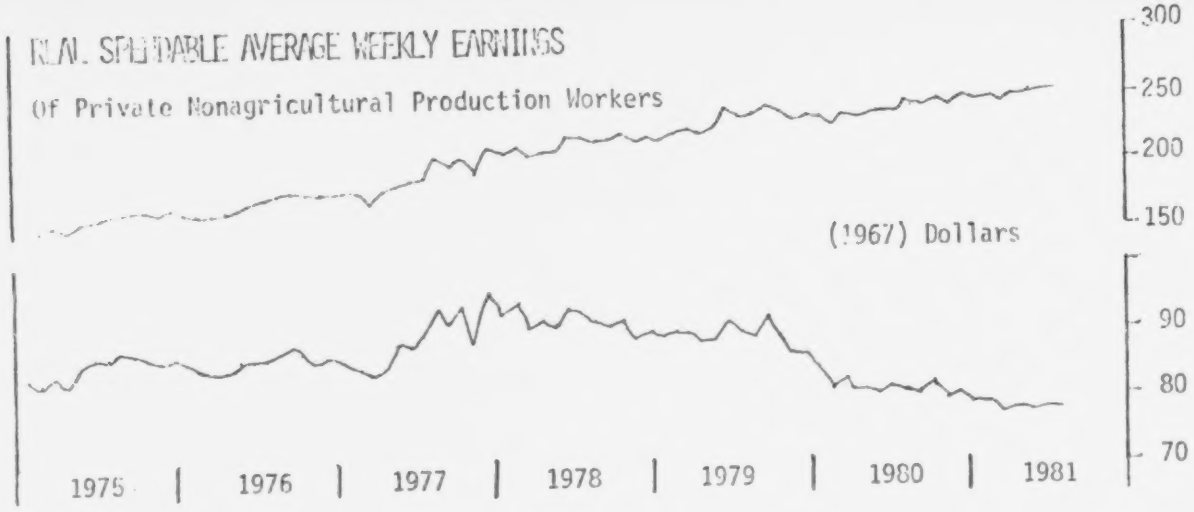
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.1
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	95.4
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	95.9
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	96.8
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	94.8
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	93.0
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	93.7
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

Montana's Composite Index rose slightly in July after a considerable decline in June. While three components registered negative movement, manufacturing average weekly hours and building permits recorded significant positive movement. Average weekly initial claims also recorded a slight positive movement. On the negative side, the manufacturing layoff rate registered the most significant change when it rose from 0.8 in June to 2.0 in July.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	254.67	254.14	238.82
3/ Taxes Withheld	41.92	43.39	37.72
Spendable Earnings	212.75	210.75	201.08
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	135.27	133.10	120.00
Real Spendable Earnings	77.48	77.65	81.08

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary	247.52	224.93	219.57	78.20	80.79	89.60
March	244.84	234.24	221.43	76.99	82.44	89.29
April	248.29	232.23	220.68	77.45	80.94	88.10
May	249.48	234.15	225.42	77.09	80.67	88.52
June	254.14	234.97	236.99	77.65	80.02	91.26
July	254.67	238.82	233.87	77.48	81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

With the new State of Montana tax tables, average weekly earnings registered little change from a month ago. Compared to July, 1980, average weekly earnings dropped by $3.60.

If the tax tables had not changed, real spendable average weekly earnings would have fallen to $76.89. This would have been the lowest number recorded since the series was originated in 1975.

Real spendable average weekly earnings of $77.48 for July were 17 cents lower than the June amount of $77.65.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table VII

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	254.44	254.67	239.47	36.4	36.3	37.3	6.99	7.01	6.42
MANUFACTURING	369.80	369.95	377.09	42.8	42.9	42.9	8.64	8.62	8.79
Durable Goods	375.18	370.84	396.88	44.4	44.2	44.0	8.45	8.39	9.02
Primary Metal Industries	490.20	490.20	465.26	36.5	36.5	43.0	13.43	13.43	10.82
Nondurable Goods	367.13	368.45	342.72	40.3	40.4	40.8	9.11	9.12	8.40
Food and Kindred Products	313.64	317.15	283.98	42.1	42.4	41.7	7.45	7.48	6.81
MINING	503.53	499.05	437.55	43.0	42.8	54.9	11.71	11.66	7.97
Metal Mining	469.69	469.69	529.34	33.1	33.1	40.5	14.19	14.19	13.07
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	401.66	404.24	405.11	38.0	38.1	39.6	10.57	10.61	10.23
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	367.95	369.20	355.62	43.7	43.9	42.7	8.42	8.41	7.86
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	383.98	386.37	363.80	48.3	48.6	49.7	7.95	7.95	7.32
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	214.66	213.69	193.57	34.4	34.3	34.2	6.24	6.23	5.66
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	163.52	161.99	161.98	36.5	36.9	34.1	4.48	4.39	4.75
SERVICES	165.39	163.82	158.20	34.6	34.2	35.0	4.78	4.79	4.52

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

Table VIII

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980	July 1981	June 1981	July 1980
MANUFACTURING	2.2	4.6	4.0	1.4	3.4	2.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	4.1	2.3	7.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.9	5.6
Durable Goods	1.8	4.9	3.8	0.8	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.6	1.6	10.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	9.0
Primary Metal Industries	0.5	6.5	1.2	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.5	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	2.7	4.1	4.3	2.5	3.5	3.7	0.1	0.5	2.0	6.7	3.5	4.3	1.7	1.9	3.6	4.2	1.2	0.2
MINING	10.5	4.5	3.4	5.9	3.6	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.5	5.5	3.6	3.9	5.3	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.5	1.4
Metal Mining	4.5	0.0	2.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	9.5	6.4	0.0	9.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

* *less than .05.*

Table IX

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Aug. 1981	Aug. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	576	412	4,634	3,473
GREAT FALLS SMSA	31	22	295	225
BILLINGS SMSA	70	58	584	464
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	113	99	904	455
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	36	24	282	235
Beaverhead	7	2	55	39
Deer Lodge	2	0	37	16
Granite	1	2	6	11
Madison	6	3	37	33
Powell	1	3	12	27
Silver Bow	19	14	135	109
BOZEMAN LMA	42	30	320	245
Gallatin	35	27	243	192
Meagher	2	1	12	10
Park	5	2	65	43
GLASGOW LMA	28	8	162	98
Daniels	0	1	6	5
Phillips	2	2	24	20
Roosevelt	10	1	50	28
Sheridan	9	1	52	22
Valley	7	3	30	23
GLENDIVE LMA	43	18	266	182
Dawson	13	3	88	46
Garfield	2	0	6	3
McCone	0	2	17	17
Prairie	3	1	10	8
Richland	23	12	137	103
Wibaux	2	0	8	5
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	17	9	102	86
Big Horn	4	2	23	22
Carbon	5	2	30	27
Stillwater	4	3	34	23
Sweet Grass	4	2	15	14

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Aug. 1981	Aug. 1980	Year to Date 1981	198
HAVRE LMA	8	14	137	10
Blaine	3	4	19	3
Hill	5	10	111	58
Liberty	0	0	7	1
HELENA LMA	29	27	284	22
Broadwater	0	1	11	1
Jefferson	3	0	25	1
Lewis and Clark	26	26	248	19
KALISPELL LMA	54	34	446	38
Flathead	36	25	298	258
Lake	11	8	75	67
Lincoln	7	1	73	57
LEWISTOWN LMA	12	7	84	76
Fergus	8	4	48	40
Golden Valley	0	0	1	2
Judith Basin	0	1	6	11
Musselshell	3	1	19	18
Petroleum	1	0	3	1
Wheatland	0	1	7	4
MILES CITY LMA	14	11	132	121
Carter	0	2	4	22
Custer	2	5	49	32
Fallon	5	2	22	36
Powder River	1	0	16	8
Rosebud	6	2	40	22
Treasure	0	0	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	60	34	473	402
Mineral	3	2	15	15
Missoula	38	27	315	289
Ravalli	13	5	108	75
Sanders	6	0	35	23
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	19	17	163	176
Choteau	4	5	17	38
Glacier	10	2	52	45
Pondera	3	2	24	28
Teton	0	2	16	20
Toole	2	6	54	45

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individuals' reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under Montana law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

	YEAR-TO-DATE			
	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims1/	31,831	40,329	-8,498	-21.1
Continued Claims1/	353,722	407,876	-54,154	-13.3
Number of Benefit Payments1/	315,766	344,088	-28,322	-8.2
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$31,949,564	$31,930,164	$19,400	.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount1/2/	$108.56	$ 97.29	$ 11.27	11.6

	MONTHLY			Change From Year Ago	
	Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Net	Percent
Initial Claims1/	2,942	3,780	2,806	136	4.8
Continued Claims1/	33,522	35,033	40,795	-7,273	-17.8
Number of Benefit Payments1/	29,110	33,124	31,138	-2,028	-6.5
Amount of Benefits Paid1/	$2,938,252	$3,046,256	$2,760,529	$177,723	6.4
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt.1/2/	$106.78	$ 97.34	$ 92.64	$ 14.14	15.3
Trust Fund Balance	$27,311,463	$22,865,500	$20,611,132*	$6,700,331	32.5

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to $7,084,089.*

Table X-A

EIAS-1593 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
AUGUST 1981

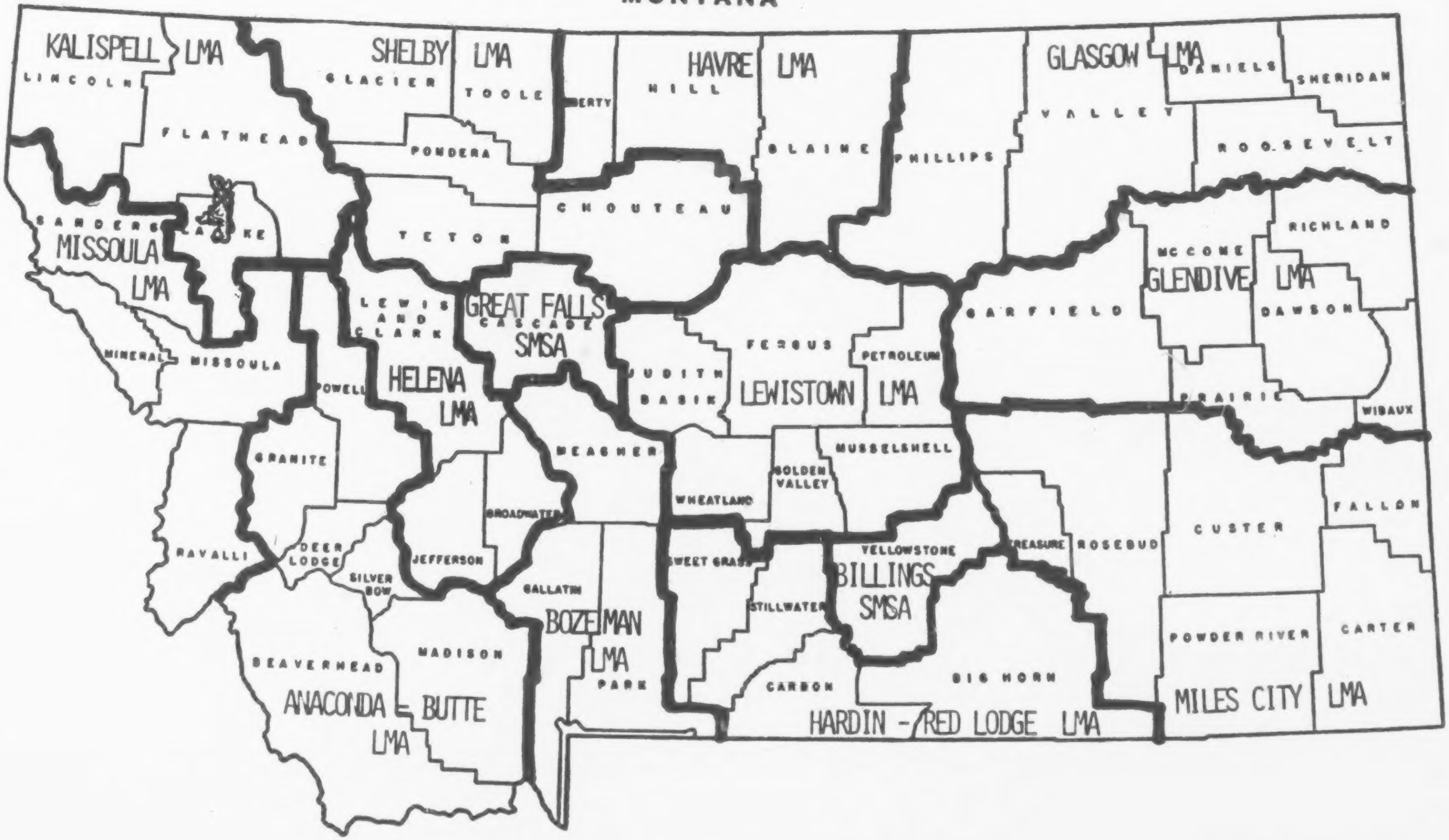
COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	108	8,814.80
BIGHORN	709	57,808.67
BLAINE	325	26,635.70
BROADWATER	42	3,234.72
CARBON	139	14,356.00
CARTER	4	225.00
CASCADE	2,858	242,969.51
CHOUTEAU	42	3,410.00
CUSTER	158	14,880.00
DANIELS	22	1,487.00
DAWSON	92	9,180.00
DEER LODGE	989	101,804.90
FALLON	15	844.84
FERGUS	219	17,274.30
FLATHEAD	1,898	172,181.41
GALLATIN	878	73,640.99
GARFIELD	5	655.00
GLACIER	1,014	89,238.43
GOLDEN VALLEY	7	917.00
GRANITE	94	8,544.68
HILL	725	60,620.24
JEFFERSON	181	17,305.08
JUDITH BASIN	24	2,176.59
LAKE	633	51,742.38
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,712	156,771.30
LIBERTY	27	2,962.00
LINCOLN	788	65,850.08
MCCONE	19	1,454.00
MADISON	69	4,816.00
MEAGHER	55	4,959.00
MINERAL	112	9,469.81
MISSOULA	3,571	333,744.83
MUSSELSHELL	48	4,553.86
PARK	241	20,440.45
PETROLEUM	1	70.00
PHILLIPS	76	6,857.95
PONDERA	56	4,974.00
POWDER RIVER	16	1,566.00
POWELL	202	16,875.00
PRAIRIE	25	2,372.00
RAVALLI	766	66,720.69
RICHLAND	95	9,280.84
ROOSEVELT	312	25,569.90
ROSEBUD	554	49,854.06
SANDERS	364	29,240.93
SHERIDAN	21	1,726.00
SILVER BOW	3,095	307,516.37
STILLWATER	45	3,638.00
SWEET GRASS	32	2,788.00
TETON	40	4,086.00
TOOLE	56	5,023.10
TREASURE	0	0.00
VALLEY	303	27,750.01
WHEATLAND	18	1,579.00
WIBAUX	20	1,044.00
YELLOWSTONE	2,987	270,881.66
INTRASTATE	26,907	2,424,899.56
INTERSTATE	2,203	513,352.53
TOTAL	29,110	2,938,252.09

Table X-B

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU AUGUST 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,727	155,311.93
BIGHORN	4,101	377,963.59
BLAINE	2,259	131,333.61
BROADWATER	836	88,282.35
CARBON	2,127	222,624.32
CARTER	57	5,651.00
CASCADE	34,211	3,452,259.58
CHOUTEAU	415	37,901.00
CUSTER	3,029	302,657.12
DANIELS	234	22,927.00
DAWSON	1,089	107,461.00
DEER LODGE	12,795	1,462,041.14
FALLON	285	24,315.60
FERGUS	2,768	247,650.80
FLATHEAD	30,103	2,920,451.35
GALLATIN	13,440	1,215,179.44
GARFIELD	32	3,291.00
GLACIER	7,598	542,154.92
GOLDEN VALLEY	119	10,695.88
GRANITE	851	88,760.29
HILL	5,642	495,311.17
JEFFERSON	1,653	171,637.03
JUDITH BASIN	233	23,261.21
LAKE	6,727	603,937.24
LEWIS AND CLARK	15,562	1,432,657.87
LIBERTY	343	32,713.40
LINCOLN	13,186	1,310,925.53
MCCONE	125	10,136.00
MADISON	1,097	101,153.56
MEAGHER	722	53,317.06
MINERAL	2,116	212,139.53
MISSOULA	41,409	4,052,031.26
MUSSELSHELL	721	72,259.27
PARK	4,602	397,373.60
PETROLEUM	57	3,535.00
PHILLIPS	1,131	107,019.33
PONDERA	975	95,043.31
POWDER RIVER	137	14,520.00
POWELL	2,581	252,452.59
PRAIRIE	330	34,122.91
RAVALLI	9,867	943,035.60
RICHLAND	841	76,633.56
ROOSEVELT	2,289	199,742.66
ROSEBUD	4,305	444,232.55
SANDERS	5,163	476,154.08
SHERIDAN	234	22,114.00
SILVER BOW	19,795	1,973,332.80
STILLWATER	1,136	117,625.65
SWEET GRASS	541	55,555.00
TETON	803	81,747.00
TOOLE	870	85,178.31
TREASURE	96	10,056.00
VALLEY	3,288	335,450.33
WHEATLAND	236	21,543.00
WIBAUX	149	13,362.00
YELLOWSTONE	35,452	3,544,038.08
INTRASTATE	302,490	29,535,769.87
INTERSTATE	13,276	2,413,793.96
TOTAL	315,766	31,949,563.83

LABOR MARKET AREAS IN MONTANA


KALISPELL LMA
LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
SHELBY LMA
GLACIER
TOOLE
PONDERA
LIBERTY
HAVRE LMA
HILL
BLAINE
CHOUTEAU
PHILLIPS
GLASGOW LMA
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
SANDERS
LAKE
MISSOULA LMA
MINERAL
MISSOULA
TETON
LEWIS AND CLARK
GREAT FALLS SMSA
CASCADE
HELENA LMA
POWELL
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
PETROLEUM
LEWISTOWN LMA
GARFIELD
MC CONE
GLENDIVE LMA
RICHLAND
DAWSON
PRAIRIE
WIBAUX
GRANITE
MEAGHER
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
MUSSELSHELL
BROADWATER
JEFFERSON
RAVALLI
DEER LODGE
SILVER BOW
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN LMA
PARK
SWEET GRASS
STILLWATER
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS SMSA
TREASURE
ROSEBUD
CUSTER
FALLON
BEAVERHEAD
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CARBON
BIG HORN
HARDIN - RED LODGE LMA
POWDER RIVER
CARTER
MILES CITY LMA

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The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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MONTANA

Statistics
In Brief

Research & Analysis
Department of Labor & Industry
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 449-2430

JOB SERVICE

A Montana Employment
& Labor Force Supplement

JUNE 1981

MONTANA

(In Thousands)	Current Population Survey Residence Data May'81	Apr'81	May'80	Net Change to Current Month From Apr. '81	May '80
Civilian Labor Force Persons-...	390.4	385.0	377.1	5.4	13.3
Employed Persons...	368.2	261.5	357.6	6.7	10.6
Persons employed In Agriculture...	33.6	32.6	34.4	1.0	-.8
Unemployed Persons.	22.2	23.5	19.5	-1.3	2.7
% of Labor Force Unadjusted.	5.7	6.1	5.2	-.4	.5
% of Labor Force Seasonally Adj...	6.3	5.9	5.9	.4	.4

- -

Employment by Industry
Establishment Data
May 1981 Preliminary
(In Thousands)

	Montana	Great Falls SMSA	Billings SMSA
Non-Farm Wage & Salary Jobs.....	284.2	29.5	47.7
Manufacturing	23.0	1.3	4.1
Mining	8.7	*	*
Contract Construction.....	14.3	1.7	2.6
Transportation & Public Utilities..	23.7	1.9	4.9
Trade	72.4	9.5	15.7
Wholesale.........	17.7	2.9	5.7
Retail	54.7	6.5	9.9
FIRE	12.8	2.9	2.3
Services...........	57.8	*	*
Services & Mining.	66.5	7.0	10.3
Government.........	71.6	6.1	7.7
Federal...........	13.9	1.8	1.5
State & Local.....	57.6	4.3	6.2

* Information non-disclosable.

MAY LABOR FORCE (preliminary)

Current Population Survey Data

unty	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
atewide	786690	390387	368212	22175	5.7
scade	80696	35578	33162	2416	6.8
llowstone	108035	58839	56374	2465	4.2
averhead	8186	4354	4217	137	3.1
g Horn	11096	6451	5986	465	7.2
aine	6999	3138	2936	202	6.4
oadwater	3267	1424	1353	71	5.0
rbon	8099	3534	3390	144	4.1
rter	1799	904	891	13	1.4
outeau	6092	3312	3239	73	2.2
ster	13109	6826	6590	236	3.5
niels	2835	1532	1513	19	1.2
wson	11805	6313	6151	162	2.6
er Lodge	12518	4641	3938	703	15.1
llon	3763	2598	2530	68	2.6
rgus	13076	6130	5891	239	3.9
athead	51966	23031	20863	2168	9.4
llatin	42865	19659	18799	860	4.4
rfield	1656	882	876	6	.7
acier	10628	6204	5553	651	10.5
lden Valley	1026	431	421	10	2.3
ranite	2700	1221	1102	119	9.7
ill	19985	9292	8817	475	5.1
efferson	7029	2609	2455	154	5.9
udith Basin	2646	1227	1204	23	1.9
ake	19056	8120	7606	514	6.3
ewis & Clark	43039	25837	24718	1119	4.3
iberty	2329	1339	1311	28	2.1
incoln	17752	6935	5867	1068	15.4
cCone	2702	1263	1245	18	1.4
adison	5448	2625	2525	100	3.8
eagher	2154	1086	1039	47	4.3
ineral	3675	1808	1642	166	9.2

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Missoula	76016	37799	35109	2690	7.1
Musselshell	4428	1866	1822	44	2.4
Park	12660	6055	5668	387	6.4
Petroleum	655	325	315	10	3.1
Phillips	5367	3308	3188	120	3.6
Pondera	6731	3806	3713	93	2.4
Powder River	2520	1324	1306	18	1.4
Powell	6958	3813	3590	223	5.8
Prairie	1836	979	944	35	3.6
Ravalli	22493	8122	7377	745	9.2
Richland	12243	6964	6813	151	2.2
Roosevelt	10467	5512	5258	254	4.6
Rosebud	9899	5990	5708	282	4.7
Sanders	8675	3931	3599	332	8.4
Sheridan	5414	3302	3274	28	.8
Silver Bow	38092	19683	18514	1169	5.9
Stillwater	5598	2411	2353	58	2.4
Sweet Grass	3216	2123	2081	42	2.0
Teton	6491	3001	2931	70	2.3
Toole	5559	3162	3077	85	2.7
Treasure	981	495	481	14	2.8
Valley	10250	5141	4831	310	6.0
Wheatland	2359	1338	1288	50	3.7
Wibaux	1475	794	768	26	3.3

- -

LABOR MARKET AREAS
(Unrounded)

Anaconda/Butte	73902	36337	33886	2451	6.7
Bozeman	57679	26800	25506	1294	4.8
Glasgow	34333	18795	18064	731	3.9
Glendive	31718	17195	16797	398	2.3
Hardin/RedLodge	28009	14519	13810	709	4.9
Havre	27313	13769	13064	705	5.1
Helena	53335	29870	28526	1344	4.5
Kalispell	88774	38086	34336	3750	9.8
Lewistown	24190	11317	10941	376	3.3
Miles City	32071	18137	17506	631	3.5
Missoula	110859	51660	47727	3933	7.6
Shelby/CutBank	35501	19485	18513	972	5.0

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Composite Index

				April 1981
1975	95.6	1978	102.8	96.8
1976	99.1	1979	99.3	
1977	101.2	1980	94.1	

Average Weekly Earnings

				May 1981 (P)
1975	$156.65	1978	$212.53	$245.20
1976	$171.24	1979	$229.22	
1977	$189.38	1980	$237.36	

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

				April 1981
1975	$85.27	1978	$91.44	$77.45
1976	$85.68	1979	$88.96	
1977	$88.68	1980	$81.05	

Unemployment Rates

				May 1981(P)	
	U.S.	Montana		U.S.	Montana
1975	8.5%	6.4%	Not Seasonally Adj.	7.1%	5.7%
1976	7.7%	6.1%	Seasonally Adj.	7.6%	6.3%
1977	7.0%	6.4%			
1978	6.0%	6.0%			
1979	5.8%	5.1%			
1980	7.1%	6.0%			

New Business Firms

	Montana	GF SMSA	BLGS SMSA	May 1981		Year-to-Date
1976	3454	310	583	MT	602	2373
1977	4770	508	781	GF SMSA	38	160
1978	5200	441	876	BLGS SMSA	83	311
1979	5369	352	821			
1980	5433	353	727			

Consumer Price Index - CPI-U

(All items: 1967=100)

% Change from Year Ago				May 1981 % Change From: Month Ago	Year Ago
1975	9.1%	1978	7.7%	.8%	9.8%
1976	5.8%	1979	11.3%		
1977	6.5%	1980	13.5%		

(P) = Preliminary GF=Great Falls BLGS=Billings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Average Initial Claims*

1975	3787	1978	3813	May 1981
1976	3997	1979	3810	3015
1977	3945	1980	4618	

Average Continued Claims*

1975	40,581	1978	37,788	May 1981
1976	38,972	1979	37,082	33,513
1977	37,764	1980	46,103	

Average Number of Benefit Payments*

1975	36,102	1978	30,040	May 1981
1976	33,079	1979	30,973	29,935
1977	31,451	1980	38,376	

Average Amount of Benefits Paid*

1975	$2,098,079	1978	$2,387,699	May 1981
1976	$2,188,395	1979	$2,615,348	$3,083,406
1977	$2,386,424	1980	$3,572,032	

* (Regular UI program only)

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

1975	$58.84	1978	$84.24	May 1981
1976	$67.48	1979	$88.29	$111.51
1977	$79.50	1980	$97.96	

Minimum Benefit Amount $36.00
Maximum Benefit Amount $145.00

Trust Fund Balance (Quarter Ending)
(In Millions)

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
1975	$12.6	$ 9.1	$ 9.3	$ 7.0
1976	$ 0.1	$ 2.5	$ 2.6	$ 1.0
1977	$ 1.0	$ 5.4	$ 7.8	$ 6.7
1978	$ 0.6	$ 7.5	$13.3	$14.7
1979	$ 7.8	$15.2	$21.8	$23.0
1980	$17.6	$22.4	$25.8	$18.5
1981	$11.1			

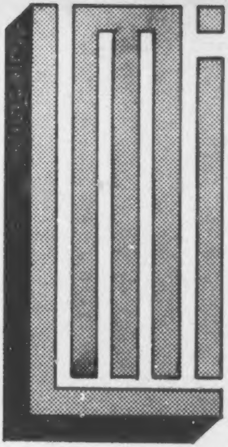
ANNUAL AVERAGES

SUBJECT EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian Labor Force	345.0	368.0	370.0	374.0
Employment	323.0	346.0	351.0	352.0
Agricultural Employment	34.5	33.0	32.2	31.4
Unemployment	22.0	22.0	19.0	22.0
Unemployment Rate-Montana	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate-U.S.	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	254.8	280.4	283.8	280.6
Female Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	109.7	120.6	128.2	131.5
Manufacturing	25.1	26.3	27.0	23.6
Durable Goods	16.3	17.4	17.9	14.6
Lumber & Wood Products	9.8	10.7	11.1	8.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2
Non-Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Mining	6.1	7.0	7.7	7.6
Metal Mining	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5
Bitum.Coal,Quarrying,	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
Non-metal	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Contract Construction	15.7	16.7	15.6	14.7
General Building Const.	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.9
Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	20.3	21.7	23.1	23.0
Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9
Transp. exc. railroad	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.5
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.6

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67.0	72.2	73.5	72.3
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.5	17.4	17.5
Retail Trade	51.2	55.7	56.1	54.7
General Merchandise Apparel, Accessories	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1
Food Stores	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Automotive Dealers Service Stations	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.0
Bldg.,Mat.,Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	9.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.9
Services	49.4	52.6	54.2	56.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6
Personal Services	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Medical & other Health	15.7	17.2	17.5	18.4
Other Services	25.1	26.2	27.6	28.3
Government	70.0	71.7	70.1	70.6
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.1
State Colleges & Univ.	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.9
Other State Govt.	11.1	11.1	19.8	19.9
Local Education	22.8	23.8	22.8	23.2
Other local Govt.	13.6	14.6	14.7	14.5

- -

LABOR TURNOVER RATES (Per 100 Employees)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Manufacturing:				
Total Accessions	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.5
New Hires	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.7
Recalls	N/A	N/A	.4	2.7
Total Separations	3.3	2.7	3.1	4.8
Quits	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
Layoffs	.9	.7	.8	2.6
Mining:				
Total Accessions	2.2	4.8	6.2	7.2
New Hires	1.2	3.4	4.6	5.9
Recalls	N/A	N/A	.8	0.6
Total Separations	3.7	3.5	5.2	6.1
Quits	2.2	2.2	4.1	3.1
Layoffs	.7	.5	.3	1.1



MONTANA

STATISTICS IN BRIEF

AUGUST 1981

A Montana
Employment
and
Labor Force
Supplement

Research & Analysis
Department of Labor
and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 449-2430

JOB
SERVICE

MONTANA

Current Population Survey
Residence Data

(In Thousands)	Jul'81	Jun'81	Jul'80	Net Change to Current Month From June '81	Net Change to Current Month From July '80
Civilian Labor Force-Persons.....	402.6	408.8	390.4	-6.2	12.2
Employed Persons....	377.8	381.5	366.3	-3.7	11.5
Persons Employed In Agriculture....	40.9	38.3	42.0	2.6	-1.1
Unemployed Persons..	24.8	27.3	24.1	-2.5	.7
% of Labor Force Unadjusted..	6.1	6.7	6.2	-.6	-.1
% of Labor Force Seasonally Adj....	6.6	6.6	6.7	0	-.1

Employment by Industry
Establishment Data
July 1981 Preliminary
(In Thousands)

	Montana	Great Falls SMSA	Billings SMSA
Non-Farm Wage & Salary Jobs.......	284.2	29.0	47.5
Manufacturing......	23.6	1.3	4.1
Mining.............	8.8	*	*
Contract Construction......	15.9	1.8	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities..	23.8	1.9	4.9
Trade..............	75.2	9.5	15.9
Wholesale..........	19.2	2.9	5.7
Retail............	55.9	6.6	10.2
FIRE...............	13.0	2.0	2.3
Services...........	58.3	*	*
Services & Mining.	67.1	7.1	10.2
Government.........	65.6	5.4	7.3
Federal...........	15.9	1.8	1.6
State & Local.....	49.7	3.6	5.7

* Information non-discloseable

JULY LABOR FORCE (Preliminary)

Current Population Survey Data

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Statewide	786690	402588	377829	24759	6.1
Cascade	80696	35534	32859	2675	7.5
Yellowstone	108035	59463	56554	2909	4.9
Beaverhead	8186	4932	4743	189	3.8
Big Horn	11096	6565	5946	619	9.4
Blaine	6999	3221	2946	275	8.5
Broadwater	3267	1548	1482	66	4.3
Carbon	8099	3802	3660	142	3.7
Carter	1799	1043	1008	35	3.4
Chouteau	6092	3473	3408	65	1.9
Custer	13109	6824	6543	281	4.1
Daniels	2835	1525	1505	20	1.3
Dawson	11805	6732	6546	186	2.8
Deer Lodge	12518	4901	4111	790	16.1
Fallon	3763	2618	2567	51	1.9
Fergus	13076	6318	6060	258	4.1
Flathead	51966	23942	22007	1935	8.1
Gallatin	42865	20185	19257	928	4.6
Garfield	1656	1000	949	51	5.1
Glacier	10628	7306	6480	826	11.3
Golden Valley	1026	457	441	16	3.5
Granite	2700	1230	1131	99	8.0
Hill	19985	9575	8917	658	6.9
Jefferson	7029	2584	2432	152	5.9
Judith Basin	2646	1332	1303	29	2.2
Lake	19056	9022	8394	628	7.0
Lewis & Clark	43039	25908	24476	1432	5.5
Liberty	2329	1391	1357	34	2.4
Lincoln	17752	6954	6031	923	13.3
McCone	2702	1381	1352	29	2.1
Madison	5448	2840	2738	102	3.6
Meagher	2154	1242	1159	83	6.7
Mineral	3675	2228	2057	171	7.7

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Missoula	76016	37486	34778	2708	7.2
Musselshell	4428	1993	1946	47	2.4
Park	12660	6140	5781	359	5.8
Petroleum	655	365	351	14	3.8
Phillips	5367	3626	3514	112	3.1
Pondera	6731	3940	3837	103	2.6
Powder River	2520	1462	1436	26	1.8
Powell	6958	3857	3602	255	6.6
Prairie	1836	1122	1074	48	4.3
Ravalli	22493	8068	7397	671	8.3
Richland	12243	7662	7439	223	2.9
Roosevelt	10467	5766	5418	348	6.0
Rosebud	9899	6574	6080	494	7.5
Sanders	8675	4142	3793	349	8.4
Sheridan	5414	3371	3329	42	1.2
Silver Bow	38092	19947	18304	1643	8.2
Stillwater	5598	2466	2448	18	.7
Sweet Grass	3216	2231	2193	38	1.7
Teton	6491	3163	3071	92	2.9
Toole	5559	3274	3202	72	2.2
Treasure	981	497	484	13	2.6
Valley	10250	6071	5747	324	5.3
Wheatland	2359	1400	1327	73	5.2
Wibaux	1476	889	859	30	3.4

LABOR MARKET AREAS
(Unrounded)

Anaconda/Butte	73902	37707	34629	3078	8.2
Bozeman	57679	27567	26197	1370	5.0
Glasgow	34333	20359	19513	846	4.2
Glendive	31718	18786	18219	567	3.0
Hardin/RedLodge	28009	15064	14247	817	5.4
Havre	27313	14187	13220	967	6.8
Helena	53335	30040	28390	1650	5.5
Kalispell	88774	39918	36432	3486	8.7
Lewistown	24190	11865	11428	437	3.7
Miles City	32071	19018	18118	900	4.7
Missoula	110859	51924	48025	3899	7.5
Shelby/CutBank	35501	21156	19998	1158	5.5

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Composite Index

1975	95.6	1978	102.8	June 1981
1976	99.1	1979	99.3	93.0
1977	101.2	1980	94.1	

Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$156.65	1978	$212.53	July 1981 (P)
1976	$171.24	1979	$229.22	$254.80
1977	$189.38	1980	$237.36	

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$ 85.27	1978	$ 91.44	June 1981
1976	$ 85.68	1979	$ 88.96	$ 77.65
1977	$ 88.68	1980	$ 81.05	

Unemployment Rates

				July 1981(P)	
	U.S.	Montana		U.S.	Montana
1975	8.5%	6.4.%	Not Seasonally Adj.	7.3%	6.1%
1976	7.7%	6.1%	Seasonally Adj.	7.0%	6.6%
1977	7.0%	6.4%			
1978	6.0%	6.0%			
1979	5.8%	5.1%			
1980	7.1%	6.0%			

New Business Firms

	Montana	GF SMSA	BLGS SMSA	July 1981		Year-to-Date
1976	3454	310	583	MT	577	4058
1977	4770	508	781	GF SMSA	31	264
1978	5200	441	876	BLGS SMSA	75	514
1979	5369	352	821			
1980	5433	353	727			

Consumer Price Index: CPI-U
(All items: 1967=100)

	% Change from Year Ago			July 1981 % Change From: Month Ago	Year Ago
1975	9.1%	1978	7.7%	1.1%	10.7%
1976	5.8%	1979	11.3%		
1977	6.5%	1980	13.5%		

(P) = Preliminary GF=Great Falls BLGS=Billings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Average Initial Claims*

1975	3787	1978	3813	July 1981
1976	3997	1979	3810	3780
1977	3945	1980	4618	

Average Continued Claims*

1975	40,581	1978	37,788	July 1981
1976	38,972	1979	37,082	35,033
1977	37,764	1980	46,103	

Average Number of Benefit Payments*

1975	36,102	1978	30,040	July 1981
1976	33,079	1979	30,973	33,124
1977	31,451	1980	38,376	

Average Amount of Benefits Paid*

1975	$2,098,079	1978	$2,387,699	July 1981
1976	$2,188,395	1979	$2,615,348	$3,046,256
1977	$2,386,424	1980	$3,572,032	

* (Regular UI program only)

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

1975	$58.84	1978	$84.24	July 1981
1976	$67.48	1979	$88.29	$97.34
1977	$79.50	1980	$97.96	

Minimum Benefit Amount $ 36.00
Maximum Benefit Amount $145.00

Trust Fund Balance (Quarter Ending)
(In Millions)

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
1975	$12.6	$ 9.1	$ 9.3	$ 7.0
1976	$ 0.1	$ 2.5	$ 2.6	$ 1.0
1977	$ 1.0	$ 5.4	$ 7.8	$ 6.7
1978	$ 0.6	$ 7.5	$13.3	$14.7
1979	$ 7.8	$15.2	$21.8	$23.0
1980	$17.6	$22.4	$25.8	$18.5
1981	$11.1	$19.6		

ANNUAL AVERAGES

SUBJECT

EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian Labor Force	345.0	368.0	370.0	374.0
Employment	323.0	346.0	351.0	352.0
Agricultural Employment	34.5	33.0	32.2	31.4
Unemployment	22.0	22.0	19.0	22.0
Unemployment Rate-Montana	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate-U.S.	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	254.8	280.4	283.8	280.6
Female Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	109.7	120.6	128.2	131.5
Manufacturing	25.1	26.3	27.0	23.6
Durable Goods	16.3	17.4	17.9	14.6
Lumber & Wood Products	9.8	10.7	11.1	8.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2
Non-Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Mining	6.1	7.0	7.7	7.6
Metal Mining	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5
Bitum.Coal,Quarrying, Non-metal	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Contract Construction	15.7	16.7	15.6	14.7
General Building Const.	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.9
Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	20.3	21.7	23.1	23.0
Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9
Transp. exc. railroad	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.5
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Serv.	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.6

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67.0	72.2	73.5	72.3
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.5	17.4	17.5
Retail Trade	51.2	55.7	56.1	54.7
General Merchandise Apparel, Accessories	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1
Food Stores	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Automotive Dealers Service Stations	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.0
Bldg.,Mat.,Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	9.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.9
Services	49.4	52.6	54.2	56.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6
Personal Services	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Medical & other Health	15.7	17.2	17.5	18.4
Other Services	25.1	26.2	27.6	28.3
Government	70.0	71.7	70.1	70.6
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.1
State Colleges & Univ.	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.9
Other State Govt.	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
Local Education	22.8	23.8	22.8	23.2
Other local Govt.	13.6	14.6	14.7	14.5

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

(In effect 6-1-81 through 5-31-82)

Glacier County
Lincoln County
Mineral County
Ravalli County
Sanders County

To qualify, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of 7.9% or greater for the previous two calendar years (January 1979 through December 1980).

MONTANA

STATISTICS IN BRIEF

SEPTEMBER
1981

A Montana
Employment
and
Labor Force
Supplement

Research & Analysis
Department of Labor
and Industry
P. O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624
(406) 449-2430

JOB SERVICE

MONTANA

Current Population Survey
Residence Data

(In Thousands)

	Aug'81	Jul'81	Aug'80	Net Change to Current Month From: July '81	Net Change to Current Month From: Aug. '80
Civilian Labor Force-Persons......	403.7	403.8	393.8	-.1	9.9
Employed Persons....	379.9	379.0	372.7	.9	7.2
Persons Employed In Agriculture....	43.8	40.9	44.9	2.9	-1.1
Unemployed Persons..	23.8	24.8	21.1	-1.0	2.7
% of Labor Force Unadjusted..	5.9	6.1	5.4	-.2	.5
% of Labor Force Seasonally Adj....	6.7	6.6	6.2	.1	.5

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Employment by Industry
Establishment Data
August 1981 Preliminary
(In Thousands)

	Montana	Great Falls SMSA	Billings SMSA
Non-Farm Wage & Salary Jobs.......	285.8	29.2	47.5
Manufacturing......	23.6	1.3	4.1
Mining.............	8.5	*	*
Contract Construction......	16.9	1.8	2.9
Transportation & Public Utilities..	23.8	1.9	4.8
Trade..............	77.0	9.8	16.0
Wholesale.........	20.2	3.1	5.7
Retail............	56.8	6.7	10.3
FIRE..............	13.0	2.0	2.3
Services...........	58.0	*	*
Services & Mining.	66.5	7.1	10.1
Government.........	65.1	5.3	7.3
Federal...........	15.9	1.8	1.5
State & Local.....	49.2	3.5	5.7

* Information non-disclosable

AUGUST LABOR FORCE (Preliminary)

Current Population Survey Data

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	% Rate
Statewide	786690	403717	379908	23809	5.9
Cascade	80696	35836	33327	2509	7.0
Yellowstone	108035	59599	56876	2723	4.6
Beaverhead	8186	4732	4598	134	2.8
Big Horn	11096	6595	6017	578	8.8
Blaine	6999	3293	2991	302	9.2
Broadwater	3267	1544	1495	49	3.2
Carbon	8099	3859	3739	120	3.1
Carter	1799	1105	1072	33	3.0
Chouteau	6092	3619	3537	82	2.3
Custer	13109	6810	6581	229	3.4
Daniels	2835	1600	1576	24	1.5
Dawson	11805	6830	6639	191	2.8
Deer Lodge	12518	4698	3970	728	15.5
Fallon	3763	2485	2448	37	1.5
Fergus	13076	6779	6492	287	4.2
Flathead	51966	24751	22922	1829	7.4
Gallatin	42865	20178	19380	798	4.0
Garfield	1656	1037	1020	17	1.6
Glacier	10628	7345	6536	809	11.0
Golden Valley	1026	484	477	7	1.4
Granite	2700	1211	1135	76	6.3
Hill	19985	9689	9038	651	6.7
Jefferson	7029	2536	2382	154	6.1
Judith Basin	2646	1410	1378	32	2.3
Lake	19056	9100	8486	614	6.7
Lewis & Clark	43039	25212	23792	1420	5.6
Liberty	2329	1352	1319	33	2.4
Lincoln	17752	6969	6160	809	11.6
McCone	2702	1485	1464	21	1.4
Madison	5448	2982	2894	88	3.0
Meagher	2154	1232	1160	72	5.8
Mineral	3675	2194	2024	170	7.7

County	1980 Population	CLF	EMP	Unemp	Rate
Missoula	76016	36466	33774	2692	7.4
Musselshell	4428	2135	2067	68	3.2
Park	12660	6257	5846	411	6.6
Petroleum	655	367	364	3	.8
Phillips	5367	3711	3578	133	3.6
Pondera	6731	3842	3733	109	2.8
Powder River	2520	1542	1496	46	3.0
Powell	2958	3866	3657	209	5.4
Prairie	1836	1123	1086	37	3.3
Ravalli	22493	8216	7489	727	8.8
Richland	12243	7839	7690	149	1.9
Roosevelt	10467	5941	5616	325	5.5
Rosebud	9899	6556	6046	510	7.8
Sanders	8675	4261	3923	338	7.9
Sheridan	5414	3555	3521	34	1.0
Silver Bow	38092	19411	17611	1800	9.3
Stillwater	5598	2513	2464	49	1.9
Sweet Grass	3216	2105	2050	55	2.6
Teton	6491	3251	3184	67	2.1
Toole	5559	3279	3222	57	1.7
Treasure	981	525	516	9	1.7
Valley	10250	6155	5859	296	4.8
Wheatland	2359	1360	1327	33	2.4
Wibaux	1476	890	864	26	2.9

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LABOR MARKET AREAS
(Unrounded)

Anaconda/Butte	73902	36900	33865	3035	8.2
Bozeman	57679	27667	26386	1281	4.6
Glasgow	34333	20962	20150	812	3.9
Glendive	31718	19204	18763	441	2.3
Hardin/RedLodge	28009	15072	14270	802	5.3
Havre	27313	14334	13348	986	6.9
Helena	53335	29292	27669	1623	5.5
Kalispell	88774	40820	37568	325"	8.0
Lewistown	24190	12535	12105	430	3.4
Miles City	32071	19023	18159	864	4.5
Missoula	110859	51137	47210	3927	7.7
Shelby/CutBank	35501	21336	20212	1124	5.3

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Composite Index

1975	95.6	1978	102.8	July 1981
1976	99.1	1979	99.3	93.7
1977	101.2	1980	94.1	

Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$156.65	1978	$212.53	August (P)
1976	$171.24	1979	$229.22	$254.44
1977	$189.38	1980	$237.36	

Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

1975	$ 85.27	1978	$ 91.44	July 1981
1976	$ 85.68	1979	$ 88.96	$ 77.48
1977	$ 88.68	1980	$ 81.05	

Unemployment Rates

	U.S.	Montana		August 1981(P) U.S.	Montana
1975	8.5%	6.4.%	Not Seasonally Adj.	7.2%	5.9%
1976	7.7%	6.1%	Seasonally Adj.	7.2%	6.7%
1977	7.0%	6.4%			
1978	6.0%	6.0%			
1979	5.8%	5.1%			
1980	7.1%	6.0%			

New Business Firms

	Montana	GF SMSA	BLGS SMSA		August 1981	Year-to-Date
1976	3454	310	583	MT	576	4634
1977	4770	508	781	GF SMSA	31	295
1978	5200	441	876	BLGS SMSA	70	584
1979	5369	352	821			
1980	5433	353	727			

Consumer Price Index: CPI-U

(All items: 1967=100)

	% Change from Year Ago			August 1981 % Change From: Month Ago	Year Ago
1975	9.1%	1978	7.7%	.8%	10.9%
1976	5.8%	1979	11.3%		
1977	6.5%	1980	13.5%		

(P) = Preliminary GF=Great Falls BLGS=Billings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Average Initial Claims*

1975	3787	1978	3813	August 1981
1976	3997	1979	3810	2942
1977	3945	1980	4618	

Average Continued Claims*

1975	40,581	1978	37,788	August 1981
1976	38,972	1979	37,082	33,522
1977	37,764	1980	46,103	

Average Number of Benefit Payments*

1975	36,102	1978	30,040	August 1981
1976	33,079	1979	30,973	29,110
1977	31,451	1980	38,376	

Average Amount of Benefits Paid*

1975	$2,098,079	1978	$2,387,699	August 1981
1976	$2,188,395	1979	$2,615,348	$2,938,252
1977	$2,386,424	1980	$3,572,032	

* (Regular UI program only)

Average Weekly Benefit Amount

1975	$58.84	1978	$84.24	August 1981
1976	$67.48	1979	$88.29	$106.78
1977	$79.50	1980	$97.96	

Minimum Benefit Amount $ 36.00
Maximum Benefit Amount $145.00

Trust Fund Balance (Quarter Ending)
(In Millions)

	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr
1975	$12.6	$ 9.1	$ 9.3	$ 7.0
1976	$ 0.1	$ 2.5	$ 2.6	$ 1.0
1977	$ 1.0	$ 5.4	$ 7.8	$ 6.7
1978	$ 0.6	$ 7.5	$13.3	$14.7
1979	$ 7.8	$15.2	$21.8	$23.0
1980	$17.6	$22.4	$25.8	$18.5
1981	$11.1	$19.6		

ANNUAL AVERAGES

SUBJECT

EMPLOYMENT & LABOR FORCE (In Thousands)	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian Labor Force	345.0	368.0	370.0	374.0
Employment	323.0	346.0	351.0	352.0
Agricultural Employment	34.5	33.0	32.2	31.4
Unemployment	22.0	22.0	19.0	22.0
Unemployment Rate-Montana	6.4	6.0	5.1	6.0
Unemployment Rate-U.S.	7.0	6.0	5.8	7.1
Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	254.8	280.4	283.8	280.6
Female Non-farm Wage & Salary Jobs	109.7	120.6	128.2	131.5
Manufacturing	25.1	26.3	27.0	23.6
Durable Goods	16.3	17.4	17.9	14.6
Lumber & Wood Products	9.8	10.7	11.1	8.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.6
Other Durable Goods	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2
Non-Durable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Printing & Publishing	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Mining	6.1	7.0	7.7	7.6
Metal Mining	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.5
Bitum.Coal,Quarrying, Non-metal	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8
Contract Construction	15.7	16.7	15.6	14.7
General Building Const.	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.9
Special Trade Contractors	5.9	6.2	6.1	5.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	20.3	21.7	23.1	23.0
Railroad Transportation	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.9
Transp. exc. railroad	6.3	6.7	6.8	6.5
Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Serv.	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.6

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67.0	72.2	73.5	72.3
Wholesale Trade	15.8	16.5	17.4	17.5
Retail Trade	51.2	55.7	56.1	54.7
General Merchandise Apparel, Accessories	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.1
Food Stores	6.9	7.6	7.8	7.7
Automotive Dealers Service Stations	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	19.9	20.0	20.0
Bldg.,Mat.,Farm Equip., Furn.,Misc.	9.9	10.8	11.1	10.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.2	12.2	12.7	12.9
Services	49.4	52.6	54.2	56.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6
Personal Services	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Medical & other Health	15.7	17.2	17.5	18.4
Other Services	25.1	26.2	27.6	28.3
Government	70.0	71.7	70.1	70.6
Federal Government	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.1
State Colleges & Univ.	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.9
Other State Govt.	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.9
Local Education	22.8	23.8	22.8	23.2
Other local Govt.	13.6	14.6	14.7	14.5

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

(in effect 6-1-81 through 5-31-82)

Glacier County
Lincoln County
Mineral County
Ravalli County
Sanders County

To qualify, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of 7.9% or greater for the previous two calendar years (January 1979 through December 1980).

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